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TULSA COUNTY
IN THE
WORLD WAR

Compiled by
William T. Lampe

AN AUTHORIZED HISTORY
PUBLISHED BY
THE TULSA COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Tulsa 1919 *Okla.*

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To

Tulsa County's Heroes

Whom we shall see now only
through the flag, this history
is reverently dedicated

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Triangle Printing Company,
Tulsa, Oklahoma

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
Executive Office
OKLAHOMA CITY

September 1, 1919.

Foreword

THE response made by the people of Oklahoma when the call to the colors came make the brightest page in the history of the State, and of all sections none was more prompt in mobilizing men and resources than was Tulsa County. Immediately following the declaration of war Tulsa organized and put into the field three complete military units, namely, Company C, Infantry, the Tulsa Ambulance Company and the Tulsa Engineers. Each of these organizations followed the war from Tulsa to the Argonne Forest, Chateau-Thierry and the Marne, and each added to the glory of the American Expeditionary Force "over there." Not so spectacular, but of almost equal importance, was the prompt action taken by the men and women of Tulsa in perfecting civil organizations for carrying on the war work behind the lines at home, and it is probably true that no city or county in the Nation was better organized to do those things necessary to be done than was the city and county of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Tulsa County Council of National Defense, the Home Guard, the Tulsa County Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Federal Boys Working Reserve, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare, Y. W. C. A., the Navy League, the Liberty Loan Committee, the Canteen Workers, the Draft Boards, the American Protective League, the Soldiers and Sailors Service Council and other organizations were mobilized and brought up to 100 per cent efficiency with the net result, that from the declaration of war to the armistice Tulsa and Tulsa County met every demand made on its citizenship. Every war drive was handled in an efficient manner, every Liberty Loan quota was oversubscribed, every Four Minute Man did his full duty, every civic society in the city co-operated to the fullest extent; and the record of over six thousand men in the service and more than

$33,000,000 subscribed to war funds is one of which any community may feel justly proud.

It is entirely fitting, with these facts in mind, that I, as Governor of this great Commonwealth, give my hearty approval of the plan to preserve in historical form the record of Tulsa County in the World War, and to congratulate and to commend the citizenship of Tulsa County on its loyalty, its patriotism and its devotion to the sacred cause of Liberty.

J. B. A. Robertson
Governor

Introductory

THE WORLD WAR

On August 4, 1914, what is known as the World War broke in Europe. Before its close it involved two-thirds of the world's population.

On June 28, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his morganatic wife were assassinated in the streets of Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Herzagovina, Serbia. The crime was committed by a man of the Serbian race, but a resident of Bosnia and a subject of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

After apparently ignoring the matter diplomatically for three weeks, Austria, on July 23rd, sent to Serbia a most formidable ultimatum. This demand involved the national honor and dynastic interests of the smaller Government and contained a time-limit of forty-eight hours for decision.

Russia championed the cause of Serbia. Great Britain addressed appeals to Germany to restrain Austrian action by withdrawing German support, but to no avail. France, Russia, Germany and Austria, in the meantime, had begun mobilization.

The German invasion of Belgium, a neutral country, in a movement on France, supplied a moral issue which enlisted the support of Great Britain, and the attack on Liege precipitated a World War unequaled in history.

At the period of American participation in this great conflict, Germany was in possession of Belgium and a part of Northern France. Her military forces held Serbia and Roumania, Poland and the Baltic Provinces of Russia. Germany's plan to crush France by a sudden and masterful blow had failed, owing to the resistance of Belgian forces and the aid extended to French arms by Great Britain. Early in the action Paris had been saved and the Germans driven back, but they were again advancing with increased force.

In the first year of the war the Government of Germany had stirred up among its people a feeling of resentment against the United States on account of the insistence of American right as a neutral Nation to trade in munitions of war with the belligerent powers. The legal right to do so had not been seriously questioned by Germany.

The principal controversy with the German Government, and one which rendered the situation most acute, arose from

the announcement and establishment of a sea zone where German submarines should operate in violation of all accepted principles of international law. The indignation of the American people arose to a perilous height with the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine, in which catastrophe many Americans perished. This act was not only grossly illegal—it hurled defiance at all fundamental concepts of humanity. This outrage had followed upon the sinking of the steamship Sussex months before.

The American Government used every resource of diplomacy to induce the German Government to abandon such attacks. But evidence of bad faith on the part of the Imperial German Government developed in many quarters. A system of espionage, so great that it enveloped the entire country, was carried on by the German Ambassador Count Bernstorff. The attacks of German submarines upon the lives and property of Americans had continued and the protests of the American Government indicated that the Nation was rapidly, though reluctantly, being drawn into a state of war.

On January 31st, 1917, the German Government announced its intention to intensify and render more ruthless its submarine operations at sea, a direct challenge to the United States. On February 3rd the German Ambassador was handed his passports and President Wilson announced to both Houses of Congress the complete severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR

It was only after mature consideration of the events leading up to the participation of the United States in the World War that President Woodrow Wilson, on the night of April 2nd, 1917, urged Congress, assembled in joint session, to declare that a state of war existed between this country and Germany. In the course of an address which has become memorable the President said:

> "It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts. * * * To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her

birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

To carry on an effective warfare against the Imperial German Government, which he characterized as a "natural foe to liberty," President Wilson recommended:

The utmost practical co-operation in counsel and action with the governments already at war with Germany.

The extension of liberal financial credits to those governments, so that the resources of America may be added, so far as possible, to theirs.

Organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country.

Full equipment of the navy, particularly for means of dealing with submarine warfare.

An army of at least 500,000 men, based on the principle of universal liability to service and the authorization of additional increments of 500,000 each as they are needed or could be handled in training.

Raising necessary money for the United States Government, so far as possible, without borrowing and on the basis of equitable taxation.

The following resolution declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany passed the United States Senate on Wednesday, April 4th, by a vote of 82 to 6:

> "Whereas, The Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the People of the United States of America; therefore be it
>
> "Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

This resolution, having passed the Senate, was sent to the House of Representatives shortly after three o'clock on the morning of Friday, April 6th, the vote being 373 to 50. Vice President Marshall attached his signature a few hours later as President of the Senate and the resolution was signed by President Wilson at 1:18 o'clock Friday afternoon, April 6th, 1917.

This declaration brought into the World War actual and po-

tential resources which probably had never been equaled by any other Nation in the history of the world.

While the resolution was still pending in the Senate, administrative plans were begun for the raising of an army on the principle of universal liability. These were based on the selective conscription of young men to be summoned to the Colors as they could be trained and officered. The training and equipment of the American Army will go down in history as a marvel of conception and execution.

AMERICA IN ACTION

Never in the history of the world was greater acitivity shown or more stupendous results achieved than in carrying out America's war program. Ten million young men, the flower of America's manhood, were placed under military orders. Congress appropriated many billions. Liberty Loan Bonds to the extent of $21,478,356,250 were subscribed for by the American people for the conduct of the war and to render financial aid to their allies.

Germany had prepared for a final, tremendous effort to crush the enemy before the arrival of effective American reinforcement. Her armies were at Chateau-Thierry within twenty miles of Paris, in June, 1918, when the first strictly American advance of the vanguard of the 2,000,000 men who had been landed in Europe was made. The French, feeling that Paris had been lost to them and that further resistance was futile, were retreating toward their capital.

The oncoming of the hitherto overpowering Prussian hordes was checked by the first American forces which opposed them. Chateau-Thierry was re-captured by Americans. The German forces began their retreat, which ended in their surrender on November 11th, 1918.

All traditions of American valor were upheld through the gallantry, skill and endurance of American officers and men and in the thickest of the fighting Tulsa County soldiers and Tulsa units reflected honor upon their home and upon their Flag. In the history of these units, which follows, the material was taken from records furnished by officers who served actively with the respective units.

Section I

Military Operations

CHAPTER ONE.

Tulsa County's Military Units

I

COMPANY C FIRST OKLAHOMA INFANTRY

Company C, First Oklahoma Infantry, was the original military unit of Tulsa. When the President called the National Guard of the country into active Federal service for duty in June, 1916, in connection with the Mexican situation, the First Oklahoma Infantry was short one infantry Company and the War Department would not muster the Regiment into service until every unit was complete. All of the larger cities of the State were aspirants for the new organization, but none of them could recruit the Company within the short time available. At seven o'clock on the evening of June 22, 1916, Alva J. Niles, a prominent banker of Tulsa, formerly Adjutant General of Oklahoma and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, received a telegram from Colonel Roy Hoffman, commanding the First Oklahoma Infantry, asking if Tulsa could organize the Company and have it ready to entrain for the mobilization camp at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, by twelve o'clock the following day. Niles answered "Yes." At noon of the day following Company C was completed with a quota of eighty-four men, all of whom had passed the required physical examination. The Company reached Fort Sill on June 25th and was mustered into Federal service on July 2nd with the following personnel:

Alva J. Niles, captain; Edward W. Lachmiller, first lieutenant; James A. Carroll, Jr., second lieutenant.

Sergeants: Arthur H. McIrvin, first sergeant; Harold D. Cohagan, supply sergeant; John N. Pierce, mess sergeant; James F. Gamblin, Bourland Winford, Ralph W. Monroe, John W. Bowman, Harry W. Martin, Orlie W. Erter.

Corporals: James P. Avis, Warren Wolf, Charles Scott, Lonnie A. Beddoe, Charley Bear, Henry T. Cahape, William R. Martin, William King. Zenas U. Rohr, cook; William E. McIntyre, cook; Percy W. Ingram, bugler, and William P. Williams, bugler.

Privates, first class: Ellis Claude, Dave D. Drew, David M. Faulkner, James Ford, Joseph A. Friend, Clyde C. Hanlin, George Johnson, Casper Kauley, John F. Shoat, Aaron F. Waltz, John M. Keohane, Thad T. Knoerr, Joseph E. Lehman, Harry M.

Loss, James H. McMahan, Lester Mathis, Arthur A. Opitz, Gordon Robertson, George R. Smith and Christy J. Nelson.

Privates: Cleo W. Adams, Allie C. Barnes, William H. Brown, William C. Fawkes, Harry E. Frick, Ivan C. Gano, Verne S. Hillock, Charles T. Keohane, Frank M. McMillan, Lee Morris, Jess J. Ockerman, Champ H. Patrick, Lionel A. Rood, Leslie S. Tomlinson, William H. Watkins, George W. Allen, John C. Bond, Carl Cooper, George A. Fritch, Edward E. Friend, Lisle H. Haverfield, William C. Kelly, Adolph D. Kreiselmyer, Charley C. Medford, Clifford Myers, LeRoy E. Ormsby, Guy F. Reed, Harry C. Southwood, Clifford Truax, Frank D. Weber and Rex Wycoff.

In addition to breaking all records in the history of the American Army in completing its organization, Company C made an enviable record both for itself and for Tulsa during its service on the Mexican border. Arriving at San Benito, Texas, near Brownsville, July 21, 1916, the Company remained there on active duty patroling the Rio Grande River until February 25th, 1917, when it entrained for Fort Sill, where it was discharged from the Federal service on March 1, 1917.

Following closely upon its release from Federal service and duty on the Mexican border, came the declaration of war with Germany and within thirty days Company C again answered the call of its country, being one of the first National Guard organizations in the United States to be called back to the Colors. By this time there had been a few changes in the personnel of the organization. Immediately after his release from active duty Captain Alva J. Niles resigned from the National Guard and again became a major on the reserve list of the National Army which was his status before going into service with Company C.

Major Niles later served as inspector-general at Camp Travis, Texas, and as inspector-general of the Seventh Division on the lines in France, where he took part in the defensive operations in the Toul sector and offensive operations in the Meuse-Argonne engagement; First Lieutenant Edward W. Lachmiller re-entered the Regular Army where he was serving before he entered the National Guard. Later he served in France as a major in the Quartermaster's Corps. Second Lieutenant James A. Carroll, Jr., resigned from the National Guard and later became a captain in the National Army. These officers were succeeded in Company C by Arthur H. McIrvin, who was first sergeant of the Company on the Mexican border; Ben H. Chastain, a newspaper man of Tulsa, as first lieutentant, and Verne S. Hillock, who served as a private first class on the border, as second lieutenant.

Company C finally became a part of the 142nd Infantry, 36th

Company C, First Oklahoma Infantry, original military unit of Tulsa. Recruited over-night in record time on receipt of emergency call for Company to complete Regiment. Served on Mexican border.

Tulsa Amblance Company, at Neuenahr, Germany. Part of the Army of Occupation.

Division, and after training at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, for twelve months, it went with the 36th Division to France, arriving there in time to take a prominent part in some of the most important engagements of the war. Many of the original members of the Company were killed or wounded. Two of its officers, First Lieutenant Chastain and Second Lieutenant Hillock, were commissioned captains on the battlefields and several enlisted men were given commissions in recognition of the fearless manner in which they performed their duties under fire.

II
TULSA AMBULANCE COMPANY RAINBOW (42ND) DIVISION

AT the beginning of the summer of 1916 there was no National Guard organization in Tulsa. There had been no need for one for many years.

When war clouds began to darken the horizon in the early summer and it appeared that the United States would be drawn into a struggle with Mexico there was a military stir throughout Oklahoma.

At the call of Adjutant General Ancel Earp and Governor Robert L. Williams Tulsa recruited a company of infantry in 76 hours.

Later in the summer the State desired to raise an Ambulance Company for service on the border or in the interior of Mexico if the situation should demand it. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to recruit such a company before the city of Tulsa was given an opportunity to try.

Finally Dr. Hector G. Lareau was interested in the needed company and agreed to begin a campaign for enlistment. He gathered four more doctors of the city as his lieutenants and within a few days had obtained his quota of enlisted men.

Then followed a discouraging period of waiting. The men had given up their positions on promises from the State that they would be sent to camp as soon as the Company was recruited to full strength.

But the Company was not called. Day after day the men drilled in their civilian clothes. They slept in the grandstand of the ball park. They slept at the fair grounds and in convention hall. They had no equipment and no money was available from the State to pay for food or clothing. Public subscriptions alone furnished them with meals at a local restaurant.

Citizens finally protested and the Company was sent to Texas. At Fort Sam Houston it was equipped with mule ambulances, clothing and shoes. For six months it drilled, marched and maneuvered with the Twelfth Provisional Division.

The men there learned the theory of operation of an ambulance company. Their officers taught them much first aid and medical work which stood them in good stead later on.

On March 21, 1917, the Company returned to Tulsa released from the Federal service. But it still retained its identity as a unit of the Oklahoma National Guard.

Scarcely had the ambulances and medical supplies of the organization been stored and the uniforms of the men been packed in moth balls at the fair grounds armory when word came that the organization would be needed again. This time something more serious was in the air.

On orders from the War Department delivered through Adjutant General Earp the members of the Company were notified to hold themselves in readiness for instant call. The size of the Company was to be doubled, according to the orders.

To comply with these Captain Lareau opened a recruiting tent on the vacant lot at Fourth and Main Streets which later became known as "Liberty Square."

To this place flocked many students from Henry Kendall College, Tulsa High School and various business houses of the city. The quota of 150 enlisted men was completed within a few days.

Soon came the draft on the National Guard by President Wilson on July 5th. By the terms of that call it was known that the Tulsa Ambulance Company would enter the Federal service on August 5th. The men made their farewell visits, wound up their business affairs and reported at the fair grounds for duty on Sunday morning.

They named the grounds "Camp Sinclair" in honor of E. W. Sinclair, who had given $10,000 to put the buildings in condition so that the men might live there for an indefinite period with comfort.

"Squads East and West" occupied the time of the men of both the Ambulance Company and the Engineering Company which had been recruited and called into service at the same time. In the evenings the people of the city visited the camp and offered various entertainments for the men.

On August 14th the War Department announced the formation of the first combat Division of National Guard troops which would be sent to France. The Division was to be composed of State units from all parts of the country and include twenty-six States in its roster.

In the announcement it was stated that Oklahoma Ambulance Company No. 1 was to be a part of the sanitary train of the Division. The announcement threw Camp Sinclair into a fever heat of excitement. The ambulance men were overjoyed that they had been singled out for the great honor of going to France first, and as a part of that Division which Mrs. Wilson had named "The Rainbow" because of its composition.

Events moved swiftly for the members of the Ambulance Company from that time forward. Within a few hours orders came for the Company to move.

At sunrise on the morning of Sunday, August 19th, the Company had loaded its ambulances aboard a special train. A few minutes later the members had said their brief good-byes and were gone.

That night they landed at Fort Sill amid a downpour of rain. There were no tents or barracks prepared for their reception. There was no food cooked. The high spirits of the morning were somewhat dampened. Afterwards on the Western Front, when the men were often without food for many hours and had no shelter or dry clothing for days, they recalled their thoughts on that night and laughed.

The next two weeks were filled with activity. Every man was furnished a tremendous quantity of equipment from the stores of the fort—more than he ever had at any time afterwards. They were inoculated with typhoid serum and smallpox vaccine. They were drilled and lectured, measured, weighed and indexed. Their thumb prints were recorded. Their mouths, eyes and throats were minutely examined and finally they were sworn in.

Soon came further moving orders. Again the Company was to move on Sunday. The members noted the fact. Later they discovered that a majority of their moves came on that day of the week. They set it down in their minds that Sundays were moving days in the army.

Late on the evening of September 3rd the men again saw Tulsa. It was their last view of the city for almost two years.

The city had been informed that the boys were coming. The crowd filled the station platform from Main Street to Cincinnati Avenue. The streets leading to the station were thronged for blocks. The crowd swirled and eddied as it stood on tiptoe to get the first glimpse of the men. Its back-waters filled Boston Avenue for a block and Main Street from Brady to Fifth Streets.

Forming in line the Company marched down the platform and up Main Street and back to the station between a solid surf of humanity. Two weeks before the men left in overalls, silk shirts, palm beach suits and scattering uniforms. They came back resplendent in new olive drab. Every man was dressed alike from the shine on his barracks shoes to the tilt of the brim of his campaign hat.

The friends and loved ones of the men filled the train with food from engine to rear platform. When the last kiss had been placed, the last farewell said and the last wave completed the men began to take stock of what they had gained in the few minutes' stop.

They found the aisles full of watermelons, the seats full of

baskets of fruit, sandwiches, fried chicken, and candy and every other delicacy calculated to delight the palate of a growing young man.

No more meals were cooked on the train until the Company landed at Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., three days later. En route they fed other passing troop trains that bore soldiers bound for camp who had not been so fortunate.

At Camp Mills the Rainbow Division was rapidly being assembled from all parts of the country. Long trains were daily disgorging their hilarious loads of youths into the growing city of tents.

Swiftly flew the time at Camp Mills. Residents of New York welcomed the boys to the wonders of the city nightly. Long Island homes were thrown open to the men who were so soon to turn their backs on the homeland and face perils of the sea and horrors of war.

Days were filled with drills and lectures, care of equipment and grounds and first turns at kitchen police. Bandages were brought out and the men of the Company began their training in caring for the wounded.

Early in October there was unusual activity in the camp. Motorcycles, medical equipment and kitchen goods were packed and labeled. Fires burned at unseemly hours of the night and companies silently emptied the straw from their bed-sacks and rolling their blankets marched out into the darkness for a maneuver from which they did not return. Their tents remained, the flaps tied shut. To all appearances the tented city was intact, but it was rapidly becoming a city devoid of life.

Cautioning silence the officers of the Tulsa Ambulance Company entered tents of the men shortly after midnight on October 18th. Before dawn a hasty breakfast had been eaten, tents had been cleared of straw, cots, bedding and men. The grounds had been spotlessly cleaned. Silently the Company struggled into its packs and marched out.

By train and ferry it was swiftly carried to Hoboken and a few hours later the men had climbed the gang plank and been swallowed up in the hold of the great grey freighter.

Three and four decks below the surface of the ship in its very prow the men were assigned narrow bunks of canvas. They were in tiers, one but two feet above the other from the deck to the ceiling.

When darkness fell over the city that night the U. S. S. President Lincoln, formerly a freighter in the German merchant marine, slipped its moorings, nosed out into the Hudson River and dropped down the bay. Held below decks by stringent

orders the dreams of the men of taking their last look at the Statue of Liberty were shattered.

When morning dawned and the men climbed shakily to the deck up the uncertain steel gangways they found themselves out of sight of land. Before and behind and on each side steamed quietly other grey ships with bands of brown along their decks showing that they, too, were loaded with human freight. Ahead and to the right plowed a cruiser while on the flanks of the convoy darted tiny destroyers nosing about inquisitively at every smoke or object on the horizon.

Seasickness had already laid its hand on many of the men of the organization who had never been closer to the sea than the Arkansas River at Tulsa.

The Lincoln had not been built for passenger service and was short of deck room. Much of the space had been usurped by bulky life rafts. Of the 6,000 soldiers on board but 1,000 could find deck space at any one time except when packed tightly in rows during submarine drills. Even then a large part of the men had to form one deck below ready to mount when the others had taken to the rafts in case of disaster. A larger part of the time it was necessary for the men to spend below decks in the stuffy, hot, heaving hold at the prow of the ship. That caused even more seasickness and discomfort. The thirteen days spent at sea were a nightmare.

Finally without mishap the danger zone was passed with the aid of additional destroyers in the convoy and the lights of France were sighted at four o'clock on the morning of October 31. At dawn the freighter anchored in the harbor of St. Nazaire, Loire Inferieure.

From the decks the men drank in their first view of the picturesque little seaport town. They were not permitted to leave the ship until the following Sunday when shore leave was granted and the men experimented for the first time with the few words of French they had gotten from their handbooks bought in New York.

On the afternoon of November 6th the Company quit the ship. In the rain it marched to a railway siding and was crowded into the tiny cracker-box freight cars obtained for the trip. In the cars was stacked rations for two days and the packs of the men.

When all was in there was room for nothing else—not even air. Unable to sleep the men sat or stood throughout the night as the train rattled along toward the interior.

The next day a plan was evolved by which a little rest could be obtained. Three-quarters of the men stood in one end of the car while the remainder lay on the wooden benches and floor

of the car and tried to sleep. That plan was followed all that day and the following night as the train jerked forward slowly.

In the afternoon of November 8th the men passed through Neufchateau and heard for the first time the distant boom of the big guns of Verdun. All that afternoon the sounds became clearer as the train wound its way up the valley of the Meuse.

At nightfall the Company crawled, stiff, sore and hungry out of it cars on the quai at the little village of Vancouleurs. There it was quartered in lofts over the combined barns and houses of the villagers. There it learned about French billets, rats and even was introduced to "cooties."

Within a few days the boys had made fast friends of the people of the village. The children followed them about on the narrow cobbled streets. The old bent peasants smiled and nodded to "Les Americaines" as they passed.

One ship of the convoy bearing the 42nd Division had been compelled on account of engine troubles to turn back in mid-ocean. It had borne the Quartermaster's department.

Every day the tiny trains came up to the quai at Vancouleurs loaded with supplies for the Division. The supply men not being at hand others were drafted into the service. The ambulance company unloaded wagons, stoves, bacon and clothing from morning until night. It shoveled coal and carried wood. All this in addition to its duties of cleaning up the village and trying to train the people to keep it clean.

Training in the art of warfare or rather of healing wounds caused by warfare went by the board.

Hard work and plenty of it was the order of the day.

After a great mass of supplies had been taken from the trains word came that there was to be a move. So the goods were painfully carried by hand back to the cars and reloaded.

On December 12th the Company with other units of the Division started out to hike to "somewhere" in France. Marching all day with full packs the men were exhausted and glad to tumble down and sleep anywhere at night, whether with the cattle in the barns, in the haylofts or on strawless bunks in Adrian barracks.

There winter overtook it. Snow covered the ground and zero weather followed. In thin Adrian barracks the men shivered around one tiny wood stove for which there was no fuel except that foraged after nightfall. Most of the men spent their time under their blankets both day and night.

The day after Christmas the men started on again through the snow. They staggered on kilometer after kilometer bent low with their heavy packs and unable to move faster than at a snail's pace.

The shoes of many of the men were worn out. Tracks of blood were left on the brilliant white road. Some were so exhausted that they fell by the roadside. They were picked up later by two dilapidated Ford ambulances and taken to hospitals.

There several from the column of which the Tulsa Company was a part, died of pneumonia contracted on the hike. One died at the roadside before he could be picked up by the ambulances.

In this hike the hard work of loading and unloading supplies stood the Tulsa men in good stead. Several were taken to the hospital before it was over but none were seriously ill.

At night the column halted at villages and the men rolled up in their blankets, keeping their wet shoes on their feet. Those who were unwise enough to take them off found themselves unable to get them on in the morning when they were frozen stiff.

On the last day of the year the column finished the final lap of its hike at Rolampont, Haute-Marne. Here it found waiting many large Christmas packages from the loved ones at home. The men soon forgot the fatigue of the hike of ninety miles through the snow in the delight of unpacking the treasures of candy, cigarettes and heavy socks from home.

It was here that the final training for battle was given the men. It was here that they got their steel helmets and were initiated into the mysteries of the gas mask. It was here that the Ford ambulances were replaced by the big G. M. C. cars.

On February 18th the Company again entrained in the familiar box cars and left for the front. The next night it detrained back of the lines in Lorraine at Moyen where the men could plainly see the ghostly lights of the flares playing over the battlefields.

At the tiny village of Loromontzey in the heart of a country desolated by the invading Huns in 1914 the Company's ambulances arrived by road and it again took up its journey to the front.

On February 25th the Company established its rest station and headquarters at a farm house known as Maison de Brique, just behind the lines of swaying observation balloons on the road between Luneville and St. Clement. From here detachments went forward to the lines.

Stationed in small groups with an equal number of bearded French soldiers they received their baptism of fire. They were in dugouts along the lines of communication back to the triages as far behind as five kilometers.

Here the men learned the difference between an "arrive"

and a "departe." They learned to hit the ground quickly when the screech of a shell indicated that it would fall in their vicinity. They learned many of the tricks of selfpreservation learned by their comrades in the four years of the struggle.

On March 15th Charles Church and Elmer L. Castator were loading patients into their ambulance before the dugout dressing station in the wrecked village of Donjevin while a heavy bombardment was in progress.

A shell struck at the rear of the ambulance, killing one French soldier and severely wounding several others. By a freak in the burst Castator was uninjured although he stood much closer to the point of the explosion than others who were wounded. Charles Church was not so fortunate and was struck by several bits of the shell.

He mended quickly at the hospital and was back with the Company within a few weeks.

On March 23rd the Company was withdrawn with its regiment of infantry and artillery. About the village of Domtail the Division was assembled for withdrawal to the rear. A maneuver was planned in imitation of the Indian retreat of the winter previous.

But the Division was not to rest yet. In the West the German hordes had launched their great drive. The Allied line was staggering under its tremendous blows.

The Allied generals withdrew a veteran French Division from the Baccarat sector and it was turned over to the keeping of the 42nd Division. Thus the Rainbow Division was the first American unit to take over an entire sector by itself.

On April 3rd the Ambulance Company established its rear headquarters at Bertrichamps in the pine-clad Vosges mountains. From here detachments were sent forward to the lines with the infantry and artillery. Ambulances were stationed at dressing stations throughout the sector.

Then followed two months and a half of alternate quiet and activity in this sector. Weekly the men at the front were relieved by those at the rear. Raids occurred frequently enough to vary the monotony of the morning and evening "strafing" or bombardments. Gas attacks were not unknown. But casualties were few in comparison to the later battles.

Relief came on June 19th by the 77th Division. In spite of the secrecy attached to the movement it was known to the enemy.

As the one Division began to withdraw and the new to come in the enemy launched a severe bombardment with high explosive, shrapnel and gas. Hundreds were wounded among the

columns moving in and out on the roads. Every ambulance and litter was taxed to capacity.

It was on this night that Lloyd C. Beach was arranging the gas curtain at a dressing station dug-out when a shell burst but a few feet from him. His right arm was torn off below the elbow. A bit of shell fractured his skull and entered the brain tissue and another punctured his lung cavity.

Instant attention was necessary. At a call for volunteers to take the man to the hospital without delay, Herbert B. Baber and Berford Pyle, both of Tulsa, stepped forward.

In spite of the heavy bombardment along all the roads they loaded Beach in their ambulance and raced to the rear. When they reached the hospital at Baccarat both had been gassed and were taken from the ambulance together with their patient. By their actions the life of Beach was saved, according to the statements of surgeons who operated on him.

In recognition of their services Major General Charles T. Menoher, commanding the Division, wrote each of them a letter commending them for "upholding the finest traditions of the American army in the face of the enemy and under the greatest personal danger."

Beach and Pyle were both unfit for further service at the front. After months of treatment they were returned to Tulsa. Baber recovered from the effects of the gas and resumed his duties with the Company within a few days.

As soon as the Division was concentrated in the rear it was rushed to Champagne in preparation to receive the last great blow prepared by the German high command in its campaign to break the Allied line and capture Paris before American aid could arrive in such force as to make the attempt impossible.

The Ambulance Company moved in its cars from Girecourt in the Vosges at midnight on June 21st. By nightfall on June 22nd the column of ambulances had moved without stopping half way across France and halted at the tiny village of Chepy, Marne, on the chalk plains.

From here it moved by night nearer to the lines in Champagne where the blow was expected. In the day time the ambulances were covered with camouflage and the men kept out of sight.

Having pushed its salient to Chateau Thierry the enemy now hoped to widen that salient and striking at the East of Rheims on the flat plains to surround and capture that seemingly impregnable fortress. The 42nd Division was to help counter this last blow in the Souain-Esperance sector East of Rheims.

Day after day the Division lay in hiding under the scrub pines of the Camp de Chalons waiting for the blow to fall. The

air was daily filled with aeroplanes which with the doubled observation balloons were watching every move of the enemy.

The Division was far separated from any other American units at that time. It was under the command of General Gouraud, commander of the Fourth French Army. With the French veterans it was occupying that vast plain of Champagne which for leagues in every direction was furrowed with trenches and cobwebbed with the barbed wire of nearly four years of desperate trench warfare.

It was occupying the intermediate and second positions in the sector lying between Auberive-sur-Suippe, on the west and Perthe-les-Hurlus on the east, with the famous Roman road traversing the length of it and the vast Camp de Chalons just at the rear where the French have maneuvered their armies for centuries. With the Division on the left half of the sector was the 170th French Division and on the right half was the 13th French Division.

Ample time and notice had been given of the attack by the intelligence service. To meet it was the great mass of the three divisions on the narrow front and a tremendous concentration of artillery.

A surprise in the nature of an "elastic defense" had been arranged for the reception of the attacking troops. Having many lines of defense of deep, heavily wired trenches General Gouraud left only a few delaying detachments in the front positions and retired his main body to the others in the rear.

The exact time of the proposed attack was learned by a raid on the enemy's trenches but a few hours before the time scheduled. Consequently the American and French artillery opened a full hour before the time set for the German bombardment. Thousands of guns smothered the German artillery positions and catching massed German troops moving forward did untold damage.

An idea of the density of the artillery may be gained when it is told that there was one large caliber cannon facing the enemy's position for every forty inches of front.

The noise of the bombardment was so intense that it was heard at Paris 100 miles away. No spoken orders could be given or heard. The light of the battle was so bright that newspapers could be read with ease ten miles behind the lines.

When the enemy replied shortly after midnight on the night of July 14th much of his long preliminary bombardment was wasted on the lightly held front positions. When the three attacking divisions came across at 4:15 a. m., they were held up only temporarily by the delaying detachments in the front lines armed with machine guns.

The French and American artillery had the direct range of the front positions and turned all their force on them when the enemy had occupied them. So badly were the attackers cut up by the barrage that they only reached the real lines of defense three hours later.

Attack after attack failed. By the 18th the offensive had definitely failed and on the next day the enemy began withdrawing his shock divisions.

During the entire time of the attack the Tulsa Ambulance Company together with three other companies worked without rest and with little food. Litter bearers in the front positions had more men than they could bandage. They had no time to gather up the wounded. Only those who were brought to them got attention. Drivers raced back and forth with loads of wounded from the collecting stations to the rear.

Trucks were pressed into service to carry back the slightly wounded. As soon as ammunition was unloaded from the motor trucks the medical officers would commandeer them and send them back loaded with the terrible grist of the mill.

Before the attack was finished the four companies had carried 2,205 wounded from the lines to hospitals in the rear. This was in a space of 72 hours.

During that time many drivers went totally without sleep. There was no relief for them. Every man was at work. Henry A. Cochran and Elmer Castator were recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross as a result of their courageous and faithful work in the battle by Major Robert L. Burns, regimental surgeon of the 167th Infantry. No award was made on the recommendation though they drove their car 72 hours without relief and were the first to reach a front line dressing station during the battle.

Emmet Ely was wounded in the thigh by shrapnel while driving his car in the battle. Another ambulance belonging to the Company was entirely destroyed by a shell, but the drivers escaped without injury.

Both French and Americans were cared for alike by the companies during the battle. Of the 2,205 carried it was later learned that 1,350 had been Americans. The Division lost 450 in dead in the battle.

After the withdrawal from the Champagne sector the Division was given two days' rest in the peaceful valley of the Marne between Paris and Chateau-Thierry. Thence is was moved up to relieve the 26th Division which was battling slowly north from that famous city.

On July 24th and 25th the Division went into the lines again and began the second and perhaps most gruelling fight of its

existence. Day after day it battled north through the Forest de Fere against tremendous odds and the picked troops of the Prussian Guard which were desperately trying to keep within striking distance of their goal—Paris.

Litter bearers of the Ambulance Company staggered over muddy roads and through tangled forests bearing back to skilled surgeons the wrecks of the battle. Men were carried three or four kilometers in many cases.

The woods were drenched with gas and raked with shrapnel. Arvene B. Carnahan was shot through the shoulder and lung with shrapnel while carrying a wounded man. Buel Humphrey, of Owasso, a student at Kendall College, was so badly gassed that he did not return to the Company for many weeks. Ross G. Owen was so badly gassed that he never returned to duty, but was sent home to Tulsa.

Roland Schwartz was shot through the knee with shrapnel and will walk with a stiff knee the remainder of his life. Stephen Nevinski was gassed. Of these only Owens and Humphrey were original members of the Company. The others were replacements sent in to fill up gaps caused by sickness and wounds.

Through the dressing stations of the Company at Epieds and Buevardes a constant stream of wounded passed. In one week the Ambulancers carried 3,211 men from the front lines to hospitals in the rear.

So great was the number of wounded that hospitals for miles behind the lines were overflowing. Many of the patients were driven 75 miles to hospitals in Paris before they could be cared for. Drivers worked night and day. They would sleep at the wheel when stopping at dressing stations or hospitals for a few moments.

A hospital attendant neglected to wake the driver of one car when he had finished removing the patients. The driver was found asleep, his head pillowed on his arms several hours later.

At the Ourcq the Division encountered its greatest obstacles. Backward and forward the lines swayed. Unwooded hills to the north of the stream gave the enemy a magnificent defense against attack. The town of Sergy was taken and lost four times in one afternoon.

Between July 24th and August 6th the Ambulance section carried 5,496 wounded men. This number excludes double hauls giving the actual number of men taken from the front and delivered at hospitals in the rear.

With nerves strained to the breaking point by the horrors of blood and death and the fearful drain upon physical endurance the men heaved a sigh of relief when the shattered Division was

withdrawn from the sector on August 12th. From the all pervading stench of death in a few hours the Division emerged into the still peaceful valley of the Marne.

At the bend of the river in the quiet village of Luzancy men of the Company slept without fear of being waked or wandered about along the banks of the river or swam in its broad channel.

After four days' rest the Company climbed into its ambulances on August 16th and began a long motor trip back into the American training area where a still longer period of repose was granted for the first time.

At Rozieres and Remois the Company paused until September 5th. Here the men were free from a rigid routine of drill. In the long summer days they improved their French by conversing with the villagers. They bought and ate the plums and grapes that were fast ripening under France's gentle summer sun. They swam in the icy streams at hand.

Rumors of another offensive were in the air and after an all too short vacation orders again came to advance. Traveling by night and staying hidden by day the Division worked northward toward the battle lines.

On the tenth of September the Tulsa Company established its main triage at Harmonville just back of Siechprey in the "Sector northwest of Toul," where the first American Division had entered the lines on the November previous.

The party was a detachment at the dressing station of the 165th Infantry when a runner came in with the news that a patrol of the 167th Infantry had been caught in an enemy bombardment and that many were wounded and uable to return to their own lines.

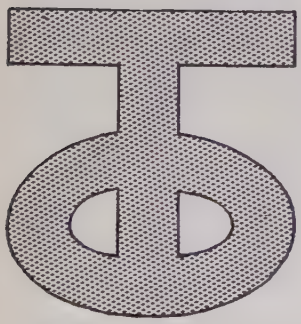
The story of the rescue is told in the recommendation made by Major George L. Lawrence, surgeon of the 165th Infantry, on which the award was made to Sergeant Gilkeson:

"At about 5:45 p. m. September 16, 1918, while the regimental dressing station of the 165th Infantry was under heavy shell fire of the enemy they volunteered to go and bring in several reported wounded men of the 167th Infantry who had been caught under a heavy barrage. They had to go under a constant and severe bombardment for a distance of three kilometers, where they were under observation of the enemy artillery and snipers. This to an outpost of the 167th Infantry near the village of Haumont. They succeeded in bringing in one wounded officer, Lieutenant Baker of the 167th Infantry, and seven wounded men, leaving four dead behind."

Those who went with Sergeant Gilkeson and received the same recommendation for the cross were George Shorney, Lewis

Officers Tulsa Ambulance Company.

LLOYD C. BEACH, of Tulsa Ambulance Company, who had his right arm torn off and skull fractured in engagement in the Vosges mountains.
BERFORD PYLE, who saved Beach's life.
HENRY A. COCHRAN, recommended for Distinguished Service Cross.
RAY COLLINS, Tulsa Ambulance Company.



Insignia of Oklahoma Units—Above: Rainbow Division—Below: 90th Division, Texas and Oklahoma Brigades.

CORP. WILL MARTIN—Awarded Croix de Guerre and cited by French Government for bravery at Vaux, he making two reconnaisance trips into German lines, returning each time with two German prisoners. Served with Company C on Mexican border.

FAY M. HAM—Tulsa Ambulance Company; for three months a captive in German prison camps.

LIEUT. M. J. FERGUSON—Overseas with British Red Cross 1915-16; second in command of Tulsa Ambulance Company on leaving Tulsa; entered United States Navy in May, 1918.

WARD K. HALBERT—Tulsa Ambulance Company; historian for 117th Sanitary Train and for Oklahoma Chapter Rainbow Division; author of "Gasoline and Iodine."

E. Washington, William G. Kidd, Arthur F. Brock, Earl F. McElwee, Jack Boren and James Buckhault. All of these men were original members of the Tulsa Company.

After the goal of the offensive had been reached the Division was not withdrawn. It was given the task of consolidating the new positions. For many days the troops labored under heavy fire from the now powerful enemy which had taken up positions already prepared. It was necessary to dig an entire system of trenches and fortify them against attack with sand bags and barbed wire.

Almost as many casualties were suffered by the Division in the period of occupancy of the Essey and Pannes sector as in the offensive which caused this goal to be reached. From September 17th to September 29th the ambulance section carried 1,040 wounded from the front to hospitals at Toul and in its vicinity.

Then came the final and supreme test of the Division. Without rest it was taken from the sector and hurried by trucks back through the territory which had once been the troublesome St. Mihiel salient, and up that broad and throbbing artery which led to Verdun.

On October 1st the Division entered the area of advance and plunged again into battle in the Argonne-Meuse offensive. In support and advance the Division pushed forward without rest from that time until the close of hostilities on November 11th.

With nerves strained to the breaking point and physical strength depleted, it was small wonder that many men broke down in those last days of the war. Soaked by rain and floundering in mud and filth day after day without proper food or shelter, the men went back to the hospitals in great numbers.

Perils were everywhere. Dugouts abandoned by the Germans in their retreat were mined with time bombs. Every day they were destroyed when the chemicals ate through their containers and set off the fulminators.

Roads and bridges were either destroyed or mined. Buildings left behind crashed down on those who were foolish enough to think they offered shelter.

In the woods mud was almost knee deep. Gas saturated the air above from the continuous bombardment of the enemy who was desperately contesting every inch of the American advance to save the important railway lines at his back.

So impassable were the roads at the front that relays were necessary in transporting patients from the lines. Often they were carried on the shoulders of the litter bearers through the muddy, shell-raked woods for two or three miles. There they were taken back in mule ambulances to the more solid roads where they were consigned to motor vehicles for a still longer

ride. Many were carried a hundred miles before they were at last in a clean, soft hospital bed. At the best speed possible it was hours before wounded men could have efficient treatment.

Everything seemed to conspire against the soldiers on those days. After long days of drizzling rain the nights would be clear. And always with the moon came the bombers. Up and down the roads they flew dropping death in the congested columns of ambulances, supply and munition trucks.

Concentrations of troops came in for their share of the bombing. When the time came when the men might catch a few hours of sleep they were kept awake by the dull rythmic drone of the bombing planes punctuated with the deafening crash of the bombs. There is nothing in war so nerve-racking as the horrors of the night bombers, most soldiers agree. A plane within a quarter of a mile away sounds as if it is directly over the listener.

The triage of the Tulsa Ambulance Company was from October 11th to November 4th at Apremont. It was located in the wine cellar of a partially destroyed farm house known as L'Esperance farm. It was but a few feet from the road along which supplies for three divisions were carried. A cross-road was but a hundred feet from the station in one direction with an ammunition dump there. Across was a bridge. All around was a great concentration of troops.

One enemy gun was trained on the spot at all times. Night and day it searched for the road, the cross-road, the ammunition dump, the bridge, the dressing station and the troops. Shells fell in the road in front, about the ammunition dump and on the hill behind the dressing station every few minutes. Earth was thrown in the food being prepared in the open kitchens many times. The tiny "pup tents" pitched on the hill were torn down. But never once in all the time did a shell penetrate the dressing station, nor was any member of the Company wounded, although there were scores of narrow escapes.

To escape the gruelling fire the men dug holes in the hillside for their blankets. Over these they stretched their tents. Reeds kept the blankets partially out of the water which seeped continually into the hillside resting places. The farm house dressing station was shunned by all when not on duty.

It was while the Company was here that Freeman Winslow was so severely burned with mustard gas that he was sent to the hospital from which he never returned to the Company.

While the Company was moving forward in the woods Fay M. Ham was on one of the ambulances in a convoy. The convoy was passing through the encampment of another division in

which Ham had a friend. Obtaining permission he dropped off to see his friend while the column was halted.

While he was gone the column was again ordered forward and he was left behind. He followed hoping to find the organization. But at one point he took the wrong road, arriving in Montfaucon instead of in the Hesse woods where the train was temporarily camped. From here he started to cut across country to Apremont where he was told the dressing station was located. Between the two places was a strip of woods extending deep into the American lines which had not yet been cleared of the enemy. Into this he walked in broad daylight.

There were no trenches or wire there to mark the lines. Forward positions of the troops were scattered and identical with those farther in the rear—only individual holes scraped in the soil by soldiers to escape artillery and machine gun fire. Suddenly Ham found himself in a hail of machine gun bullets and saw himself surrounded. He gave up and was marched back to the rear of the German lines. For three months he was a captive moved from place to place. He was often spit at and stones were hurled at him by German civilians. For food he had rye coffee, black bread and soup. In the period of his captivity he lost 30 pounds in weight.

When the Red Cross entered his camp at Rastatt Ham volunteered to help care for the wounded of the camp until they could be evacuated. For a month after he could have left his prison he stayed. He only left for the American lines when the last woundd prisoner had gone.

After being released through Switzerland Ham returned to the American headquarters and was granted his request to return to the Company which was then on the Rhine.

When the 42nd Division entered the front lines in the Argonne region it took up the positions relinquished by the First Division.

It faced the enemy in the front roughly marked by Exermont and Fleville. The enemy was well fortified in the fastness of the broken ground known as the Kremhilde Stellung. On this line the enemy pinned its faith in being able to stop the advancing tide of Americans. They believed the ground impregnable from direct assault.

Day after day the Division pounded away at the enemy positions in the fastness of the steep hills. Inch by inch the lines crept forward by main force until at last the Kremhilde line had been broken and the Division occupied the last heights to the north by St. Georges and Landres et St. Georges. Before them lay the flat plains of the valley of the Meuse stretching past Buzancy to the final goal of Sedan.

An idea of the importance of this battle through the Kremhilde Stellung may be obtained from the statement of General Pershing on August 15, 1919, that it was the most difficult piece of work accomplished by the American army in the war. He recommended at that time that the hill by Landres et St. Georges be marked for future generations with a monument to American arms where the First and 42nd Divisions battled.

It was on the morning of November 1st that the final thrust for Sedan was begun. In the sector had been concentrated for the attack 2,600 pieces of artillery. From these 330,000 shells were hurled into the German positions in the preliminary barrage.

After the bombardment had been under way for three hours the 42nd Division went forward in one massive wave. They smothered resistance and swept forward. The Germans fought like demons, but were forced to either give up or retreat. Hundreds were captured in the first rush.

The German artillery positions were so threatened that the gunners did not have time to remove their cannon. They left them in position and fled. Within a few minutes American gunners had swung them around and were using German ammunition and German guns against Germans.

Behind the 42nd Division came the Second American Division. As the Rainbow doughboys reached their objectives the followed troops filtered through their lines fresh from a rest and took up the chase.

Reformed, the 42nd Division moved forward in the wake of the battle for a few days and then was thrown into the lines again to complete the memorable race to Sedan. On one wing of the First American army was the 42nd Division and on the other was the First Division. Both were the most battle-scarred and experienced divisions of the American forces. Both had fought and won battle after battle throughout the spring and summer months. Both were determined to reach the goal and to reach it first.

There is still an open question as to which reached there first. The official communique of the American army stated that "The Rainbow" Division and elements of the First Division occupied the heights overlooking the Meuse and the outskirts of Sedan."

The 166th Infantry Regiment states that it was the first to enter the city. Major General Charles T. Menoher, commanding the 42nd Division, announced that the doughboys of his Division were the first allied troops to actually enter the city. He stated that the Division reached the farthest northern point in the enemy's lines reached by any American Division.

After the first forced entry the 42nd Division troops were withdrawn that the French might make the triumphal entry into the city which had witnessed the defeat of French arms a half century before. As a tribute to the Division the French designated Company D, 166th Infantry as the representative American unit to accompany them on the triumphal entry.

On the night of November 8th members of the Tulsa Ambulance Company slept in the chateau where Napoleon III surrendered to Bismark in 1871.

An incident which brought much joy as well as indignation to members of the 42nd Division and much consternation to certain officers of the First Division took place during the race to Sedan. Brigadier General Douglas A. MacArthur, commander of the 84th Infantry Brigade, was following closely on the heels of his advanced elements as was his custom in order to better direct their activities.

Cutting in from the east came the advanced elements of the First Division thinking they were ahead of all other American troops. They captured the general and his entire staff as spy suspects and only released him several hours later. The 42nd Division contends that this establishes the fact that they reached Sedan first.

During the last wild race the ambulance companies of the Division met and overcame the greatest obstacles of their career. They had the longest line of evacuation over roads that were almost impassable. Not only were the roads muddy and cut to pieces, but they were glutted for miles with traffic that moved at a snail's pace.

Although late in the season the carcasses of dead men and animals with which the country was scattered thickly, filled the air with an indescribable odor. In their haste to get out the Germans drove their emaciated animals until they dropped or their trucks broke down. Then they abandoned them and moved on. If they had time they skinned the animals and took that salvage with them. Often they had not time for even this.

At Authe the ambulance headquarters was established on November 5th. Between the headquarters and the advancing lines was a swamp through which the wounded men must be brought back. They were carried by litter across until a corduroy road was built by the engineers.

To facilitate evacuation the field hospitals of the Division were scattered along the line to give treatment to the men on the long trip back to permanent hospitals. The most advanced hospital was 35 kilometers ahead of the rear station when the last battle of the war was over.

During the Argonne-Meuse offensive the ambulance section

carried 5,460 patients from the lines to the hospitals in the rear. On one day 80 of these were First Division men.

Following the signing of the armistice word came that the Division was to be a part of the Army of Occupation. Some appreciated the honor, but most began to turn their thoughts toward home. They felt that the honor of guarding the Rhine might be given to troops that had not had the honor of facing the enemy more days than any other American division.

The Division was concentrated about Authe and began its movement across the Meuse to its allotted position for the advance into the enemy's territory. At Stenay the Division halted several days to await the expiration of the time allotted the Germans to withdraw men and materials.

There the Tulsa Ambulance Company had a large residence in the city which had been used as an intelligence headquarters for the German army of the Ardennes region. There were stoves and fireplaces in the building, a whole roof and many tons of coal in the basement. The men rested and cleaned their equipment or were issued new garments to replace those lost in the heat of battle.

On November 22nd the Tulsa Company resumed its northern journey crossing the borders of Belgium that day. At Arlon the men were greeted with tears and shouts of joy by the people liberated. Moth-eaten Belgian flags were brought out from their four years of hiding and were hung on every house and store. The city was ransacked for bits of red, white and blue paper or cloth with which to make American flags. The results of the loving work of the people was quite touching. There were flags with three or four alternate stripes of red and white and a half dozen stars. There were some with thirty or forty stripes and three or four stars. There were some made entirely of paper and some made of both paper and cloth.

At Arlon the Company occupied an abandoned German hospital in which had been left all sorts of equipment. The men loaded up with souvenirs for which they had longed and searched the battle fields during their spare time before.

From Arlon the Company moved across into Luxembourg. There at Mersch they passed under an evergreen decked arch which bore the legend "Welcome to our deliverers." The people of the country gazed with open mouths and astonished eyes as the American army passed along its roads day after day without pause. They were amazed at the wealth of the men and particularly motor equipment. "I see now why the Germans lost," was a common statement.

While in several places in Luxembourg members of the Company were permitted to visit the capital city of the duchy. They

wandered from one end of the tiny nation to the other inspecting its ancient castles and its modern stores and residences. They found it a great relief after months of living amidst death and desolation to come into this trim, prosperous little country.

On December 4th the Tulsa Company passed over the line into Germany and began the tedious march to the Rhine. While en route the ambulances carried many of the men who were without shoes from all parts of the Division. They had to carry back many who fell out from exhaustion.

The Sanitary Train was scattered along the line of march for a distance of a hundred kilometers at times during the long hike.

It was on December 16th that the Company at last pulled into the famous watering place just four miles from the Rhine which was to be its headquarters. It was the city of Bad Neuenahr, from which before the war was shipped the famous Apollinaris water to all parts of the world.

The Company was established in a palatial summer hotel known as the Villa Freise. There the men had rooms hung with costly tapestries, furnished with mahogany and walnut, and lighted by electricity. They ate from tables in a magnificent dining hall and the cooks at last had a range on which to prepare food for the men.

In the tiled sunken tubs of the "Badenhaus" the unwashed doughboys lolled in Apollinaris water which could not be bought in the United States. The mineral water gradually drew the rheumatism out of their legs and they once more began to move with the former swing. Trips were made—without permission—to Cologne down the Rhine in the British area or to Bonn. Some venturesome souls even got as far as Brussels and Liege without passes.

But good beds and baths lost their charms shortly. The days stretched interminably. The men were frankly homesick. They didn't care who knew that they wanted to go home, and to go quickly.

Finally leaves were granted. Although it had been announced that leaves were to be granted every four months, it had not worked out that way. A few passes for twenty-four hours had been granted in one week the summer before, but never had the promised leave materialized.

On their leaves the men went back into France and across into Belgium. On their two weeks of freedom many went as far south as the Riviera. Others spent all their time in the magic cities of Brussels, Liege and Antwerp. Some managed to spend several days in Paris in spite of all regulations to the contrary. They even forfeited rank and pay to see that city, declaring that

they had come across for that purpose and that they didn't want to have to make any more trips.

All waits must have an end. Finally on the afternoon of April 9th the Company turned in all their equipment except that which the members carried on their backs and the start for home was made.

There were no grumblers then. Although packed into two boxcars that bumped for 72 hours, there were no complaints. Anything could be stood which brought the men nearer home.

There were murmurs of commiseration for those who had decided to take advantage of the offers of the Government to attend French and British universities and stay behind for three more months.

Late in the evening of April 12th the first view of the ocean the Company had had since the last of October a year and a half before, was caught by the men from the openings on the sides of the boxcars. A great shout of joy went up from the entire train.

A few hours later the train pulled into the station at Brest and the Company was swallowed up by the great debarkation system of Camp Pontanezen. For the next few days the men were kept on the jump, being re-outfitted with clothing, examined and deloused.

Late in the afternoon of April 17th the Company climbed the gangplank of the great steamer "Mt. Vernon" from the lighter which had brought it out into the bay. Before sunset the anchor had been weighed and the men were facing homeward across the broad Atlantic into the setting sun.

A great contrast was noticed by the men in every step of the way homeward in comparison with the trip across. In place of the little French wagons for transportation by rail there were large American boxcars with room for every man to lie down—even if he did have to lie very still and on one side. There were hot meals prepared en route by kitchens on other cars of the train.

At the debarkation camp there was system in every act. There was no waiting in mess lines. Regiment after regiment marched through the giant kitchens having their mess kits filled as they walked along.

In place of the dark hold of the freighter the men had comfortable bunks in well lighted and ventilated quarters on the former ocean greyhound "Crownprincessen Cecille." Meals were served with dispatch on tables in dining rooms. There was ample deck room for everybody. In place of their being kept below deck most of the time there were stringent orders that every man must be in the open for at least twelve hours each day.

At dawn on April 25th the ship steamed up New York Harbor and passed the Statue of Liberty escorted by a bevy of screeching tugs. New York had opened its arms to greet the men.

At the wharf a meal was served and every man had his pockets stuffed with candy, gum and cigarettes. At noon the company was in quarters at Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

Then followed more delousing and more red tape. The men spent their days in New York waiting for the word to move for home.

After two weeks the order came and the Company set forth for Tulsa. It was greeted in royal style by the folks at home. But the men scarcely knew what was going on. They only knew that they were home and happy. Congressman E. B. Howard had been appealed to and had arranged it so that the Company might pass through the city and visit for a day before going to the demobilization camp. On April 16th and 17th the men received their discharge papers and were finally free.

In recognition of their services the commanding officer of the 117th Sanitary Train sent the following letter to Mayor C. H. Hubbard and to Governor J. B. A. Robertson:

From: C. O. 117th Sanitary Train, 42nd Division.
To: His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Oklahoma.
Subject: Services of Ambulance Company 167.

"1. In a few days the men who represented the state of Oklahoma in the Rainbow Division will be at home with their relatives and friends. It is therefore deemed fitting to me, the Commanding Officer, to express my appreciation of their excellent work. I wish to assure you that their services were of the highest character. They not only brought credit upon themselves, but won the respect of the entire Division with which they served. In evidence of which I am enclosing herewith a copy of G. O. 21 P., Headquarters 42nd Division, dated April 2, 1919."

(Signed) WILBUR S. CONKLING,
Lt. Col. M. C., U. S. A.

The General Order referred to follows:

"Headquarters 42nd Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
Germany.
April 2, 1919.

"GENERAL ORDER
No. 21-P.

"As the Rainbow Division has reached the closing days of its military service, the Commanding General desires to recite in orders the salient features of the service of the 117th Sanitary Train.

"The record of the 117th Sanitary Train is marked by its steady efficiency. This, together with its devotion to duty, its loyalty, the courage of its personnel, its perseverance, has led to its being universally respected and praised. Though their duty has been to take care of the fighters, and not to fight, their faithfulness to this duty has led them into dangers as great as those experienced by any arm of the service. Running their ambulances under the very noses of the enemy, setting up dressing and first aid stations on the fighting line itself, they have by their excellent work done much to-

ward preserving that splendid 'esprit de corps' for which this Division is famous.

"The 117th Sanitary Train is composed of units from the District of Columbia, Nebraska, Oregon, Colorado, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Michigan. Combined at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., they underwent training in the American areas in France, then in the Luneville sector. In the Baccarat sector they began to develop. Step by step, ways and means were worked out of taking care of wounded and sick. The plan of evacuation in this section was a model of its kind.

"The Sanitary Train went to Champagne, along with the rest of the Division. Here for the first time they experienced that shell fire and exposure that was to be their lot until the close of hostilities. During the intense bombardment preceding the German attack of July 15th, it seemed as if the enemy had especially chosen as targets the dressing stations, ambulance heads and hospitals. Shells dropped everywhere. Large night planes bombed the hospitals situated near Chalons. The routes of the ambulances were covered by fire. Though the difficulties of proper functioning were great they were overcome.

"At Chateau Thierry even greater difficulties were experienced. Due to many casualties the problem of evacuation became a very serious one. This was partly solved by the establishment of a triage at Epieds and later at Beuvardes, at all times within five kilometers of the actual fighting line. During this battle ambulances were often driven within a thousand yards of the front line, across shell-scarred fields, to collect and evacuate wounded. The steady service rendered at this point did much to maintain the morale of the troops.

"At St. Mihiel the problem was of a different character. All roads were clogged with the rush of transport north. Here great versatility was shown. Motors were useless. So pack mules and mule ambulances were thrown forward. Ample supplies were rendered available in this way.

"In the Argonne-Meuse offensive the list of men to be evacuated was swelled by many sick as well as wounded. The weeks and weeks of mud, water and improper nourishment, with the nervous strain, were beginning to tell upon the Division. Nightly enemy airplanes flew up and down the valley of the Aine on bombing expeditions. The hospitals at Baulny seemed to be their special target. During this period ambulance heads were established forward of Sommerance, less than two kilometers from the front lines. Evacuations were carried on without interruptions and a marvelous state of efficiency was shown in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties.

"The Sanitary Train was seriously handicapped in its move toward Sedan. Even so, it succeeded in reaching its station and taking care of an ever-increasing number of sick.

"During the march of the Division to the Rhine, the Sanitary Train performed successfully the difficult task of evacuating the sick over the lengthening line of communications. It finally reached Neuenahr, in the Kreis of Arhweiler, which it occupied as part of the Army of Occupation. Not the least among the services of this organiation has been its fighting of the threatened epidemic of influenza in this Division during the first months of 1919.

"The 117th Sanitary Train has earned through work done, the praise and thanks of the entire Division. Its personnel has undergone the hardest lot that falls to a soldier—that of being fired upon and being unable to return the fire. It is with a keen sense of satisfaction that the Division commander briefly reviews the magnificent record of this organization, and as well as expressing his own thanks to them, he is sure he can express the

gratitude of the entire Division for the efficiency, perseverance and fidelity shown by all its personnel.

"By command of Major General Flagler, Chief of Staff.

"WILLIAM N. HUGHES, Jr.,
"Colonel, General Staff."

"Official:
JAMES E. THOMAS,
Major, A. G., U. S. A.
Division Adjutant."

Following is the complete roster of the Company as formed in Tulsa. The personnel, however, was subjected to changes both in the training camps and in the war area:

Captain—H. G. Lareau.

First Lieutenants—M. J. Ferguson, J. F. Capps, J. J. Nabham, Jackson Bradfield.

Sergeants—Paul M. Wilson, Clarence N. Wilson, Damon V. Douglas, Waldeman N. Danneberg, Charles G. Gourgm, Bryan Meredith, Herman McIntosh, Glenn A. Vandewart, Ben C. Arnold, Lawrence G. Wood, Lewis Partain.

Lance Corporals—Irving M. Kaplan, Neil Van Aiken, John J. Gainer, Videl Zuniga, Stanley Wildman, Ivan M. Grove.

Corporals—Kenneth M. Keith, W. W. Milam, Ross T. Warner, James L. McBrayer, Kenneth G. Sheppard.

Clerks—Webb W. Hanson (chief clerk), Eugene Settle, Granville W. Caughern, Herbert B. Baber.

Mechanics—Franklin A. Walker, Ernest E. McInnis.

Cooks—Winslow F. Hartley, William G. Kidd, Lawrence E. Knight.

Privates—Carl Aumens, James F. Ayers, Carl A. Ball, Evon N. Barber, Lloyd C. Beach, Charles N. Berry, Perrell D. Billington, Adolph Betts, Jack Boren, James A. Brlil, W. A. Briscoe, Arthur F. Breck, Mack Brown, Edward H. Brown, Fred F. Brooks, J. D. Buckhalt, William S. Butts, Otis T. Burleson, Al B. Crowell, Robert L. Cannon, George A. Conode, Harold Cartwright, Elmer L. Castater, Josiah C. Chatfield, Charles L. Church, Henry A. Cochrane, Roy Collins, John Cowan, Lee Crabtree, Dale L. Crikfield, Henry W. G. Danneberg, Oliver B. Denning, Carl S. Dickson, Edward Domingues, Samuel Efland, Paul N. Eggers, O. Emmett Ely, Andrew V. Erwin, Raymond H. Fields, Elmer E. Frasher, Douglas Frantz, William C. Fox, Hugh A. Greenburg, Ward K. Halbert, Charles Howard, Fay N. Ham, Paul B. Havenstrite, Robert L. Heard, Wesley Samuel Hedrick, David G. Henshaw, Russell Lee Hilton, Charles Hogg, Homer L. Huff, Buel M. Humphrey, Roy F. Hunt, Oral R. Hutchins, Aurelia F. Jackson, Olan Jacobs, Ralph E. Johnson, Paul W. Johnson, Virgil J. Jones, Sherwood J. Lehman, Kasper Kelley, Noral S. Keesler, Cecil R. Kearns, Jennings B. Koch, Clarence E. Lasure, Paul L. Laws, Orlie Lee, Robert E. Lee, O. Page Manley, Harry Marlow, Raymond G.

Marvin, Russell B. McElwee, Harry E. Millstead, Fred Mullin, Thomas F. Newcomb, Ross G. Owens, Horace Padgett, William H. Pappan, Virgil Petit, Marry Pfiester, Evart H. Pope, Burford B. Pyle, W. A. Ramsey, Walter A. Reed, Fred M. Richards, Wayne A. Rickey, Altas R. Rider, Carl L. Robins, Ray H. Roberts, Ural P. Saunders, Theodore S. Scott, Finnis Sharp, George Shorney, Irvin L. Simons, S. M. Slaughter, Evart M. Stafford, Cecil W. Tatree, Amos V. Todd, Quannah Vann, Clarence Wallace, Lewis L. Washington, Charles E. Ward, Charlie West, Otto R. Wiley, Freman Winslow, William Wise, Ted L. White, Marlin C. Woodson, Leland R. Wright, Paul E. Wyatt, John G. Young, Roy A. Zink, Glenn Zink, Mack Brown, Harry Neubar, H. H. Buffington, Wesley H. Mowrey, Harold Gilbert, Gordon H. Willard, Jeff Swaffer, W. C. Fox, Lee Howard, Joseph Sexton, Theodore P. White.

III

"D" COMPANY 111TH ENGINEERS

It was in the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce that the Company of Engineers had its inception—that Company that has proclaimed the name and fame of the Oil City to the four corners of the earth. A little knot of men, angered at the outrages perpetrated by the German, met to discuss ways and means of organizing a military unit from the lads of the city and surrounding country, to be ready for the call to arms should the need arise. This first meeting was held in February of 1917, and the need did arise. War was declared and found the Company ready.

There were, perhaps, twenty men at the first meetings of the embryo organization. In the dark days of early April, immediately before the formal declaration of war, more men read the advertisements and notices printed in the daily journals and, interested, came to these meetings to see and to hear for themselves.

On that fateful seventh day of April, 1917, when the bulletins were put up announcing the entry, into the lists, of the Nation that was to turn the tide of victory toward right and justice, a wave of real, heartfelt patriotism surged through the city. The very flower of its youth and manhood rallied to the Colors—to the recruiting tent that was erected at the southeast corner of Fourth and Main Streets. After a hurried conference with the Adjutant-General of the Oklahoma National Guard, at that time Ancel Earp, Jack Singleton went to the State Capitol to see about taking over the property of the old National Guard Company of Engineers. This was done and the Company officially became Company A, 1st Separate Battalion, Oklahoma Engineers. Under the old tables of organization in effect at that time, the commissioned personnel of an Engineer Company consisted of a captain, two first lieutenants and one second lieutenant. Examinations were held and in April, immediately after the declaration of war, Van T. Moon was commissioned captain, Forest R. Hughes and Jack Singleton were made first lieutenants, and Gordon T. Granger was made second lieutenant. All of these officers served with the Company throughout its career, a period of over two years and a half.

All through the summer of 1917 the Company awaited the long-expected call into Federal service. The citizens of Tulsa responded nobly, giving every aid to the unit through the dark days of waiting. Mrs. C. E. Lahman, Mrs. Semmes Parrish,

Mrs. J. J. Fischer, Mrs. Perry DeHaven, Mrs. William Pomeroy, Mrs. A. T. Allison, the Chamber of Commerce and other friends gave assistance. The Company was increased in strength, being put on a war footing; was mustered by the Federal inspectors and drilled regularly. At last, on August 5th, the orders came and the organization went into camp at the old fair grounds, newly named Camp Sinclair. With them at the time was Tulsa's other famous representative in the war—the Ambulance Company, shortly to be made part of the Rainbow (42nd) Division. The officers and men of this Company gave invaluable advice and help to the new command, the Ambulance Company having served creditably on the border.

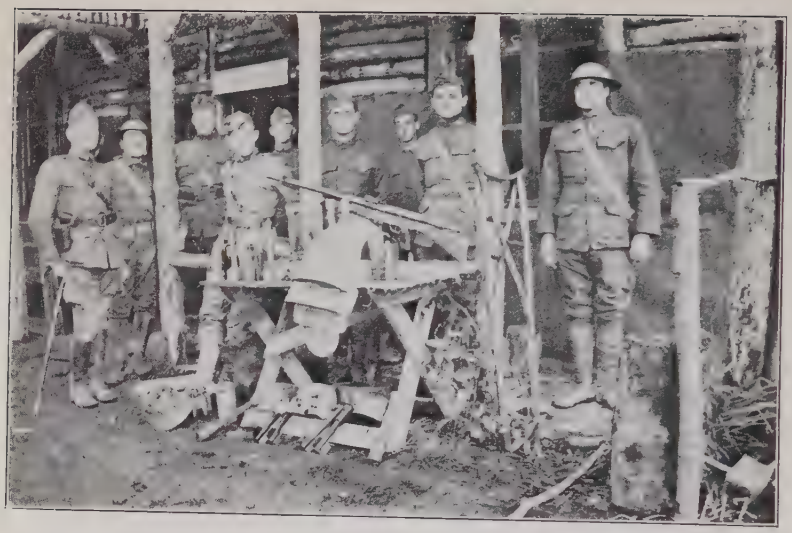
On August 18th, orders came to entrain for Camp Bowie, at Fort Worth, Texas. The departure was made at two o'clock in the morning, and detrainment was made at eight in the evening, after an uneventful, but naturally an interesting journey. None of the Company will ever forget that first night at Bowie; the driving rain, the mud a foot deep, the meal of corned beef, beans and hard bread, eaten by candle light, and the night spent in a warehouse.

At Bowie took place the real work of converting raw men into highly disciplined and well-trained soldiers. Drills of all sorts, instruction in every kind of engineering problems, French construction, bridge erection, demolitions and reconnaissance work were engaged in. At the rifle range the Company "hung up" the high score for the Regiment; the Regiment scored high in the Division. At the great review the Regiment was commended for being the best drilled in the entire Division—excelling their rivals, the Infantry, in their own chosen field and being proficient engineers as well. At an inspection held by Colonel, later General, Morrow, of the staff of the Chief of Engineers, the Regiment was declared to be the equal of any in the service. This was due very largely to the efforts of one man, the regimental commander, William J. Bardon.

Upon arrival at Camp Bowie the Company became officially known as "D" Company, 2nd Battalion, 111th Engineers. Two other Companies of Engineers from Oklahoma, those from Ardmore and Oklahoma City, known respectively as "E" and "F" Companies, comprised the 2nd Battalian along with "D." Three Companies from Texas formed the first Battalion. "D" Company quickly acquired, and always maintained, the reputation of being the crack Company of the Regiment, and the Regiment was regarded, and rightly, as the corps-d'elite of the 36th Division. Later in the strenuous days of service at the front as an independent corps unit, the Regiment more than lived up to the predictions made for it by its admirers.

CAPT. VAN T. MOON and LIEUT. F. R. HUGHES, Officers "D" Company, 111th Engineers.

SERGT. JAMES A. BRILL, of Tulsa Ambulance Company, President Oklahoma Chapter Rainbow Division Veterans, and CORP. J. C. CHATFIELD, Tulsa Ambulance Company, Secretary Oklahoma Chapter Rainbow Division Veterans.



Company Headquarters of Tulsa Engineers in Hills Back of Varennes.

WORK OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY

Through the long winter of 1917-1918 the Regiment grumbled and growled at not being permitted to get at the throat of the Black Eagle of Prussia. Day after day, week after week of unceasing work, then finally came the long-looked for orders.

On July 7th the Regiment entrained for the port of embarkation, Camp Mills, Long Island. Final equipment was received there, and on the 18th the 111th embarked for France, on board the U. S. S. Antigone. After an uneventful voyage land was sighted on July 30th, and disembarkation was made at Brest, France. Two days were spent there, in Camp "Mud," after which entrainment was made for Bar-sur-Aube, in the Department de la Aube. The various companies were billeted in French villages, "D" Company going to Argancon.

The simple, quiet life of the villagers of Argancon seemed far removed from war and all its horrors. Here the boys gained their first insight into French life. The Aube district is one of the most beautiful in France. The people are thrifty and hospitable. After the daily drills and work many pleasant evenings found appreciative soldiers enjoying their surroundings, yet hoping incessantly for the day of action.

The orders to go on active duty came without warning on the 10th day of September, and when they came there came also the announcement that the Regiment had been signally honored. From all the Regiments of Engineers in the American Expeditionary Force the 111th had been chosen as fit to be Corps Engineers of the first Army Corps—the famous "Fighting First" Corps. This meant, as all knew, more dangerous and unpleasant work than would fall to the lot of the ordinary units. But to a man the Regiment acclaimed the decision.

The Regiment arrived at the front the night before the great St. Mihiel offensive began, and received its baptism of fire the first day of that great American drive. Other Regiments and Divisions had been given a certain amount of preparation in a so-called "quiet" sector. Not so for the new Corps Engineers. They marched off the road into action never having undergone fire of any kind. What they did—their behavior in the most trying times—is common history. They worked so nobly and so well that they were cited in dispatches the very first day, by the commander of the marines, with whom they were working, and by the Corps commander. The Regiment was now wholly separated from the 36th Division, and from the opening gun of the St. Mihiel drive to the signing of the Armistice they had not one hour of relief from duty at the front. Divisions came into the lines, served for days or weeks, then marched out for needed rest and replacement, others taking their place. But no one relieved the Engineers. For over two months they stood up under that

hell of fire daily. During that time they served with every unit of consequence in all the combat divisions.

At St. Mihiel "D" Company worked up to the most advanced positions under fire, bridging the famous trench near Thiacourt, repairing roads and bridges, and in general covering themselves with glory. For three nights they were almost entirely without sleep, with constant gas alarms and incessant shellings from German field pieces. Not a man complained. Their work was of the very highest character and received the highest commendation.

On September 16th the Regiment started the long march across country from St. Mihiel to the Argonne Forest. Not for the Engineers were the long convoys of trucks. Doughboys might ride, but hob-nailed shoes proved the only means of conveyance that was afforded the Engineers.

Over one hundred and sixty kilometers was covered on this march, movement commencing at seven o'clock in the evening, an hour's halt for coffee at midnight, then on the road again until daybreak when camp would be made in some forest along the highway, or in old buildings. Each day was spent in sleep and rest, with a watchful eye constantly on the lookout for the Boche reconnaissance planes. The entire route paralleled the active front, being under observation much of the time.

Needless to say, the Regiment arrived on time. When the line troops went over the top on the morning of September 26th "D" Company was within half a kilometer of them, having marched thirty-six kilometers the last night in order to be up in time for action. Day after day the Company worked under the heaviest of shell fire; night after night the Boche airplanes bombed them. They did not hesitate nor did the work falter for an instant.

The six companies of the Regiment were divided among the Corps, two companies going to each Corps sector. Along with "F" Company, "D" worked through the center of resistance, starting in above Vanquois Hill. They were within a stone's throw of the Infantry when the Boches were driven out of Varrennes, being themselves under a hail of machine-gun bullets.

They were repeatedly driven off the road into shelter, but displaying the true American spirit—they always came back. Attempting to move into Varrennes for shelter they were shelled out of the town and forced to seek protection in a valley to the west of that place.

Varennes, Boureuilles, Cheppy, Apremont, Chatel Cherrey—dozens of other places became as familiar to them as had been Regnevlile, Limey, Feye-en-Haye, Mamey and Thiaucourt, in the St. Mihiel drive. And again they received citation in orders.

"D" Company was operating a quarry, during the lull in the fighting that immediately preceded the last phase of the Argonne attack. Every day they were shelled regularly; every moonlight night the bombing planes came over. On the 31st of October they ceased their quarrying operations abruptly. Orders came announcing that another offensive was to start on November 1st at five o'clock. When the overture was played and the curtain rose on what proved to be the last act of the greatest All-American drama ever staged, "D" Company was perched contentedly, if precariously, on the side of a hill above Fleville, watching things and waiting for their chance. They were a critical audience and always thought that they could "turn the trick," whatever it might be, better than any one else. They were subjected to heavy fire—they saw several villages wiped out behind them; but they were of the old breed that can and does laugh at death.

They left their hill immediately after the doughboys had started across; they marched out across the desolate country between Fleville and Sommerance and fell to work at Landres-et-St. Georges. Horses and men were scattered over the fields. Boche soldiers were dejectedly coming in from the surrounding hillsides hoping to be taken prisoners. The Company was forced to leave the village when night came, going back to the ruins of Fleville for shelter. When they returned to Landres-et-St. Georges next morning they found that the Boche had destroyed the road that they had been building and the work had to be done all over again.

Captain Moon was off on a bridge building expedition the first day, but the Company, under Lieutenant Singleton, worked the road between St. Juvin and points east, not only in the daytime, but also throughout the nights. The road had been heavily shelled, having been the dividing line between German and American territory, and a heavy rain added to the difficulties.

The following extract from the diary of an officer of "D" Company, clearly depicts their experiences during the last days of the campaign:

"The nights were dark as pitch, and no one cared particularly about showing a light with Jerry drifting around overhead, waiting to kick out the 'tail-gate' and drop a whole load of 'ash-cans' on someone's head. That condition of affairs wasn't conducive to perfect ease. It isn't a bit pleasant to be pulling a munition truck or a seventy-five out of the mud at two o'clock in the morning, with the darkness so heavy it seems tangible—to slip in a shell-hole and fall down and then to realize that your arms are up to the elbow in the shattered remains of some poor devil who had 'gone west.' No, it really isn't.

"On the side of a hill outside of Landres the adventurous spirits of the Company—a roll-call would have listed the whole organization under that heading—found a German seventy-seven with the breech still warm, and lots of nice new ammunition waiting to be fired. They didn't do a thing but turn that piece around, head it in the general direction of the German Army and then start shell after shell rushing from the breech. This sport fell into disfavor when a courier came back to find out who it was that was shelling the American troops.

"From Landres-et-St. Georges the Company went to Imecourt, indulging in their favorite pastime of road-repair en route. From Imecourt to Sivry, thence to Buzancy, the center of the railroad system that was the lifeblood of the German armies. From Buzancy they went to St. Pierremont and thence to Oches, south of Sedan. Here the boys found several Boche waffle irons; they will tell you that there is one thing that the Boche knows how to do, and that is how to make good waffle irons. They had picked up a quantity of German flour at Buzancy and everyone was soon enjoying waffles. I found a sure enough bath-tub, made in America—no one knows how the Boche came to have it—and the thing was so welcome that I took three baths in it within as many hours. After weeks of work in the mud it wasn't so bad, being able to find real water once again.

"At Oches on November 10th we were told that we were to start back to the St. Mihiel sector, to participate in the drive on Metz. Then came the news that the Armistice had been signed. The Company was already on the road and had gone back as far as Buzancy when the official confirmation came at eleven o'clock. No one will ever forget that day. It has been rumored that the citizens of the United States staged a little celebration themselves on that occasion. The American Expeditionary Forces certainly did. It was awf'ly hard to realize at first that the game was over, but it did not take long for the fact to soak in. When the Regiment reached the forest near Apremont they went into old German quarters for a five-day rest, which was much needed. The night they arrived it was almost as dangerous as it had been under fire at the front. Between our lads and the French, who were having a nice little time all by themselves, there certainly was a great show. Everything that would fire was fired, from rifles and revolvers to seventy-fives. The whole sky was ablaze all night long, with the vari-colored lights from rockets, signal flares and Vory pistols.

"Sixty-two days had passed since the Regiment first went into action at St. Mihiel; during that time there had not been one day for rest. Replacements had come forward and been assigned on the road, literally, with never a halt or any cessation

in the work. In spite of the dangers, the difficulties, not a word of complaint had been uttered.

"The Regiment was now relieved from duty as Corps Engineers and started the long march back through Central France to the area that had been assigned to them. They had made a splendid record. They had been on actual duty, without relief, for a longer period than any unit of the Expeditionary Forces. They had been three times cited for their work.

"The march back to the billeting area measured a distance of 350 kilometers, every foot of which was covered on foot, with everything a man had in the world strapped to his back. It was a march that any army could be justly proud of. "D" Company came through with Colors flying, arriving at Charrey, south of Tonners in the Yonne district, on the evening of the 29th of November.

"While at the front the Regiment had been continuously on the move. It is on record in the Regimental reports that the Tulsa Company was at all times the one in the most advanced positions. This necessitated constant movement. In one period of forty-six days the company slept at night—if it had the good luck to be able to sleep at all—in forty-one different places, no two of which were within ten kilometers of each other. On the darkest night, if orders came to move, camp could be struck, packs rolled, wagons loaded, teams harnessed and the entire outfit would be on the road under arms within forty minutes of receipt of orders.

"An Engineer Company is allowed four tool wagons, a ration wagon, and a water cart and kitchen. Within two weeks after arriving at the front the Company was the proud possessor of more than a dozen wagons, French, German and American, two motor trucks that had been 'salvaged,' and any number of motorcycles. At no time was the Company in need. The boys saw to that.

"On their arrival at Charrey the Company started work in a big quarry, getting out material for the repair of French roads. That France's roads saved her there is no question. They were magnificent for French traffic; but the heavy American trucks rapidly destroyed the highways that France had spent years in building and it was the business of the American soldier to repair them. From the day of their arrival at Charrey until they started the long wished for journey home, the Company was engaged in the work of road repair.

"False rumors of the homeward trip had been circulated at various times, but early in May, 1919, orders came for the Regiment to return and the boys were a happy lot. On May 12th, entrainment was made for Le Mans. This place was reached at

3:30 a. m. on the 14th. For four days almost every moment was taken up with inspections. All surplus property was turned in and the Regiment was put in shape for the trip home. At Le Mans Fred Kirkpatrick, who had been a sergeant in the Company and had attended the training school for officers after arriving in France, received his commission as second lieutenant, being assigned to "D" Company.

"On May 19th the Regiment left Le Mans, en route for Brest, arriving there at 7:00 a. m. of the 20th. Here there were more inspections until the 23rd, when, at four o'clock in the afternoon the organization started across the litle gangplank whose farther end reached the United States. It was the moment for which all had been waiting. At six o'clock the U. S. S. Great Northern steamed out of Brest harbor, carrying the entire Regiment.

"The return trip was delightful and was made in record time. At nine o'clock on May 30th the vessel docked at Hoboken. The units went at once to Camp Mills, where they remained until June 8th, when they entrained for Camp Bowie, returning through the Southern States. Everywhere they were welcomed royally. At 7:45 p. m. of June 12th the Regiment reached Tulsa. Here they were paraded and given a reception that falls but seldom to any man. Tulsa was welcoming back her own. At midnight the train pulled out of the station. Another parade was held the following morning at Oklahoma City, and one at Ardmore in the afternoon. On the 14th the last parade was held at Dallas. At 7:30 p. m. of the same date, the Regiment arrived at Camp Bowie after long months of absence. It was raining steadily, just as it had done when the Tulsa Company, then but 'rookies,' had first seen the camp in the fall of 1917.

"Some time was needed in which to prepare the final papers necessary for discharge of the men, and it was not until the 18th that the last formation was held and the men received the slips of paper that told them and all the world that they had done their duty faithfully and well and were once more private citizens.

"When those first men met in the Chamber of Commerce I had the great good fortune to be one of them. I had the pleasure of helping to organize the Company, of whipping it into shape. I was with it during the long weeks of drill and preparation at Camp Bowie; I sailed with it overseas, and was with it in the trying times at the front, and I returned with it and saw the day in which the lads from Tulsa once more became private citizens, once more turning their minds to thoughts of peace.

"The World War was a hideous thing; maiming, destroying. Yet I think that every man has profited greatly by his experience

while under arms. In those days that tried men's souls every man gave the best that was in him—every man did his duty. They would not be called heroes—they simply did 'their bit.' Yet if ever men deserved well of a grateful country, then these men did. They have been tried and have not been found wanting; they have been proven with fire.

"Living as I did with these men for nearly three years, I have come to value each man as a friend. I learned to appreciate what splendid men they are. It has been an honor to have associated with them; it has been more a pleasure than a duty to command. The men and women of any Nation under the sun might be proud to call these men brothers."

Following is the complete roster of Company D, First Oklahoma Infantry, at the time of its organization in Tulsa, various changes having been made after leaving for the camps and in France:

Captain—V. T. Moon.

First Lieutenants—F. R. Hughes, Jack Singleton.

Second Lieutenant—G. T. Granger.

Enlisted Men—Jack E. Ashenfelder, Robert I. Aston, Elisha F. Austin, Wayland M. Babcock, Milton H. Baker, Grover C. Baker, Deferne W. Barrette, William J. Beck, Homer M. Benge, Albert Bigpond, William C. Black, Glenn W. Black, Wiley W. Blankenship, Bryan Blansett, Glenn C. Braucht, George W. Brennan, Commodore P. Brewer, Jess Breyer, Robert O. Brown, James F. Brown, Hogan Brundige, Clarence E. Bunnell, John H. Bunnell, Charles H. Burns, Edward C. Burns, Charles L. Burton, Lloyd C. Carlton, William L. Cash, Elbert C. Cavitt, William H. Church, Henry J. Clayton, Norman G. Connely, Derrick B. Cook, Homer L. Cross, Clarence P. Dean, Calvin D. Dennis, Robert Donnelly, Haskell P. Downs, Tom J. Duckett, Joe C. Eades, Evans Evan, Russell Fait, William A. Faries, William E. Feist, Noel S. Fohnestoch, Virgil Ferguson, Glenn J. Fisher, Dale H. Flagg, Robert L. Frew, Sylvan N. Goldman, Loyd R. Gordon, Ned Hatcher, John L. Hawkins, Orville B. Head, Ralph E. Heaton, Guy L. Hendrickson, Earl Henry, Henry L. Herzog, John T. Hilburn, William H. Hinshaw, William S. Hovis, Robert H. Hugden, Buford Hughes, Joseph W. Jack, Glenn C. Jeffray, Johnson, Irving V. Jones, Joseph W. Jones, Galen B. Joyce, George E. Justice, Floyd J. Kelley, Francis S. King, Henry E. Larkin, Harry Leffler, Laurence Legate, Robert V. Logan, William C. Luckensmeier, Marion F. McClelland, Howard McCray, Alex McDaniel, Chester D. McKeon, Calvin J. McManus, Edward W. Mars, William B. Meador, Oscar R. Mellin, George A. Mizer, Carroll W. Morford, William H. Mullen, Harold E. Murray, Charles A. Nace, William M. Neale, William I. Norris, Bruce W. Norris, William T.

Ogletree, Grady C. Oliver, Anson B. Paige, William S. Pars, William L. Patterson, Burrough Paul, Charley H. Perkins, Benjamin F. Pettus, Robert B. Pougher, Harry L. Phillips, David O. Pope, James J. Price, Burley Purnell, Harold N. Redd, Martin Riggs, Orr C. Riley, Ford D. Richardson, Hubert L. Roberts, Ross I. Roberts, William F. Roberson, James H. Robinson, Earl H. Ross, Harry L. Rudd, Fred B. Rupert, Shirley A. Sands, Pete A. Sandridge, Harold F. Shannon, Harold Shaver, Lon W. Shackard, Charles E. Singleton, Harry H. Singleton, John R. Smedley, Allan Smiley, Erle H. Smith, Fred Smith, Frank H. Spurloch, Snooks Stafford, Russell D. Stoffle, Edmond G. Suelzer, David A. Sullivan, Don H. Swindler, Avery B. Tennis, Truman L. Thomason, Mark A. Thompson, Ora E. Tillison, Grover C. Tisdale, John C. Tobin, Leslie M. Turner, Oliver Vanzant, Albert Vanzant, Newell A. Vaughn, Virgil W. Veach, Paul F. Watson, Ralph A. Watson, Kenneth Watts, John R. Webb, Lentis J. White, Ralph H. Williams, George T. Willison, Walter C. Witt, Joel A. Wolfe, Murray R. Womble, Everett A. Wood, Millard Worrell.

Tulsa's Fighting Engineers

(BY CLARENCE B. DOUGLAS)

CAME YE home again to Tulsa
From the battle fields afar,
Came ye home again to loved ones
From the blood stained lands of war,
And our anxious days are over
As we cheer you through our tears.
Welcome home again, thrice welcome,
Tulsa's noble Engineers.

Came ye home again to Tulsa
From the scream of shot and shell,
Where the Kaiser and his minions
Made the world a blazing hell.
Where ye held aloft the banner
Of Columbia's hope and fears,
Where ye added to its glory
Tulsa's soldier Engineers.

Came ye home again our heroes
From the carnage o'er the sea,
Bringing back a Nation's homage
And your flag of victory;
And we meet ye and we greet ye
With our swelling heart and cheers.
May God bless and keep ye always,
Tulsa's fighting Engineers.

IV

358TH INFANTRY, 90TH DIVISION

"For what you have done this past month I am proud of you. Every one in any way connected with you is proud of the bonds that link them to you, and above all your home is proud of you, and glory in what you have done. Keep on in your stride; the enemy knows and fears you. A few more drives and then a touchdown back of the Hindenburg Line."

THIS was the inspiring message from General J. P. O'Neil to troops of the 179th Brigade following a series of gallant actions in which Tulsa County boys played a spectacular part. It was one of numerous acts of recognition of important operations in which the 358th Infantry engaged and which shed luster in the record of the now famous 90th Division of Infantry. It was for their achievements during the great St. Mihiel drive that the Division was authorized by General Pershing to select a divisional insignia.

The gallantry displayed by Tulsa County's selected men is one of the high lights in her war history. The 358th Infantry comprising men from Tulsa and other counties of eastern Oklahoma or the Old Indian Territory, formed an important part of the now famous 179th or Oklahoma Brigade, which with the 180th Brigade comprised the 90th Division, Infantry.

The first consignment to leave Tulsa for the National Army consisted of five drafted men who departed on September 5, 1917, followed by eighty others who left on September 20th. Their destination was Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. A third contingent of young men which entrained on October 5th formed the nucleus of the 358th which, on being ordered to Camp Travis, had been recruited to full strength.

Like all National Army organizations, the 358th sent away numbers of men to fill up regiments in regular and national guard divisions and to form special organizations of army corps and S. O. S. troops. Due to special qualifications and emergencies which arose, many Tulsa men entered the engineers, field artillery, ambulance corps, machine gun battalions, wagon trains, military police, signal battalions and other units.

The progress of the Tulsa soldiers thenceforth became a component part of the history of the 358th Regiment of the 179th Brigade and of the 90th Division, although distinctive acts on the part of the 358th Regiment brought their deeds of heroism nearer home.

The 90th Division was organized at Camp Travis under com-

mand of Major Henry T. Allen. All of the first men in the Division were from Oklahoma and Texas, those from Oklahoma being designated as the 179th Brigade while the Texans became the 180th. Almost immediately, however, they became known as the Oklahoma and Texas brigades, the Division insignia, adopted in France, a liason of the T and O, symbolizing the native states of the first members of the Division.

The 358th Regiment came into existence under authority granted by War Department Order No. 111, August 3, 1917, effective August 5, 1917, authorizing the organization of the 90th Division, which was one of the sixteen divisions of the National Army as designated by Tables of Organization 1917. Camp Travis was designated as the training camp under General Order No. 95.

Major General Allen later assumed command of the 90th Division and Depot Brigade of Camp Travis. Brigadier General J. P. O'Neil was given command of the 179th Infantry Brigade composed of the 357th and 358th Infantry.

The 358th was formally organized with Colonel Edwin C. Carey in command and Captain Isaac S. Ashburn as regimental adjutant on September 5, 1917.

On their arrival at Camp Travis the Tulsa men wore badges, showing the name of their county. With hundreds of other stalwart, manly appearing young Americans they were parts of trains of twelve to twenty cars which, on reaching the railway station in San Antonio, emptied their occupants into large waiting motor trucks in which the new recruits made their way to camp. They were from all walks of life, bankers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, clerks, men from the oil fields and mining camps, farmers and laborers. The men on arriving were attired in everything from palm beach suits and finest tailor-made clothing to overalls. But the reception given by the citizenship of San Antonio was the same to all as they made their way through the streets of the city, past Fort Sam Houston and on to their destination. It was almost a counterpart of the farewell which they had received at the railroad station upon leaving home.

On arriving at camp the men unloaded from the trucks, were guided to Brigade headquarters and assigned to their regiments. Next they proceeded to Regimental headquarters for assignment to companies, being grouped, as far as possible, by counties with a view to preserving home ties and associations. After being shown to their barracks they were issued uniforms and equipment, were given their first army meal and then subjected to physical examination by the regimental surgeon and his staff. Inoculation followed for the prevention of disease.

Incentive in the severe training which followed was afforded by the promise of the selection of the best prospects as non-com-

missioned officers who would assist in the training of the following contingents of recruits.

The entire fall and winter was devoted to special training and in January, 1918, the Regiment was schooled in preliminary work of the range.

During March, 1918, approximately nine hundred men of the regiment were transferred therefrom for immediate duty overseas. As the winter came to a close the work became more intensive and the Regiment speedily showed the effect of their training.

Early in April, 1918, the 90th Division, having been reported upon favorably by many inspectors from the War Department, the work was speeded up for an early departure for France. In May the 358th was reinforced by arrivals from Camp Dodge, Iowa. On June 9th, the Regiment entrained at Camp Travis en route to New York City, and on June 19th entrained at Camp Mills, L. I., for the wharves at Hoboken, N. J., where the men were assigned to his majesty's transports Canada, Euripides and Walter Castle.

These ships put to sea early in the morning of June 20th, being a part of a convoy of twelve ships. On July 2nd the 358th disembarked at Liverpool where a signal honor was in store for them. All England, for the first time in history, joined the American people in the celebration of Independence Day, the Fourth of July, and the grace with which the Britishers participated in these festivities was remarked by Tulsa troops on their return home.

By special request of the Lord Mayor the 358th was retained at their rest camp, Knotty Ash, until the Fourth when it marched through the streets of Liverpool in honor of the day. This was a unique honor tendered the Regiment. It was the first time in history that American troops had paraded in an English city in commemoration of the victory of the Thirteen Colonies and it became one of the red-letter days in the Regiment's calender.

The 358th marched to St. George's Hall, lined up in front of the building in mass formation. Here they listened to the address of welcome delivered by the Lord Mayor and then passed in review in front of St. George's. After the review the Regiment marched to the Botanical Gardens where a magnificent reception and banquet was tendered to the entire personnel by the City of Liverpool and the Cunard Steamship line.

The set faces of the soldiers as they marched at attention led the Englishmen to assume that the visitors were bowed down by sorrow, but when the route order was given and their faces relaxed, the crowds broke out with cheers and cries of "They are smiling, they are smiling."

And the 358th smiled many times thereafter. They smiled on going into battle, they smiled on taking post after post; they smiled when acclaimed the best machine gun fighters in the 179th Brigade. The Germans were admittedly great strategists in the location of machine guns. Whether by virture of circumstances or being better shots or of the greater speed of which they were capable, men returning from the front declare that whenever the 90th ran into machine gun nests in the dangerous fighting along the St. Mihiel front, it was always the 179th which took the advance; it was the 179th which first reached the objective.

The Regiment sailed from Southampton, England, for Havre, France, and on June 10th arrived at Recey-sur-Curce, the training area in the province of Cote d'Or.

After five weeks' training they were declared fit and after a three-day march, in which they covered a distance of thirty-eight miles, they entrained at Poinson, near Chatillon-sur-Seine on August 20th, reaching Foug and Troussey, France. On the following night, August 21st, they began their march to the front. At this time the 90th Division had been ordered to relieve the First Division which held the Saizerais sector along the Moselle River near Toul. The sector was nine kilometers in width. The front line on the left ran across broken open country just behind Fey-en-Haye and on the right ran through the woods of the Bois la Pretre. It had been the scene of hard fighting in 1915, and No Man's Land was wide and full of old trenches, entanglements and obstacles of every sort. The rear areas were heavily wooded and filled with all varieties of camps, dug-outs, old gun emplacements and every kind of construction which had accumulated during three years of trench warfare. The Regiments went into line in order from left to right, 357th Infantry (Colonel Hartman), 358th Infantry (Colonel Leary), 359th Infantry (Colonel Cavenaugh), 360th Infantry (Colonel Price.) General O'Neil, commanding the 179th Brigade, had his headquarters at Martincourt and General Johnston, commanding the 180th Brigade, was at Griscourt. Division headquarters was established at Villers-en-Haye.

When the Division went into line preparations had already been made for the St. Mihiel offensive. Artillery of all calibres was being moved into the sector every night and it was obvious to every one that an operation of some sort was being planned. Early in September the plan was revealed.

The First American Army, which had just been organized under the personal command of General Pershing, was to cut off the St. Mihiel salient. The general plan was that the 5th Corps would attack on the west base of the salient and drive east and that the 1st and 4th Corps on the east base of the salient would

attack north. When the 5th and 4th Corps met they would close the neck of the bottle, thus cutting off the salient and the German troops left therein. The advance of the 1st and 4th Corps was to swing forward like a door, with the hinge of the door on the Moselle River. The divisions on the left of the advance would push forward the farthest and by conjunction with the 5th Corps would cut off the salient.

The 82nd Division on the extreme right was not to advance at all and the 90th Division on its left was given the mission of protecting the right flank of the advance and seeing that the hinge on which pivoted the whole attack was not broken off. This was a delicate and extremely important mission, from the fact that with the 82nd Division standing fast, the 90th Division on its advance would leave its entire right flank open to the enemy. This movement cost several Tulsa men their lives.

Jack Cowan was the first Tulsan to die in action, according to survivors of this engagement. He was killed after having successfully carried messages across a greatly exposed sector, his position as a runner being one of the most dangerous posts in the army.

The front of the 90th Division was narrowed down for the attack by three kilometers which was taken over by the 5th Division. A terrific artillery preparation opened at one o'clock on the morning of September 12th. At five o'clock the infantry went over the top under a rolling barrage. By two o'clock in the afternoon all objectives had been reached and the enemy completely disorganized despite the extremely difficult country over which the advance had been made.

The 90th Division had advanced under what has been considered the greatest barrage ever laid down in war. Within five hours from the time the Americans left their trenches and started their advance, positions were taken which French authorities had declared would require at least three months to capture, if they could be taken at all. In this offensive the 358th Infantry, of which the Tulsa contingent was a part, stepped to the front taking their share of the work in a most commendable manner.

On the following day the 179th Brigade cleaned out the Vencheres woods and advanced their line to the vicinity of St. Marie Farm.

On September 14th the 179th Brigade pushed forward on the left into the Bois des Rappes to the vicinity of La Souleuvre Farm while the 180th Brigade captured Villers-sous-Peeny and established a foothold on the heights.

On September 15th the advance continued. Vandierres was taken, the Bois de Villers and the Bois des Rappes were cleaned up and the line established along the Huit Chemins road.

On the 16th the front line was pushed forward to the edge of the woods in front of Preny, where it remained until the Division was relieved in October.

The action of the victorious Oklahomans, among whom were many Tulsans, was both a surprise and a puzzle to the astounded Germans. What reasonably might have been assumed to be an objective was reached by the Sooners. Here their foe concluded they must stop; they should do so, they reasoned, by all known rules of warfare. But that was only a beginning. At the objectives they merely hesitated, then resumed their advance.

While the 90th was carrying all objectives, the rest of the First Army was equally successful. Within twenty-four hours after the attack was initiated Divisons from the 4th and 5th Corps had met at Vignuelles in the rear of the salient and the whole German position, which had been held since 1914, was cut off.

During the first operation of the American Army over 14,000 prisoners, a great amount of artillery and vast stores of all kinds were captured. The 90th's contribution to this was, in prisoners, 14 officers and 650 men and 8 pieces of artillery, 24 heavy trench mortars and a large number of rifles, machine guns and miscellaneous weapons. The Division's casualties were 39 officers and 886 men.

This was the beginning of an intense campaign in which the Oklahoma Brigade fought until exhausted. It was so badly crippled with casualties that after eight days in line it was withdrawn into division reserve.

Shortly after the St. Mihiel offensive was ended the 90th's sector was extended to the Moselle River and also four miles to the west, due to the withdrawal of other divisions. During the last week that the Division was in line it was holding a front of approximately twelve kilometers. The four regiments continued to hold the line in the same order as before.

During all this period enemy artillery activity was intense. The front and support lines were almost constantly bombarded with high explosives and gas shells. Much of the fire came from the flank and from places in the rear of their own line. While there was no considerable enemy infantry activity during this period, casualties were heavy from artillery. Patrolling was active and daring. Scarcely a day passed that one of the regiments did not bring in prisoners.

On September 26th the First American Army west of the Meuse commenced the last great battle of the war and the Divisions between the Meuse and the Moselle assisted that operation by carrying out local operations to give the impression that the great attack extended along the entire front. Both infantry

brigades took part in the operation which was planned as a deep raid on the enemy positions. The raid was proceeded by a six-hour artillery preparation as was the big attack west of the Meuse, and the infantry jumped off at the same hour as the troops making the real attack. The first battalion of the 358th Infantry was selected for a part in this movement.

It was while leading one of these raids that Sergt. Joseph C. Carson, a member of Company C, lost his life. As a tribute to his memory the Tulsa unit of the American Legion was named Joe Carson Post.

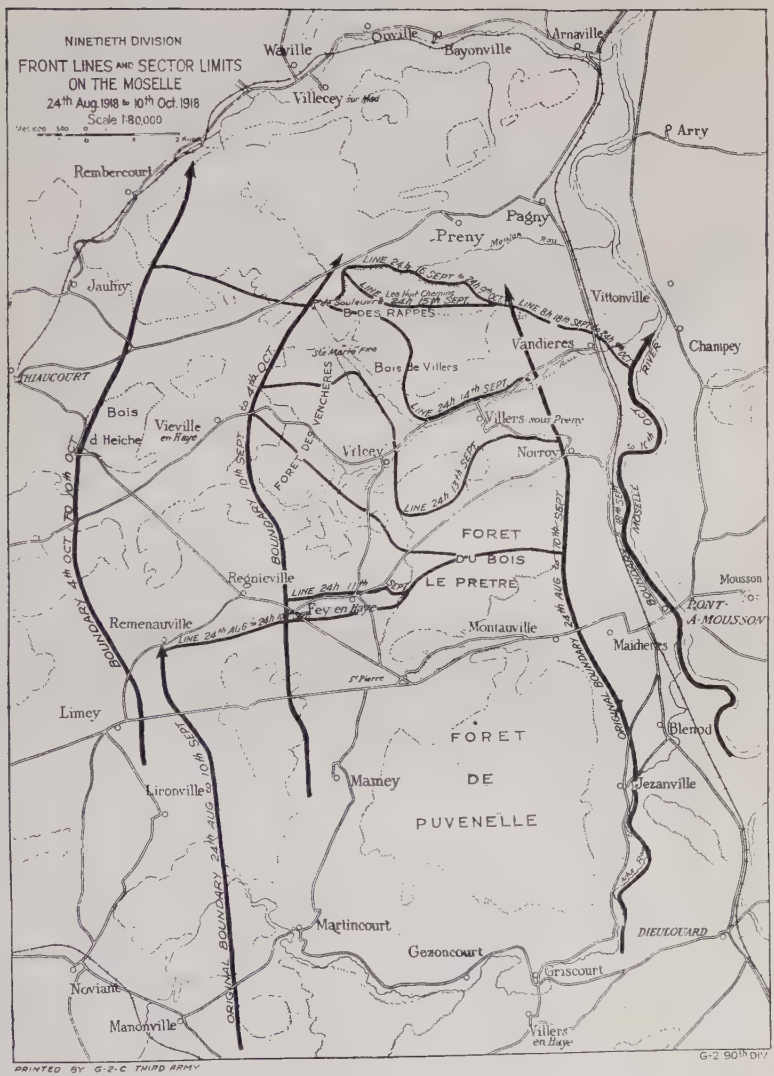
Statements of prisoners and evidence discovered since the armistice proved that the Division successfully accomplished its mission and that the enemy believed, well into the morning of the 26th, that a great attack was being made on their front. This success was attained, however, only with heavy casualties, as both the Oklahoma and Texas raiding parties were caught in an intense artillery bombartment and heavy machine gun fire from concrete emplacements all along the Hindenburg line.

Nearly all the ground which had been gained by the enemy in the Marne salient in the great offensive of March, April and May, 1918, had now been recovered. It became evident that the enemy was planning, if not already executing, a general retreat with the Meuse as his pivot and that if the Allied armies could continue their offensive and particularly if they could break the enemy's pivot on the Meuse, a decision might be reached.

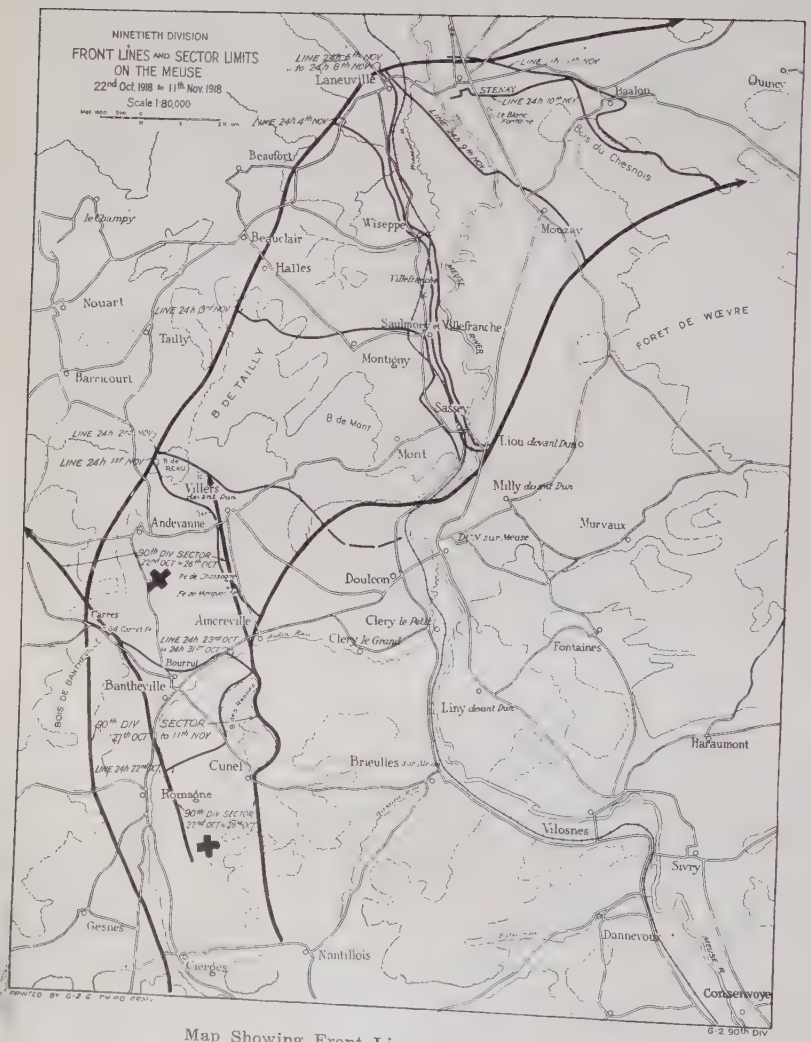
With this in view the great attack of September 26th, which developed into the battle of the Meuse-Argonne, was planned and the First American Army was given the honor position on the Meuse with the all-important task of breaking the pivot of the enemy's retreat. The first attack met with success on the entire front line of the American Army, the operations of the 90th having already been described. The advance was rapid. Then as divisions became exhausted, communications and supply became extremely difficult and the enemy threw in great numbers of reserve divisions, the advance slowed down and the first stage of the battle was concluded. During the second stage there was continual fighting along the line, but no concerted attack was launched by the entire army. This line was straightened out and positions reached from which a second great attack could be launched.

It was in the capture of Bantheville that the Eastern Oklahoma Regiment achieved glory which culminated in the entire Division being highly complimented by the army and corps commanders.

The 90th Division went into line near the end of this second period. The 179th Brigade relieved the 10th Brigade of the 5th Division on the night of the 21st and 22nd of October. The 180th



Map Showing Front Line on the Moselle River.



Map Showing Front Lines on the River Meuse.

Above—House used by the German Crown Prince to observe battle of Verdun. Observation was made from a dark room by means of periscope. American troops coming up road from the direction of Nantillois.

Below—Section of the flooded Meuse, showing how the Boche cut down trees to dam the waterways and hinder the advance of the 90th Division at Stenay, France.

Above—German front line trenches just north of Feye-en-Haye after battle of September 12, 1918. View of wire entanglements through which 90 Division made its way.

Below—Section of flooded area which Tulsa's selected men of the 90th Division fought across.

Brigade was held in division reserve. The 3rd Division was on the right and the 89th Division on the left. At this time the front line ran from just north of Romagne and Cunel around the northwestern edge of the Bois des Rappes. The 89th Division had pushed forward and occupied the Bois de Bantheville on the left so that the line of the 90th Division formed a pocket a little over two kilometers in depth in the front of the Corps. In this pocket were the villages of Bantheville and Bourrut. The first mission of the Division was to straighten out the line. The 357th Infantry attacked at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of October 23rd, captured Bantheville and the high ground north and northwest of that town and established a line from the northeast corner of the Bois des Rappes over the high ground north of Bourrut to the northeastern corner of the Bois de Bantheville, where the line joins with the 89th Division. The 358th Infantry, in the Bois des Rappes, at the same time extended its left to connect with the 357th Infantry, crossed the Andon brook and established a line from a point about 500 meters southwest of Aincreville, along the Aincreville-Bantheville road, to the line held by the 357th Infantry. This extremely successful operation upon which the Division was highly complimented by the army and corps commanders, resulted in giving the Division an excellent position from which it could jump off in case of a great attack. This advanced position was held until November 1st, despite many counter attacks and intense shelling. It was at this juncture that the 179th Division, owing to extremely heavy losses, was withdrawn from the front.

On the 9th of November the 179th Brigade, having been brought up from the reserve division, crossed the Meuse at Sassey, and by all night marching occupied Mouzay on the right bank of the river. The next day the 358th Infantry captured Blanc Fontaine, and after desperate fighting secured a foothold in Stenay. At the same time the 357th Infantry on the right had advanced over rolling country, swept by machine gun and artillery fire, and reached the heights overlooking Baalon and, later, occupied the town. On this day the enemy threw into line against the 90th his last reserve division on the Western Front.

The 89th Division on our left had, in the meantime, forced a crossing of the river at Pouilly and was ordered to send troops to protect the left flank of the 90th Division north of Stenay. When these troops were in position, it was planned to pass the 180th Brigade again through the lines of the 179th Brigade and to continue the attack in the direction of Montmedy.

Early in the morning of November 11th, word was received that the greatest battle in which American Troops had ever been engaged was ended by Germany's acceptance of the Allied terms and that hostilities would cease at 11 o'clock. Before that

hour patrols from the 358th Infantry forced their way to Stenay and completely occupied the town, the enemy having evacuated after the desperate fighting of the previous day.

From the armistice until the Division started its march into Germany, the only activity was patrolling along the old front line to collect returned prisoners of war and civilians and to locate and guard abandoned and surrendered material of war.

Shortly after the conclusion of the armistice Major General Henry T. Allen left the Division to take command of the 8th Corps. Command passed to Brigadier General J. P. O'Neil, who continued to command during the march into Germany and until December 30th, when Major General C. H. Martin assumed command.

On the 23rd of November the 90th Division, having been designated as one of the nine divisions of the Army of Occupation (of which only one other, the 89th, was a National Army division), moved forward toward Montmedy. The Division marched from Stenay across Luxembourg to Rhenish Prussia, where, as a part of the 7th Corps, it shortly before Christmas settled into winter quarters along the Moselle river in the vicinity of Berncastel, Germany, occupying the Kreisses of Daun, Wittlich and Berncastel. Here it was joined by the 165th Field Artillery Brigades.

The average advance made by the Division in the St. Mihiel operations was six kilometers, in the Meuse-Argonne 22 kilometers. The Division was under fire from August 20th to November 11th with the exception of seven days occupied in changing sectors, seventy-five days without relief. During this time it went over the top in two major offensives and seven minor operations, and was still advancing when halted by the armistice.

The Division captured 42 pieces of artillery, 36 trench mortars, 294 machine guns, 903 rifles and immense quantities of ammunition and stores. It took as prisoners 32 officers and 1844 men. Casualties amounted to 37 officers and 1042 men killed; 62 officers and 1257 men slightly wounded; 81 officers and 2094 men were gassed. Of the gassed there were 17 deaths and 1204 men were evacuated. Exact figures are not yet attainable as to the missing.

The twenty-second division to reach France, it stands tenth in amount of ammunition captured, thirteenth in number of machine guns captured and fourteenth in both prisoners captured and total advance.

The Division received five official commendations for its individual work in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations. The 90th won its place in the Army of Occupation by never failing to accomplish a mission and by never giving up a foot of ground to the enemy.

V
TULSA MEN HIGH IN MILITARY SERVICE

COLONEL PATRICK J. HURLEY

Cited twice for gallantry in action and refusing a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, Colonel Patrick J. Hurley left the service after being mustered out with the 80th Blue Ridge Division on June 5th, 1919.

Resigning as national attorney for the Choctaw Nation to enter the army, Hurley organized "D" Company, 111th Engineers at Tulsa. He entered the army as captain, was promoted to the rank of major and was assigned to duty as assistant to the Judge Advocate General in Washington, D. C. Major Hurley refused promotion in this office for an opportunity to go to France. He was assigned to the staff of the Chief of Artillery of the First Army and served on that staff at different times as acting adjutant general, acting inspector general and judge advocate.

Major Hurley participated in the Aisne-Marne and Chateau-Thierry offensives and later in the St. Mihiel drive and the Argonne-Meuse offensives, where he won his promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy at the hands of General Pershing.

While serving with the 76th Regiment, Field Artillery, during the battles of the Argonne campaign, Colonel Hurley was twice cited for gallantry in action by General Pershing.

After the signing of the Armistice Colonel Hurley was Judge Advocate of the Sixth Army Corps occupying the Duchy of Luxembourg.

Colonel Hurley's citations read as follows:

By General Pershing: Lieutenant Colonel Patrick J. Hurley, J. A., attached to the 76th F. A. For distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Forest de Woevre on November 10, 1918. in the operation of the American Expeditionary Forces. In testimony whereof, and as an expression of appreciation of his valor, I award him this citation.

By Major General Cronkhite, headquarters Eightieth Division A. E. F.: Pursuant to orders contained in General Orders 75, c. s. G. H. Q., American E. F., the following named officers now of these headquarters are authorized to wear the Service Ribbon (representative of the War Service Medal) known as "The Victory Medal," pending the issue of Victory Medals, having served on active duty at some time between April 6th, 1917, and November 11, 1918, in th United States Army, and are further authorized to wear (3) bronze stars (representative of Battle

Clasps) having actually participated, under orders, in the following engagements as indicated; LIEUTENANT COLONEL PATRICK J. HURLEY—Aisne-Marne offensive, with First Army Artillery; St. Mihiel offensive—with First Army Artillery; Meuse-Argonne offensive, with First Army Artillery.

MAJOR CHARLES FOWLER HOPKINS

One of the marvels of the World War was the lightning rapidity with which the transportation problems attending the movements of American troops and supplies were solved. Tulsa had the honor of furnishing to the army a man who played a prominent part in this accomplishment.

Major Charles Fowler Hopkins, vice-president and general manager of the Pan-American Refining Company, and vice-president of the Union National Bank, met the responsibilities which were thrust upon him as commanding officer in charge of an important part of this construction.

By reason of the extreme need of transportation for men in France, his desire to do his bit and his eighteen years' previous railroad experience, Hopkins applied at Washington for a commission. On July 16th, 1918, he was commissioned a major in engineers and on July 31st, 1918, sailed from Hoboken, N. J., on the British ship "Orduna," under orders to take command of the 62nd Regiment of Engineers.

Major Hopkins' first assignment to duty was at Chateauroux-Indre as superintendent of transportation service, where he established and organized the American Transportation service. Later he moved his headquarters to Montierchaume and organized the large American terminal which, as a supply depot, was capable of supplying an army of 1,000,000 men. The principal points covered in addition to the above two were Issondon, Bourges and Vierzon.

On December 6, 1918, Major Hopkins was assigned at Perigroux as assistant general superintendent of what was then known as the 17th Grand Division, extending from the port of Bordeaux through St. Suplice, Izon, Perigenoux, Limoges and through points already mentioned.

In this capacity Major Hopkins had entire charge and supervision of all American trains and personnel, giving special attention to the movement of troop trains. He also had supervision over all railway transportation offices, better known as R205, in Southwestern France, which included many leave and hospital areas.

After the first two months in France Major Hopkins was transferred from the Engineers to the new Transportation Corps. His duties then consisted almost entirely of looking

LIEUT. COL. P. J. HURLEY

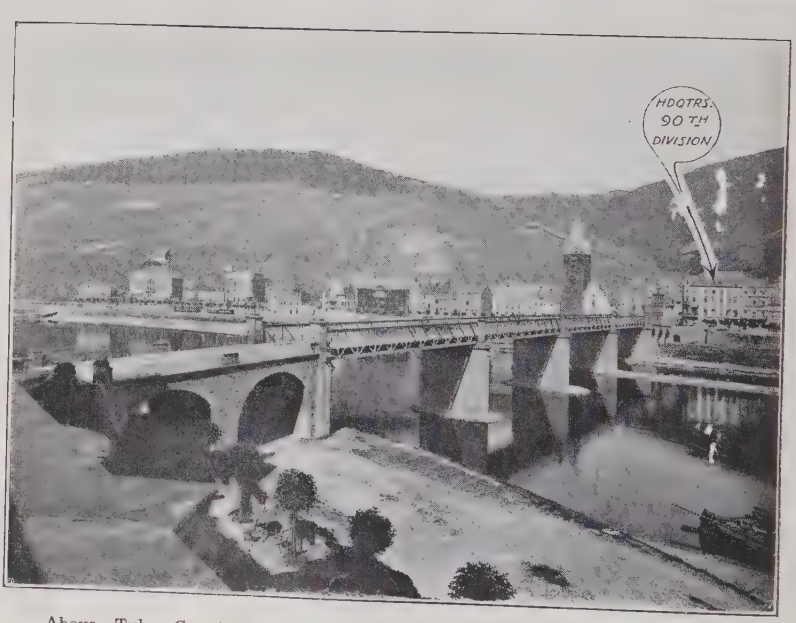
MAJOR C. F. HOPKINS

MAJOR ALVA J. NILES

LIEUT.-COL. PATRICK J. HURLEY—Entered army in World War as Captain and left as Colonel, assistant to Judge Advocate General, served in France, twice cited for gallantry in action, once by General Pershing. Later held post of Judge Advocate of 6th Army Corps, occupying Luxembourg. Awarded War Service Medal.

MAJOR CHARLES F. HOPKINS—Established American Transportation Service at Chateauroux-Indre; as Assistant General Superintendent of 17th Grand Division at Perigroux, had entire charge of American trains and personnel.

MAJOR ALVA J. NILES—Private in Spanish-American War, Captain of Company C, First Oklahoma Infantry; served on Mexican border, Inspector General 7th Division A. E. F. in France, participating in several engagements.



Above—Tulsa County men of Companies F, G and H, 358th Infantry, coming out of the hills north of Vilcey-sur-Trey, September 15, 1918.

Below—Berncastel, Germany, on the Moselle River, 90th Division Headquarters, Army of Occupation.

after the movement of troops by rail and particularly to the quick movement of hospital trains, of supplies of every nature required by an army. As American trains, handled by their own engines and crews, moved over the French railroads from one American camp to another, much diplomacy was necessary in order to work harmoniously with the French.

In the positions to which he was assigned, Major Hopkins was charged with the responsibility of sanitary conditions in the camp, strict military discipline and railway efficiency. A regiment of transportation troops was handled exactly as a regiment of infantry at the front. He did all of his traveling by automobile, covering some 15,000 miles in that manner. Leaving Port Bordeaux, France, on March 9th, 1919, Major Hopkins landed at Hoboken, N. J., March 23rd, and received his honorable discharge on March 26th, 1919.

MAJOR ALVA J. NILES.

Major Alva J. Niles, president of the Security State Bank of Tulsa, rose during the World War to the rank of inspector general of the Seventh Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He participated in engagements in the Toul Sector, also in defensive operations in the Toul Sector and offensive operations in the Meuse-Argonne engagement.

Major Niles had previously seen service in two wars. At the age of sixteen he was a private in the 21st Kansas Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War in 1898. From June, 1916 to March, 1917, he was captain in command of Company C of the First Oklahoma Infantry, which company he organized in Tulsa and which saw service on the Mexican border.

At the outbreak of the World War he recruited Company C, First Oklahoma Infantry, to full strength and later was promoted to the rank of major. In 1918-19 Major Niles saw service in France. He was formerly adjutant general of the Territory of Oklahoma and held every rank from private to brigadier general in the Oklahoma National Guard, extending over a period of seventeen years. In 1906-1907 Captain Niles was a member of the advisory committee to the Secretary of War.

Tulsa County's Fallen Heroes

Duncan Ross McDonell
James Dewaine Avery, Tulsa
Shelton Beaty, Tulsa
George M. Burnsides, Tulsa
Joseph Levi Bahr, Tulsa
Charles S. Bennett, Tulsa
Minor Lee Bower, Tulsa
Thomas C. Crook, Tulsa
Eugene R. Cease, Tulsa
Joseph C. Carson, Tulsa
Jack Millard Cowan, Tulsa
Calvin Clarence Clow, Tulsa
Champion Carson, Tulsa
Thomas L. Crawford, Tulsa
---------- Davis, Tulsa
Reid Phillips Estill, Tulsa
William Frank Eakin, Tulsa
Louis Earl Eberhart, Tulsa
Leonard J. Freymouth, Tulsa
John Thornton Ferrell, Tulsa
Emmett Graves, Tulsa
John Joseph Fall, Tulsa
Alexander Ford, Tulsa
Lee C. Gillespie, Tulsa
Harry J. Gwynne, Tulsa
Leon W. Gordon, Tulsa
Claude William Haworth, Tulsa
Ralph E. Heaton, Tulsa
Leroy S. Homsher, Tulsa
Wilbur R. Jay, Jr., Tulsa
Lemuel L. Jennings, Tulsa
William Oliver Kelly, Tulsa
Ben Korte, Tulsa
James R. Leonard, Tulsa
George W. Morton, Tulsa
Eugene J. Mangan, Tulsa
Donald McLean, Tulsa
Wallace J. Moore, Tulsa
Roger F. Folsom, Tulsa
Eugene G. Merrigan, Tulsa
Fred J. Perryman, Tulsa
John J. Powell, Tulsa
Alfred Patrick, Tulsa
George H. Rose, Tulsa
Samuel James Richardson, Tulsa
Roy Willis Stepp, Tulsa
Jeff T. Tucker, Tulsa
Cleo. L. Vandervoort, Tulsa.
James O. Williams, Tulsa
Orni B. Widman, Tulsa
Madison C. Warner, Tulsa
William Watterson Yeager, Tulsa
Osias L. Clark, Sand Springs
Merle C. Cooper, Sand Springs
Fred Burrell Graves, Sand Springs
Raymond Greer, Sand Springs
Meek Green, Sand Springs
Earl Green, Sand Springs
William McKeown, Sand Springs
John C. Marlar, Sand Springs
Guy Erwan Price, Sand Springs
Samuel A. Pidcock, Sand Springs
Martin E. Rhodes, Sand Springs
James Ira Speir, Sand Springs
Clyde A. Stone, Sand Springs
Wesley Grube, Broken Arrow
Thomas Emmett Hunter, Broken Arrow
Alonzo Casey, Broken Arrow
William Wiseman Smith, Broken Arrow
James Kersey, Broken Arrow
Homer Reed, Broken Arrow
Chester Gallentine, Skiatook
Enoch Stone, Skiatook
W. G. Sprague, Mounds
John Elmer Martin, Mounds
Luther Meadows, Red Fork
Harvey E. Crosby, Bixby
James S. Nash, Dawson
Oscar W. Hardin, Elaine
Ivan C. Brown, Leonard
George L. Thayer, Leonard
Calvin Silas Sanborn, Owasso
Wilbur Bennett, Sperry
Malachi Kelly (colored), Tulsa

Tulsa County's Fallen Heroes

AUTOCRACY

"HIS MAJESTY, the kaiser, hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defense of the Fatherland in the present war. His Majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph, with frame and autograph signature."

DEMOCRACY

"DEAR MADAM—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

—A. LINCOLN.

JOSEPH C. CARSON—Age 22, accountant, Tulsa, Company D, 358th Infantry, 90th Division. Killed in action in Argonne Forest, September 26, 1918. Tulsa County Post of American Legion (Joe Carson Post) named in commemoration. Next of kin mother, Mrs. Mary E. Carson, Tulsa, Okla.

JACK MILLARD COWAN—Age 25, salesman, Tulsa, M. G. Company, 358th Infantry, 90th Division. Killed in action in Argonne Forest, September 12, 1918. Awarded Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in St. Mihiel drive. Next of kin, sister, Miss Billie Cowan, Tulsa, Okla.

GUY E. PRICE—Age 22, farmer, Sand Springs, Company D, 144th Infantry, 36th Division. Killed in action in France, October 16, 1918. Posthumously awarded Croix de Guerre with citation for act of bravery on October 8, 1918. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Price, Sand Springs, Okla.

REID PHILLIPS ESTILL—Age 25, clerk, Tulsa, Company F, 357th Infantry, 90th Division. Killed in action in St. Mihiel drive. Cited for bravery. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. S. R. Estill, Tulsa, Okla.

HARRY J. GWYNNE—Age 32, oil man, Tulsa, Captain in 33rd Aero Squadron. Killed in an accident at Chateauroux, France, June 9, 1918. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Gwynne, Tulsa, Okla.

DUNCAN R. MACDONELL—Age 27, contractor, Tulsa, Captain in 27th Coast Artillery Corps. Died of illness at Ft. Stevens, Ore., October 16, 1918. Next of kin, father, A. T. MacDonell, Lima, O.

JAMES R. KERSEY—Age 24, laborer, Broken Arrow, Company, M, 358th Infantry, 90th Division. Killed in action in France, September 23, 1918. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Ella Kersey, Broken Arrow, Okla.

RALPH E. HEATON—Age 20, mechanic, Tulsa, Company L, 144th Infantry, 36th Division. Killed in action in the Champagne drive, October 13, 1918. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alva Heaton, Tulsa, Okla.

JOHN J. POWELL—Age 27, salesman, Tulsa, Company 13, 1st Casual Division. Died of pneumonia at Camp Logan, Col., October 1, 1918. Next of kin, brother, C. C. Powell, Tulsa, Okla.

FRED E. PERRYMAN—Age 21, laborer, Tulsa, Battery B, 120th Field Artillery. Died in France, October 17, 1918, from wounds received in action. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. G. W. Perryman, Tulsa, Okla.

MARTIN E. RHODES—Age 23, machinist, Sand Springs, Company B, 134th Infantry. Died of influenza at Camp Dix, N. J., September 24, 1918. Next of kin, wife, Mrs. Helen Rhodes, Sand Springs, Okla.

JAMES D. AVERY—Age 19, student, Tulsa, Company C, S. A. T. C., Norman. Died of illness, December 9, 1918. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Avery, Tulsa, Okla.

CHESTER GALENTINE—Age 18, laborer, Skiatook, fireman on U. S. S. Ticonderoga. Went down with the torpedoed Ticonderoga, September 30, 1918. Next of kin, father, John W. Galentine, Skiatook, Okla.

GEORGE W. MORTON—Age 17, student, Tulsa, Casual Company No. 4, Depot Brigade. Died of illness at LeMans, December 11, 1918. Next of kin, sister, Miss Edna Morton, Tulsa, Okla.

LEONARD FREYMOUTH—Age 28, laborer, Tulsa, Company D, 358th Infantry, 90th Division. Killed in action in Argonne Forest, November 10, 1918. Next of kin, brother, P. E. Freymouth, Tulsa, Okla.

WILBURN R. JAY, JR.—Age 30, printer, Tulsa, Company C, 142d Infantry, 36th Division. Died of wounds received in the Argonne Forest, October 9, 1918. Recommended for Distinguished Service Cross. Next of kin, wife, Mrs. Blanche Jay, Cache, Okla.

LEE C. GILLESPIE—Age 22, mechanic, Tulsa, Aero Squadron C, Camp Talifierro, Fort Worth, Tex. Killed in an accident, September 6, 1918. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse I. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.

THOMAS E. HUNTER—Age 21, mechanic, Broken Arrow, Company B, 7th Infantry, 5th Division. Died from wounds received in action on French front, October 13, 1918. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Minnie M. Hunter, Broken Arrow, Okla.

DONALD McLEAN—Age 22, student, Tulsa, Company 13, Coast Artillery. Died of pneumonia, in Tulsa, April 19, 1917. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McLean, Tulsa, Okla.

GEORGE H. ROSE—Age 26, office man, Tulsa, Headquarters Company No. 2, Base Hospital Division. Died of pneumonia, Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Ga. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Grace Rose, Tulsa.

CLAUDE W. HAWORTH—Age 21, oil chemist, Tulsa, boatswain's mate on U. S. S. Dymer. Died at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 30, 1919. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Haworth, Turley, Okla.

SHELTON BEATY—Age 22, brakeman, Tulsa, Company F, 2d Engineers. Killed in action at Lucy de Borage, France, June 2, 1918. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Rebecca Beaty, Devol, Okla.

CALVIN S. SANBORN—Age 29, laborer, Owasso, Battery B, Field Artillery, 36th Division. Died at sea of pneumonia, August 14, 1918. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. L. A. Sanborn, Owasso, Okla.

WILLIAM W. YEAGER—Age 32, grocer, Tulsa, Company K, 167th Infantry, 42d Division. Killed in action, Somaine, France, July 15, 1918. Next of kin, father, J. A. Yeager, Tulsa, Okla.

MINOR L. BOWER—Age 24, salesman, Tulsa, Company I, 3d Repl. Bn. Died at Camp McArthur, Tex., of influenza. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Orpha M. Bower, Tipton, Ind.

JOHN T. FERRELL—Age 23, mining engineer, Tulsa, Company E, 6th Engineers. Died October 22, 1918, from wounds received in the Meuse-Argonne drive. Cited for bravery in this drive. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. M. C. Ferrell, Tulsa, Okla.

JOHN ELMER MARTIN—Age 22, teacher, Mounds, Medical Department, No. 8 Evacuation Hospital. Died in France, December 12, 1918, of illness. Next of kin, father, W. R. Martin, Mounds, Okla.

CALVIN C. CLOW—Age 28, laborer, Dawson, Company, 165th Depot Brigade. Killed in France, November 4, 1918. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Lydia Clow, Dawson, Okla.

THOMAS C. CROOK—Age 34, driller, Tulsa, Company M, 140th Infantry. Died in France, October 3, 1918, of illness. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Josephine Wilson, Tulsa, Okla.

JOSEPH LEVI BAHR—Age 24, laborer, Tulsa, Company G, 357th Infantry, 90th Division. Died in France, 1918, of wounds received in action. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Nannie Bahr, Nelogany, Okla.

EUGENE G. MERRIGAN—Age 25, telegrapher, Tulsa, Company A, 312th Field Signal Bn. Died at St. Nazaire, France, February 23, 1919, of influenza. Next of kin, mother, address unknown.

WILLIAM W. SMITH—Age 28, student, Warner, 19th Sanitary Train. Died at Camp Dodge, Iowa, October 11, 1918, of pneumonia. Next of kin, father, W. T. Smith, Broken Arrow, Okla.

JOHN JOSEPH FALL—Age 25, driller, Tulsa, Company E, 356th Infantry, 39th Division. Killed in action in the Argonne Forest, November 11, 1918. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Mary E. Fall, Tulsa, Okla.

WILLIAM FRANK EAKIN—Age 21, clerk, Tulsa, Company S, 2d Division. Died at Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago, October 3, 1918, of influenza. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Eakin, Tulsa, Okla.

SAMUEL J. RICHARDSON—Age 30, clerk, Tulsa, Company H, 357th Infantry, 90th Division. Died in France, October 30, 1918. Next of kin, wife, Mrs. Frances Richardson, Sioux City, Ia.

ROY WILLIS STEPP—Age 21, laborer, Jenks, 612th Aero Squadron. Died at Wilbur Wright Aviation Field, Fairfield, O., October 26, 1918, of illness. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Mary Emma Stepp, Tulsa, Okla.

OSIAS L. CLARK—Age 26, laborer, Sand Springs, Company K, 358th Infantry, 90th Division. Killed in St. Mihiel drive, September 12, 1918. Next of kin, wife, Mrs. Nora Clark, Sand Springs, Okla.

MERLE C. COOPER—Age 21, painter, Sand Springs, Company 1, 6th Infantry. Killed in St. Mihiel drive, September 12, 1918. Next of kin, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cooper, Sand Springs, Okla.

ORNI B. WIDMAN Age 29, draftsman, Tulsa, 472d Engineers. Died of influenza at Ft. Bayard, N. M., October 15, 1918. Next of kin, wife, Mrs. Elsie F. Widman, Springfield, Mo.

LEON W. GORDON—Age 27, driller, Tulsa, Company D, 12th M. G. Bn., 8th Brigade. Killed at Chateau Thierry, July 18, 1918. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gordon, Tulsa, Okla.

HARVEY E. CROSBY—Age 20, laborer, Bixby, Company B, 358th Infantry, 90th Division. Killed in action near Vilcey, France, September 15, 1918. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Anna E. Johnston, Bixby, Okla.

LEWIS EARL EBERHART—Age 26, laborer, Tulsa, Company L, 358th Infantry, 90th Division. Died from wounds received in St. Mihiel drive, September 22, 1918. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Margaret Eberhart, Tulsa, Okla.

WILLIAM OLIVER KELLY—Age 38, laborer, Tulsa, Company C, 142d Infantry, 36th Division. Spanish War veteran. Died in France, November 10, 1918, from wounds received in action. Next of kin, father, John Kelly, Barnett, Mo.

W. S. SPRAGUE—Age 41, driller, Mounds, Company B, 323d Field Signal Bn. Died of illness at Brest, France, October 19, 1918. Next of kin, sister, Mrs. Alex Weber, New Orleans, La.

EMMETT GRAVES—Age 27, smelter worker, Tulsa, 4th Supply Train, A. E. F. Died of pneumonia at Bad Bertrich, Germany, February 1, 1919. Next of kin, father, J. D. Graves, Altoona, Kan.

SAMUEL A. PIDCOCK—Age 25, smelter worker, Sand Springs, Company B, 142d Infantry, 36th Division. Died in hospital at St. Etienne, France, October 11, 1918. from wounds received in action. Awarded Croix de Guerre. Next of kin. mother, Mrs. Allie Burk, Sand Springs, Okla.

FRED B. GRAVES -Age 23, engineer, Tulsa, Medical Corps. Died in France, September 10, 1918, of pneumonia. Next of kin, wife, Mrs. Merle Graves, Burlington, Kan.

CHAMPION CARSON—Age 23, civil engineer, Tulsa, Company F, 7th Engineers, 5th Division. Killed in the Meuse-Argonne campaign while giving first aid to a wounded comrade. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Usher Carson, Miami, Okla.

JAMES IRA SPEIR—Age 23, laborer, Sand Springs, Company B, 358th Infantry, 90th Division. Died September 29, 1918, from wounds received in the Argonne Forest. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Speir, Sand Springs, Okla.

EUGENE R. CEASE—Age 29, electrician, Tulsa, Company C, 323d Field Signal Bn. Died at Brest, France, October 11, 1918, of pneumonia. Next of kin, father, Eugene A. Cease, Tulsa, Okla.

RAYMOND S. GREER—Age 21, laborer, Sand Springs, Company K, 140th Infantry. Killed in action in France, 1918. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Greer, Sand Springs, Okla.

EARL GREEN—Age 24, glass worker, Sand Springs, Company B, 358th Infantry. Kilied in action in France, September, 1918. Next of kin, brother, Otis Green, Sand Springs, Okla.

CLYDE A. STONE—Age 28, teamster, Sand Springs, Navy. Died of influenza at Naval Training Station, San Diego, Cal., October 4, 1918. Next of kin, father, E. F. Stone, Sand Springs, Okla.

MADISON C. WARNER—Age 22, laborer, Tulsa, Company B, 16th Infantry. Died on French front, October 9, 1918. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Warner, Tulsa.

JAMES O. WILLIAMS—Age 20, plumber, Tulsa, enlisted with the Aviation in Tulsa, transferred to 7th Infantry, 3d Division overseas. Killed in action at Belleau Woods, July 3, 1918. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Williams, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Tulsa County's Fallen Heroes

EUGENE J. MANGAN—Age 20, stenographer, Tulsa, Company C, 342 Bn. Tank Corps. Died at Camp Polk, N. C., December 6, 1918, of influenza. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mangan, Tulsa, Okla.

JOHN LUTHER MEADOWS—Age 24, mason, Red Fork. Company A, 358th Infantry. Killed in action near Vilcey, France, September 26, 1918. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Alice Amanda Meadows, Red Fork, Okla.

WESLEY F. GRUBE—Age 26, geologist, Broken Arrow, Company D, 7th Engineering Corps. Killed in action near Cunell, France, October 14, 1918. Next of kin, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Grube, Broken Arrow, Okla.

GEORGE BURNSIDES—Age 23, laborer, Sand Springs. Killed in action in France, September, 1918. Next of kin, sister, Mrs. James Peed, Kansas City, Mo.

ALONZO CASEY—Farmer, Broken Arrow, Company D, 133rd Infantry. Died at sea, September 25, 1918, of pneumonia. Next of kin, wife, Mrs. Jessie Casey, Broken Arrow, Okla.

IVAN C. BROWN—Age 27, oil driller, Leonard, Company B, 358th Infantry, 90th Division. Killed in action in St. Mihiel drive, September 26, 1918. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Hannah B. Brown, Leonard.

Section II

Civilian Activities

CHAPTER TWO.

National Defense Work

I

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The first step towards the amalgamation of agencies in order to avoid, as far as possible, the duplication of effort in the business of winning the war for civilization, the Council of National Defense was created by an Act of Congress, approved August 29, 1916, "that the resources and energies of the Nation might be co-ordinated and made available in the event of a national crisis." This body was charged with "the creation of relations which will render possible in the time of need, the immediate concentratio nand utilization of the resources of the Nation." That the organization, during the three years of its existence, far surpassed in scope and significance the hopes of its founders is indicated by a communication from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker to President Wilson in which he said:

"It is difficult to estimate the importance of the service rendered, since our entrance into the war, by these State Councils, their County Councils and the multitude of workers banded together under them, whom we estimate to number at least one million. I feel sure that you, as their Commander-in-Chief, will be proud of their unique contribution in the war and will use your authority to broaden the scope of their activities as conditions permit, so that they may go on to even greater achievements."

Realizing the efficiency of the machinery provided by the Council of Defense system the President, in July of 1918, strongly recommended that the organization be utilized as a single channel for the execution of the war program. This plan made for economy of effort and rendered unnecessary the creation of much local Federal machinery which otherwise would have had to be set up for the performance of special tasks.

The Council of National Defense was charged with the performance of the following duties:

1.—To supervise and direct investigations and make recommendations to the President and the heads of executive departments as to—

(a) The location of railroads with reference to the frontier of the United States, so as to render possible expeditious concentration of troops and supplies to points of defense.

(b) The co-ordination of military, industrial and commercial purposes in the location of extensive highways and branch lines of railroads.

(c) The utilization of waterways.

(d) The mobilization of military and naval resources for defense.

(e) The increase of domestic production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and of the people during the interruption of foreign commerce.

(f) The development of seagoing transportation.

(g) Data as to amounts, location, method and means of production and availability of military supplies.

(h) The giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the class of supplies needed by the military and other services of the Government, the requirements relating thereto, and the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation.

2.—To report to the President or to the heads of the executive departments upon special inquiries or subjects appropriate thereto.

3.—To submit an annual report to Congress, through the President, giving as full a statement of the activities of the Council and the agencies subordinate to it as is consistent with the public interest, including an itemized account of the expenditures made by the Council, or authorized by it, in as full detail as the public interest will permit, providing, however, that the President may authorize, in amounts stipulated by him, unvouchered expenditures and report the gross so authorized not itemized.

The following is the personnel of the Council of National Defense:

Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, chairman.
Secretary of Navy, Johephus Daniels.
Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane.
Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston.
Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield.
Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson.

The Advisory Committee consisted of some of the ablest business and professional talent in the country. The following members, appointed by the President constituted this commission:

Daniel Willard, Transportation and Communication (president Baltimore & Ohio Railroad), chairman.

Howard E. Coffin, Aircraft, (vice president Hudson Motor Co.)

Julius Rosenwald, Supplies (including clothing), etc. (president Sears-Roebuck & Co.)

Bernard M. Baruch, Raw Materials, Minerals and Metals (banker.)

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, Engineering and Education (president Drexel Institute.)

Samuel Gompers, Labor, including conservation of health and welfare of workers (president American Federation of Labor.)

Dr. Franklin Martin, Medicine and Surgery, including general sanitation (secretary General American College of Surgery, Chicago.)

Walter S. Gifford, director of Council and Advisory Commission.

Grosvenor B. Clarkson, secretary of Council and Advisory Commission.

The work of the commission covered the following subjects: Transportation and communication; munitions, manufacturing, including standardization and industrial relations; supplies, including clothing; raw materials, minerals and metals; engineering and education; labor, including conservation of health and welfare of workers; medicine, surgery and sanitation.

Seven district committees with a commission member acting as chaiman of each, administered the work of the Advisory Commission.

The following important system of boards and sections was closely correlated with the general committee:

The War Industries Board.
The Munitions Standard Board.
The Aircraft Production Board.
The Medical Section.
The Commercial Economy Board.
The Interdepartmental Advisory Board.
The Co-operative Committee on the Purchase of Army Supplies (United States Chamber of Commerce.)
The National Research Council.
The Committee on Shipping.
The Committee of Women's Defense Work.
The Committee on Coal Production.
The Section on Co-operation with States.

OKLAHOMA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The Oklahoma State Council of Defense, instituted at the suggestion of the Council of National Defense with the peculiar and important responsibilities attached to all State Councils, made a noteworthy record and its work was highly commended at Washington.

The State Council realized that in order to carry out the mandates of the national body its first duty was to co-ordinate the war activities throughout the State. This would have been impossible of accomplishment save for the unfaltering support given it by the County Councils of Defense, which proved to be the bulwark of the Nation in supporting the war program.

The officers of the State Council of Defense during the war period were: Gov. R. L. Williams, member of all committees; J. M. Aydelotte, Oklahoma City, chairman; Stratton D. Brooks, Norman, secretary; Chester H. Westfall, Oklahoma City, assistant secretary; Judge C. B. Ames, Oklahoma City; T. H. Beason, El Reno; J. W. Cantwell, Stillwater; W. D. Gibson, Grove; Major Eugene M. Kerr, Oklahoma City; S. R. Lewis, Tulsa; George McQuaid, Oklahoma City; George Miller, Bliss; L. E. Phillips, Bartlesville; Mont Powell, Oklahoma City; George S. Ramsey, Muskogee; R. E. Stafford, Okahoma City; Major W. E. Utterback, Durant; Dr. Howard Weber, Bartlesville; James A. Wilson, Stillwater; Ollie S. Wilson, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson, Nowata, and Carl Williams, Oklahoma City.

R. H. Wilson, Oklahoma City; C. H. Hyde, Alva; W. G. Ashton, Oklahoma City, and E. B. P. Kelly, El Reno, also served during a portion of the period.

By order of the State Council all County Councils in Oklahoma were disbanded on January 15, 1919, each County Council, before going out of existence, appointing a demobilization or other commitee delegated to looking after discharged men as they were released from service.

The State Council held its last regular meeting on January 4, 1919, but its operations continued until August 1 of that year.

TULSA COUNTY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Through the functions of the County Councils of Defense one phase of human psychology was difinitely determined—the spirit of the American civilian toward a cause which, up to that time had g enerally been considered Utopian. Vaunted German psychologists had reached the conclusion that Americans would not unreservedly throw themselves into a struggle waged three thousand miles from home. Prussian leaders pointed out the impossibility of marshalling American forces overseas in time to avoid the disaster in which the entente allies, to all appearances were being rapidly engulfed.

The actual peril confronting the United States through the perfidy of the Imperail Germany Government had not been appreciated or realized by the general public in the early stages of of the World War.

America, however, ran true to form. All the traditions which marked an unsullied record in the wars for right were magnificently upheld. When forced to resort to arms in defense of National honor, America was incomparable, supreme. The record of her arms on the field of battle gave every proof of the quality and stamina of her fighting men.

History records no civil achievement parallel to that which placed the American Nation on a formidable war footing in an incredibly short time. The vast wealth and resources of the country were poured into those channels which sustained the American Expeditionary Force abroad and strengthened the weakening Entente Allies in the final and crucial stages of the war.

Councils of Defense furnished the principal medium of expression for the civilian population and fortified and encouraged all war agencies in the pursuit of their objectives.

In this sphere of action Tulsa County Council of National Defense more than held its own. Its work stands out in bold relief in the history of civilian effort.

Oklahoma was one of the States in which Councils of Defense, State, county and district had neither government nor legal status in fact. The Legislature had adjourned before the declaration of war. With few exceptions, therefore, edicts were issued by these organizations without warrant in law; but a stronger and more impelling force sustained the Tulsa County Council of Defense—public opinion, the moral support of both the State and the Federal Government and the necessities arising from a great emergency furnished sufficient authority for the herculean efforts of this body of determined, virile, loyal and fearless men in removing barriers and in overcoming all phases of local resistance to which the Federal Government might be

subjected in the prosecution of the war. The duties of the County Council were multitudinous and diversified. Foremost among them was the bringing home of the confiict of carnage and desolation being waged across the seas, to the busy merchant, the banker and the manufacturer; to the great body of wage earners, to the farmer, the miner and the oil operative, thus engendering a patriotic enthusiasm capable of sustaining the war agencies throughout the struggle. Local affairs must be adjusted to meet the new conditions, in other words, the morale of the "second line of defense", as the people who remained at home were known, required as careful guarding as did that of the militant forces in the field. The finer distinction between license and liberty must be pointed out to those who shirked their patriotic duty. Treachery and sedition must be combatted. Unworthy and sordid motives must be ferreted out and their authors deprived of all power for wrong doing. Substantial aid must be accorded those citizens and agencies charged with the responsibility of raising funds with which to carry on the war. Aid must be tendered to ministering organizations at the front. The humane and protective work of the American Red Cross must be continued and extended and the financial security of this and other organizations must be guaranteed by the success of their respective drives, to the end that the suffering and hardships of the men in service might be ameliorated.

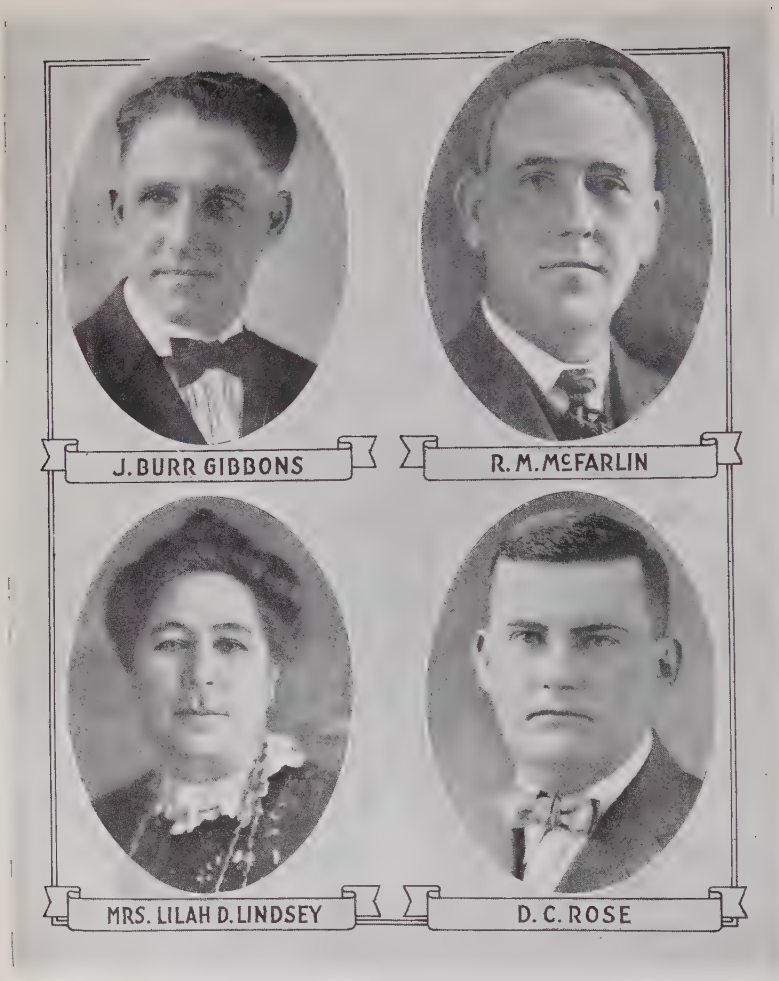
The unfailing patriotism of the American people, stimulated by the steady, persistent, ingenious and vigilant work of the Councils of Defense, had a great bearing on war efforts in communities where such bodies were most active.

As the State of Oklahoma was designated at Washington as one of the most active in defense work, so the Tulsa County Council of National Defense achieved a record which was the peer of that of any defense body in the country. Its reputation for accomplishment extended beyond the boundaries of the State and furnished inspiration to Councils in other commonwealths. The self-sacrificing labor on the part of its leaders, the willingness of every member to perform any duty of whatever character or degree of importance which may have been imposed upon him, made the Tulsa County Council of Defense a formidable body for good, lent importance to comparatively trivial matters and made possible the accomplishment of large undertakings.

Tragedy, pathos and humor characterized their proceedings. Acts having momentous bearing upon the peace and safety of the community on one hand and uninteresting detail of minor investigations on the other, received prompt and uniform attention. Private business considerations of its members became subservient to patriotic duty and be it said that commercial operations involving millions of dollars were controlled by the active

Members of

Executive Committee
Tulsa County Council of
National Defense



J. BURR GIBBONS, Chairman Tulsa County Council of Defense; National Director and President of local branch of Navy League, and member various committees in National organization; member War Censorship Committe, Fuel Board and Four-Minute Men; County Fuel Administrator, County Food Administrator, County Chairman Four-Minute Men; State Censor on Explosives Regulations and member of Oklahoma Advisory Commission; Captain American Protective League; active in War drives; member Soldiers and Sailors Council, first Secretary and later Vice President Tulsa County Historical Society.

R. M. McFARLIN, Vice President County Council, President Chamber of Commerce; District Field Representative District No. 1 in all Liberty Loan drives; Chairman Eleventh District War Industries Board; member Executive Committee Red Cross drives; member Advisory Committee on war drives.

MRS. LILAH D. LINDSEY, Secretary-Treasurer County Council, President Housewives League, leader of Women's Work.

D. C. ROSE, Executive Secretary County Council.

J. M. BERRY, Executive Committee County Council, County Chairman in four Liberty Loan campaigns; Chairman Tulsa Branch U. S. Navy League; member Advisory Committee on War Loans.

N. R. GRAHAM, Member Executive and Finance Committees of County Council; joint State Director Victory Loan campaign; Vice State Chairman Fourth Liberty Loan campaign and of 1918 Christmas Red Cross Campaign; State Director Four-Minute Men; Vice District Chairman United War Work campaign; Treasurer Tulsa War Budget campaigns; Manager District No. 1 Third Liberty Loan campaign.

COL. CLARENCE B. DOUGLAS, Executive Committee County Council, General Secretary Chamber of Commerce; County Food Administrator; Captain American Protective League; President Soldiers and Sailors Council; Chairman War Censorship Committee; Four-Minute Man; Publicity Director Third Liberty Loan; President Tulsa County Historical Society.

A. L. FARMER, member Executive, Labor and Censor Committees County Council; Dollar-a-Year Man and State Director of U. S. Boys Working Reserve.

J. B. MESERVE, member Executive and Chairman Legal Committee County Council and first President of the Tulsa County Historical Society.

EARL SNEED, member Executive and Legal Committees County Council.

FRED SHAW, member Executive and Finance Committees County Council; District Manager Victory Loan campaign.

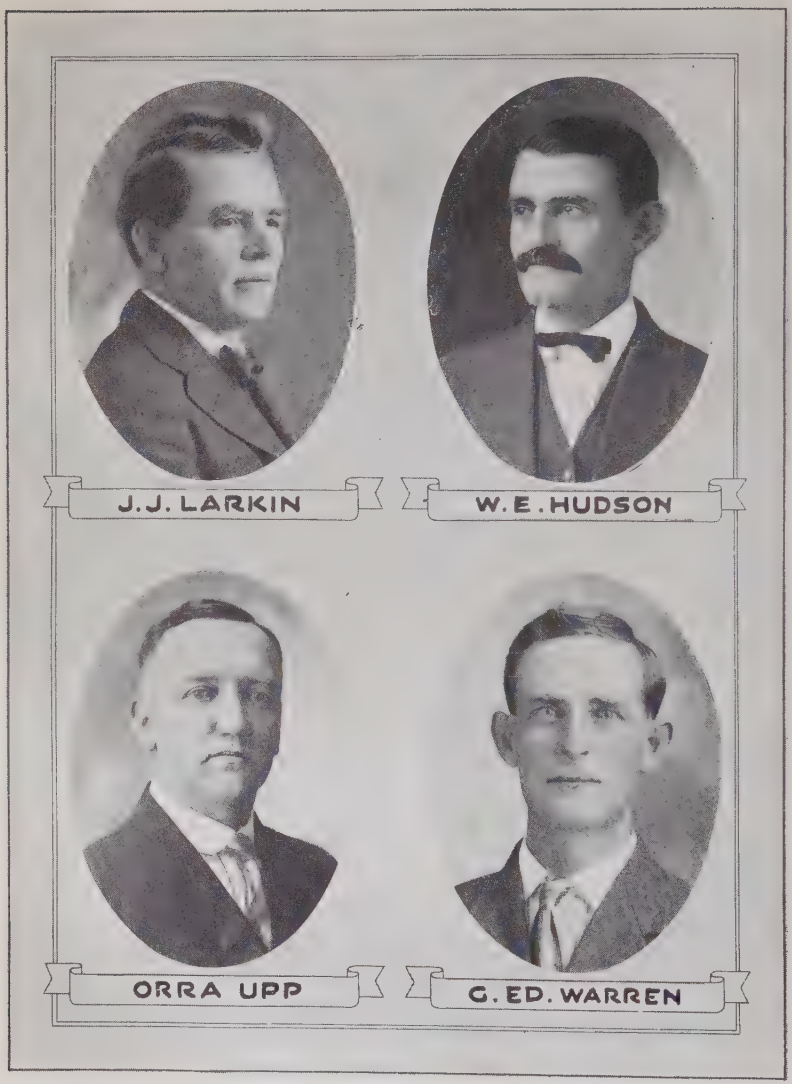
M. S. BLASSINGAME, member Executive and Publicity Committees County Council.

HARRY W. KISKADDON, member Executive and Finance Committees County Council; member Executive Committee Victory Chorus and organist for Community Sings.

CHARLES H. HUBBARD, member Executive Committee County Council and of Executive Committee Tulsa County Historical Society; Mayor of Tulsa; Chairman Dentention Camp and Emergency Hospital Boards.

J. H. EVANS, member Executive and Finance Committees of County Council.

PHILIP KATES, member Executive Committee County Council and of Tulsa County Red Cross Chapter; Chairman Home Service Section Red Cross; Chairman Fair Price Committee.



J. J. LARKIN, Executive Committee County Council and State Director Explosive Section, Bureau of Mines, member Advisory Commission on Explosives Regulations.

WASH E. HUDSON, member Executive and Legal Committees County Council.

ORRA E. UPP, member Executive, Statistics and Census Committees County Council; County Chairman War Savings Stamps campaign; City Food Administrator.

G. ED WARREN, member of Executive, Labor and Arbitration Committees County Council; Four-Minute Man; member Advisory Committee of Tulsa County Local Board and of U. S. Boys Working Reserve; member Fair Price Committee.

H. C. TYRELL, member Executive Committee County Council, State Director United States Shpibuilding Reserves, Chairman Non-War Construction Committee.

G. E. WILLIAMSON, member Executive and Labor Committees of County Council and County Fuel Administrator.

D. LaRUE BAKER, member Executive and Labor Committees of County Council; County Director U. S. Boys Working Reserve.

VERNON L. SMITH, member Executive and Publicity Committees County Council.

Right: Headquarters of Tulsa County Council of National Defense. Left: War Savings Stamps Bank, Tulsa.

leaders in Tulsa's defense work. Multi-millionaires abandoned their private interests for months at a time in order to serve their country in the local field. Likewise, wage-earners responded to every call with alacrity and cheerfulness inspiring to men of larger wealth.

Treason and plotting by alien enemies sprang into life in Tulsa in common with other communities, but were stamped out as quickly as they appeared. In many cases of delinquency handled by the County Council, however, the offender was the victim either of misinformation or of a lack of information.

The doctrine taught by the Tulsa County Council of Defense was simple: namely, that the war was a war of the people of the Nation and that every man and woman not on the firing line had a definite place at home and an individual responsibility. The spontaneous response with which all demands of the County Councils were met by a large majority of the people is a tribute to the innate patriotism of the citizenship of Tulsa and Tulsa County.

The personnel of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense explains, in a measure the broad influence exercised by that organization. The council consisted of:

Chairman, J. Burr Gibbons, President and general manager of the Hofstra Manufacturing Company and national director of the Navy League of the United States.

Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey, President of the W. C. T. U. county organization and President of the Housewives League.

R. M. FcFarlin, President of the McMann Oil Company, President of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of the Exchange National Bank.

H. C. Tyrell, oil operator and President of the Tulsa Y. M. C. A.

S. R. Lewis, attorney, capitalist, member of the Oklahoma State Council of Defense.

J. J. Larkin, director of the Exchange National Bank, capitalist.

J. M. Berry, President of the Central National Bank.

Publicity Committee: Clarence B. Douglas, general secretary of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce; Vernon L. Smith, managing editor of the Tulsa Democrat; M. S. Blassingame, manager of the Bank Note Printing Company, and J. Burr Gibbons.

Legal Committee: Wash E. Hudson, Earl Sneed, Phillip Kates and Judge John B. Meserve, attorneys.

Labor Committee: G. E. Warren, editor Tulsa Unionist; A. L. Farmer, agent New York Life Insurance Company; Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey, H. C. Tyrell, D. LaRue Baker, County Farm Agent,

and G. E. Williamson, President of the Independent Fuel Company.

Statistics and Census Committee: J. J. Larkin, A. L. Farmer, N. R. Graham, special representative of the Exchange National Bank and secretary of the Tulsa County Fair Association; Fred Shaw, President of the Fred Shaw Motor and Supply Company, and Ora E. Upp, President of the Upp Wholesale Grocery Company.

Finance Committee: R. M. McFarlin, Harry Kiskaddon, oil producer; N. R. Graham, J. M. Berry, Fred Shaw and J. H. Evans, vice-president of the McEwin Manufacturing Company.

Executive Secretary: D. C. Rose.

The early sessions of the Council were held in the basement of the Christian Church on Fourth Street and Boulder Avenue, which became temporary headquarters. Permanent location was later established in its own building adjoining the War Savings Stamp Bank on Main Street between Fourth and Fifth.

At the final meeting of the Tulsa County Council, N. R. Graham presented a complete financial statement of the Second Red Cross War Fund Collection Account, Second War Budget Collection Account, War Relief Fund, which was raised in June, 1917, and the Third War Budget Collection Account. The report of the Auditing Committee, consisting of D. C. Rose, Harry W. Kiskaddon and Ora E. Upp, approving these accounts, was accepted and a vote of thanks given to Mr. Graham and the Auditing Committee for their work.

The secretary then read a report of the activities of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense from the birth of the organization to January 8, 1919, inclusive. The report was received and the secretary given a vote of thanks. It was voted that copies of the secretary's and Graham's reports be bound in suitable cover and presented to the Public Library in Tulsa in order that future generations might know the part that the Tulsa County Council had taken in war activities. A copy of the secretary's report was also ordered sent to the State Historical Society at Oklahoma City.

The following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, the Tulsa County Council of National Defense is on the eve of closing its business and office, and,

WHEREAS, D. C. Rose twelve months ago gave up his personal business and at very great pecuniary sacrifice undertook the executive secretaryship of the Tulsa County Council at a tentative salary of $150 per month, and has given most faithful, efficient and untiring service, having been subject to call day or night, Sundays and holidays, and has at all times stood ready to further the interests of said Council of Defense at the expense of his personal business and individual interests,

NOW, THEREFORE, we, the undersigned members of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense, are in favor of fixing the salary of said D. C. Rose at $250 per month, from the beginning of service, to the end that the faithful, efficient and unswerving labors of said executive secretary shall be in a more adequate measure compensated.

The resolution was adopted and the provisions contained therein were carried out.

Mrs. Lindsey addressed the Council, thanking the members for the courtesy they had extended her as the only lady member of the body.

Mayor Hubbard thanked the Council for the assistance which they had rendered him personally and for the assistance which the Council had given the City Government during his administration.

A vote of thanks was given Mrs. Lindsey "for the splendid work she had done as a member of the Council and for carrying the entire women's work."

On motion of Col. Douglas the chair appointed a committee of five members, "which shall be known as the executive committee of an organization to be known as the Tulsa County Historical Association, and that it will be the duty of this committee to prepare suitable by-laws and charter and to formulate plans for its successful organization, and, upon completion of the work, all members of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense will automatically become charter members of the Tulsa County Historical Association for one year; and that all moneys left in the treasury of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense, after they have completely settled up their affairs, be turned over to this society. The chair appointed the following committee:

Judge John B. Meserve, Col. Clarence B. Douglas, N. R. Graham, Charles H. Hubbard and J. Burr Gibbons.

J. Burr Gibbons appointed the executive committee of the County Council as a final Auditing Committee, to which the committee which had been appointed to conclude the affairs of the County Council, consisting of Ora E. Upp, D. C. Rose and Harry W. Kiskaddon, would make their final report.

It was voted that all members of the Home Guard who had attended 80 per cent of the drills and emergency calls of that body should be presented with a rifle.

The following resolution in commendation of the services of Robert M. McFarlin was read and adopted unanimously by the Council all members present inscribing their signatures to this resolution:

WHEREAS, Robert M. McFarlin, a distinguished member of this body from its inception, in addition to the services rendered

by him to this organization, has performed other services of a high meritorious and patriotic character, calling for suitable expression of commendation of this body. He has unreservedly given of his time to the organization; he has, without stint, given of his counsel; generous he has been with his time and his talents, although he is regarded as one of the busiest men of affairs in the State of Oklahoma. Upon the organization of the Tulsa County Home Guard, he was the financial support of this body and advanced at various times, sums of money approximating $20,000 with no guarantee back of it save the patriotism of the citizens of Tulsa.

We recognize in Robert M. McFarlin a member and a fellow citizen of the highest patriotic purpose and noble resolve, and wish to fitly testify to our estimate and appreciation of the extraordinary services which he has rendered to the city of Tulsa and to this body since its organization.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Tulsa County Council of National Defense, in its last official session assembled, that we extend to Robert M. McFarlin our highest and sincerest appreciation of the character of his service, and of the splendid services rendered by him as a member of this body since its inception, and we particularly wish that our appreciation be recorded of the extraordinary services rendered by him as a member of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense and as a citizen of Tulsa and Tulsa County, and,

That a suitable copy of these resolutions be inscribed and furnished Robert M. McFarlin by the secretary.

The following resolution was then read and adopted unanimously by the Tulsa County Council of National Defense:

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States as a corollary to its armed forces upon land and sea, marshalled the great soul of the Nation to more completely effectuate its high purpose in the World War, and,

WHEREAS, the spirit of the Nation was reflected through the efforts of the various war organizations through the medium of which the great bodies of patriotic men and women throughout the land gave unstintingly of time, talent and money in the Nation's hour of stress, and,

WHEREAS, a strong factor contributing to the Government's high success in the preservation of the morale of our people at home, was the National Council of Defense, with its ramifications reaching to the county school districts and bringing the high purposes and resolves of the Government to the very threshold of every home throughout our land, and,

WHEREAS, the signing of the armistice, the demobilization of the armed forces of the Central Powers, and the dawn of a World Peace renders unnecessary the functions of the County

Councils of Defense, and, by executive order, the purposes of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense cease and terminate on this, the fifteenth day of January, 1919, and henceforth it ceases to exist as an organization, and

WHEREAS, the patriotic labors and endeavors of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense have been greatly assisted and promoted by the press of Tulsa County, and especially by the press of the city of Tulsa, the various civic clubs and commercial organizations, the various war boards, the churches and religious organizations and by the splendid citizenship of the city of Tulsa and Tulsa County; by the Home Guard, and by individual citizens and business houses through their generous and patriotic contributions to the success of this organization, and

WHEREAS, we feel a sense of gratitude and appreciation toward these organizations and individuals, and desire in a public manner to express our appreciation of the services and assistance so unselfishly rendered,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Tulsa County Council of National Defense in its last official session assembled:

That we extend to the press of Tulsa County, and especially to the press of the city of Tulsa, to the various civic clubs and bodies, to the various churches and religious organizations, to the various war boards, to the citizenship of the city of Tulsa and Tulsa County, to the Home Guard, and to individual citizens and business firms who have generously and patriotically contributed to the success of this organization, our sincere thanks and our appreciation of the cordial, effective and patriotic support which they have accorded this body since its organization, and,

That suitable publicity may be given to the sentiments we herein wish to express, a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the press of the city of Tulsa and of Tulsa County.

The following resolutions were passed:

The Tulsa County Council of National Defense would be remiss if it did not officially recognize the tireless patience and unfaltering loyalty of its chairman, J. Burr Gibbons. He was in every sense the active head of the organization, and no task was too large or detail too trivial, to command the whole force of his personality in meeting the situation. His tactfulness and diplomacy, his willingness to accept counsel and advice and his fearless attitude when once a course of action was decided upon, won authority and respect both among the members of the Council and the citizens of the community.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the County Council of National Defense gives expression to its apprecia-

tion of his wise leadership, self-forgetfulness and personal sacrifices willingly made, that right and justice might be enforced.

High in the list of those who served in Tulsa, during the uncertain days of the war, stands the name of N. R. Graham. The Tulsa County Council of National Defense recognizes in him the financial genius who deserves a large share of the credit for placing Tulsa first among the cities of the country in offerings of wealth.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tulsa County Council of National Defense congratulates him upon his flawless record as treasurer and strategist of all war drives, and expresses its appreciation of his loyal co-operation in every effort that was put forth in carrying out the purposes of this organization.

The Tulsa County Council of National Defense recognizes that Captain Rooney and his Home Guard have been its own right arm of power. While the citizens slept in peace, many were the nights that he placed his men on guard defeating powerful conspiracies and protecting millions of dollars worth of property. The story of his services may never be told in detail, but unquestionably his alertness, faithfulness and capacity to inspire watchful loyalty in his men saved Tulsa from well organized campaigns of frightfulness which were intended to cripple the oil industry and give aid to the Central Powers. Therfore, to Captain Rooney, patriot, efficient officer, good fellow, giving of his time and energy without compensation,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tulsa County Council of National Defense expresses its own deep appreciation and the gratitude of the citizens of the city and county. His unselfish devotion will always be remembered, and credit be given him for Tulsa's escape from the perils of deeply laid plots.

The Tulsa County Council of National Defense recognizes Harry W. Kiskaddon as one of its efficiency experts. No man has given of his time and the energy more freely than he, and the wisdom of his counsel has given direction and value to many of the activities of the organization. Never has he hestiated to meet responsibility, although often at the sacrifice of his personal interests.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this recognition of his esteemed service be expressed, together with an appreciation of his particular contribution in his ability to stir up war enthusiasm with music and song.

WOMEN'S WORK

The work of the Women's Division of the Tulsa County Council of Defense was under the immediate direction of Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey, who was the only woman in the personnel of that body. Mrs. Lindsey served as secretary-treasurer of the Council during its existence and was given a vote of thanks at the final session commending her splendid patriotism and executive ability in successfully putting over all war campaigns.

The initial effort of the Women's Division toward winning the war was the food pledge campaign as outlined by Herbert Hoover, which was launched on October 28, 1918. For this campaign the county was organized by appointing a captain in every town and village with lieutenants in charge of smaller subdivisions. The week preceding the opening of the campaign was devoted to intensive educational work. Thousands of pieces of literature on food conservation were distributed and the county was well placarded with appropriate posters.

At meetings held in school buildings in Tulsa city and county the following Four-Minute speakers discussed food problems emphasizing the necessity of a strict observance of all Government food regulations: Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey, Miss Clara Kimble, supervisor of home economics in the Tulsa schools; Mrs. O. D. Hunt, Mrs. W. N. Sill, Mrs. J. F. Reagan, Miss Jessie Shannon, county home demonstration agent, and Miss Mary Montgomery, city home demonstration agent.

The captains in charge of this campaign and their districts were: Miss Clara Kimble, Tulsa; Mrs. S. F. Hyde, Skiatook; Mrs. George Adams, Broken Arrow; Mrs. Anna B. Hagler, Jenks; Mrs. Lena Lowman Wise, Bixby; Prof. L. F. Stewart, Glenpool; Mrs. George Rhyne, Dawson; Mrs. P. E. Estill, Owasso; Miss Jappa Mason, Turley; Mrs. O. C. Brooks, Sperry, and Prof. J. Albert Miller, Sand Springs. Mrs. Minette Hedges had charge of this campaign in the rural districts.

This soliciting force designated themselves "Tulsa County Army of Economy" and made a house-to-house canvas, which resulted in securing 28,891 signatures to food pledge cards.

The Federal-City Home Economics Club was an outgrowth of this campaign. This was an organization of housewives whose purpose it was to co-operate with federal, county and city food administrators, the fair price committee, grocerymen and dairymen looking to the sanitary handling of food products and the regulation of prices.

In the War Savings Stamps campaign from June 25 to 28, 1918, practically the same plan of organization was used by Mrs. Lindsey, the force of workers being increased to 325. The captains in Tulsa for this campaign were Mrs. Lula Billingslea, city

chairman; Mrs. O. D. Leonard, Mrs. L. G. C. Hunter, Mrs. Murray Russell, Mrs. A. T. Allison, Mrs. S. W. Parish, Mrs. M. M. Brown, Mrs Ora Lightner Frost, Mrs E. Forrest Hayden, Mrs. Harriet Wardell, Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, Mrs. A. M. McDonnell, Mrs. C. T. Hughes, Mrs. Gray Carroll, Mrs. E. L. Levin, Mrs. John B. Meserve, Mrs. L. C. Montgomery, Mrs. Dora Washington, Mrs. H. D. Murdoch, Mrs. W. I. Williams, Mrs. G. O. Hollow, Mrs. L. L. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. T. Henthorne, Mrs. F. G. Seaman, Miss Isabell Fonda, Mrs. I. G. Rosser, Mrs. P. W. Whittaker, Mrs. Irene Davis and Mrs. S. P. Kennedy.

The towns in the county were assigned captains as follows: Skiatook, Mrs. S. F. Hyde; Sand Springs, Mrs. Jack Smith; Broken Arrow, Mrs. J. P. Hannifin; Jenks, Mrs. Anna B. Hagler; Bixby, Mrs. John Poorman; Glenpool, Mrs. W. R. Luckfield; Red Fork, Mrs. Charles Thomas; Owasso, Mrs. Ida Rash; Alsuma, Mrs. L. M. Sanderfer; Wekiwa, Mrs. Thelma Limberge; Piatt, Mrs. J. A. Henderson; Leonard, Mrs. L. C. Hixon; Dawson, Mrs. George G. Rhyne; Sperry, Mrs. John Phillips; rural districts, Mrs. Minette Hedges. Mrs Hedges was assisted by the following school district captains: Mrs. J. W. Whitely, Mrs. J. W. Moorman, Mrs. McLane, Mrs. Charles Stunkard, Mrs. Joe Berry, Mrs. Crosby, Tulsa; Mrs. J. B. Doolittle, West Tulsa; Mrs. T. J. Shimp, Mrs. Louise Childers, Mrs. J. H. Kerr, Mrs. B. C. Rutherford, Mrs. H. L. Carter, Mrs. Arthur Bynum, Mrs. Lilly Gaddy, Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. C. C. Mercer, Broken Arrow; Mrs. M. M. Jones and Mrs. Roy Taylor, Bixby; Mrs. Honer Heck, Mounds; Mrs. W. R. Kenward, Maxine and Mrs. Ed Cason, Collinsville.

Tulsa County's quota in this campaign was $1,500,000; pledges and subscriptions amounted to approximately $2,000,000. Inspired by the slogan, "Tulsa County Can and Tulsa County Will," the women of the county secured $1,216,000 of that amount.

On July 4, 1918, at the request of the Government, a personal message from President Wilson, written especially for the occasion, was read by Four-Minute men at every celebration in Tulsa County. The message was received by the chairman of the County Council several days previous to the National Independence Day, but was held by him in strict confidence until the day of release.

During August, 1918, the Women's Division of the Council maintained a recruiting station at the headquarters of the County Council for the purpose of enrolling nurses for the Students' Nurse Reserve. These nurses were required to replace trained nurses in the United States who had been called for duty overseas, as the more active participation of America in the fighting line increased proportionately the demand for skilled nurses. To

facilitate the registration the following committee was named to co-operate with the Council: Morningside hospital, Mrs. D. I. Brown; Oklahoma hospital, Miss H. C. Ziegeler; Tulsa hospital, Miss Audrey Abbott; Physicians and Surgeons hospital, Miss H. M. Wadleigh. Tulsa's quota of forty nurses was raised with comparatively little difficulty. Mrs. Lindsey was given valuable assistance in this work by Miss Myrtle Levy. The superior publicity work of Miss Ann Evans was a contributing factor in the success of all the war campaigns conducted by the women of Tulsa County.

INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

One of the busiest and most effective departments of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense was a well organized investigation department composed of officers of large experience. Every matter that came to the attention of the Council, whether a suspicion of a minor infraction or a flagrant violation, was turned over to a corps of efficient detectives for a definite report thereon. The work was done by Miller, Painter and Jones, special agents.

The trails led in all directions. Liberty Bond slackers, located in Florida were made to see the wisdom of giving loyal support to war measures. Questionable corporations felt the hand of the defense body and withdrew their stock from the market. Solicitors refrained from disposing of stock in unreliable concerns in exchange for Government Bonds. Men were sought in California for evading their duties.

The Council pursued a definite policy—let no guilty man escape. Its fame for ferreting out and bringing to justice evildoers became widespread.

Among the memoirs of this branch of sleuthing is an extensive collection of photographs and descriptions of residents of Tulsa whose movements came under the surveillance of the Council.

As a result of the indefatigable labors of this department the following docket was disposed of:

Eighty-four cases of disloyalty. Many of the persons investigated were sent to an insane asylum.

Eighteen desertions reported. Twelve deserters were caught and returned to army camps.

Twenty-four persons applying for Red Cross work were investigated.

Six cases of undeserved allotments. Reports were made to the proper government department for action.

Four failures to fill out questionnaires. Thirteen of these were inducted into the army.

Eighty-one failures to register cases. Many of these were inducted into the service.

One case of helping to evade draft. This case was turned over to the court.

Four men in draft failing to support families. Information concerning these men was given to the exemption board.

Twenty Liberty Bond slackers. These were made to see the light.

Thirteen cases of defrauding soldiers' families. Action was taken in every case and the matter adjusted.

Seventeen questionable stock corporations. Stopped sale of stock in each case.

A total of 319 cases with a full report on each case is contained in files of the Council. The total does not include the numerous petty cases investigated but not recorded.

WAR CENSORSHIP COMMITTEE

The growing magnitude of the war and subsequent enormous increase in the demands of the Government upon the people of the country for financial support, relief work and personal service required that every precaution be exercised to conserve and protect the financial and physical resources of the people for the most important calls.

To this end, the Tulsa County Council of National Defense on January 28, 1918, at the request of National and State Councils and at the suggestion of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, created a War Censorship Committee composed of Colonel Clarence B. Douglas, general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman; E. R. Kemp, American Red Cross; J. M. Berry, Navy League of the United States; H. C. Tyrell, Y. M. C. A., and J. Burr Gibbons, Council of Defense.

The duty of this committee was to pass upon all proposed campaigns for war relief. This committee, by reason of its personnel, was familiar with every war activity and every requirement of the Government, and its purpose was to protect and conserve the finances, services and sympathies of the citizens of Tulsa from the appeal of unnecessary and questionable war demands.

The Tulsa County Council of National Defense requested the officers and members of each and every civic organization in Tulsa to refer all proposed war movements to the War Censorship Committee before allowing them to be presented at a regular meeting consequently, no campaign was countenanced by any institution or organization which did not first have the written endorsement of this committee.

Inestimable good resulted from the untiring efforts of this

committee in protecting the city from impostors and unnecessary contributions.

Tulsa, with its well merited reputation for treasure and generosity, had attracted scores of promoters from outside, who flooded the city with ingenious and plausible calls for money. In their attempts to capitalize the patriotism of the community they came armed with letters and credentials, to establish the worthlessness of which frequently required minute investigation. One solicitor bore credentials from the central office of a large and accredited war organization. His request to solicit funds in Tulsa was held up by Colonel Douglas pending investigation. It developed that he had secured his letter through false representations, but the fraud had not been exposed until he attempted to bilk the Tulsa public.

So well had many of these emissaries convinced the public of the justice and necessity of their respective programs that in some instances donors were offended at the peremptory action of the committee and the positive declaration that such appeals must cease.

The appeals of reputable but unnecessary organizations added to the troubles of the committee and despite its vigilance and the warnings sent forth, a number of these people succeeded in raising sums varying from $15,000 to $40,000 before their campaigns were summarily closed.

The band of censors eventually became a veritable vigilance committee and were occasionally required to discountenance meritious but inoportune campaigns. One of these was for the relief of devastated France. Persistent personal solicitations, begging letters, the importuning of citizens and societies in many harassing ways became an almost daily experience of the guardians of Tulsa's funds who became unpopular with "grafters" and fakirs, but who were the means of conserving large sums of money through the operations of the Tulsa War Censorship Committee.

LEGAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

One of the busiest branches of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense was the Legal Advisory Committee of which Judge John B. Meserve was chairman. Judge Meserve was city attorney at the time of his appointment as legal advisor of the County Council of which body he was a member. Previous to the creation of the legal advisory committee all investigations were handled by a committee consisting of J. Burr Gibbons, W. E. Hudson and Earl Sneed.

The Legal Advisory Committee conducted the investigation of cases of military slackers, adjusted matters effecting the

production and transportation of war necessities and met the many demands imposed upon the committee by the moratorium act. This act provided that no suits be brought on claims against soldiers in service. A number of cases developed both in Tulsa and at other points in the county, where property sold on the installment plan and on which payments were due, was taken away from the widow or mother of the man in service. In all cases the persons making such sales were induced to return the property thus seized or to reimburse the dependent for payments already made. Free legal advice was also given to families of men in service. In fulfilling this task the committee was splendidly assisted by the entire legal fraternity of Tulsa, all members unhesitatingly performing any service which was asked of them by the committee. On September 4, 1918, the County Council decided that all questionnaires should be filed and returned within one week from the day they were received, notaries public being qualified to swear in the registrants. Four places in Tulsa were kept open at night for that purpose. This entailed considerable extra work for the legal committee.

A digest of the Soldiers and Sailors' Act, or moratorium, prepared by Judge Horace Speed, facilitated the settlement of cases under that law without having to resort to the courts.

NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION BOARD

During the final period of the war when the stocks of construction and building materials were becoming depleted owing to the demands of the Army and Navy and when reduced transportation facilities and a scarcity of labor made new construction inadvisable, the Non-War Construction Board was organized in Washington and through the State Council of Defense local boards were organized in every county in Oklahoma. The duty of this board was to limit construction and building operations to a minimum.

Numerous requests from local concerns to facilitate shipments of machinery were heard and granted. A number of permits to build were granted, but many were refused. Among those which were granted by the local board several were disapproved when the report reached the Oklahoma State Council of Defense, the last resort in the State. A committee consisting of H. C. Tyrell, Mayor C. H. Hubbard and Harry W. Kiskaddon was appointed by the County Council to prepare briefs on such applications as were disapproved by the State Council and to present this argument in favor of local construction to the State Committee on October 20th, 1918.

The local priority and non-war construction committee consisted of H. C. Tyrell, chairman, J. J. Larkin, George E. Black, G. E. Williamson and Wash E. Hudson.

II.

HOME GUARD

In the exigencies of the fateful days of the World War, it was the good fortune of few agencies to play as important a role as that which reflected glory on the Tulsa County Home Guard. Their usefulness broke the bounds of the county and of the State and became international in its scope.

In combatting duplicity and treachery at home the Tulsa County Home Guard Company did yeoman service. In preserving the security of the fireside and the safety of the monster industrial concerns threatened by activities of disloyal agencies, the Home Guard allayed anxiety. As an instrument in maintaining the morale of the cosmopolitan population of Tulsa and the oil fields when life and property were imperilled, the Home Guard won a high place in Tulsa County history.

But it was the performance of a great National service that added to its career a unique touch not evident in the campaign of any other war organization in Oklahoma.

A great emergency had arisen. America had been called on to furnish every barrel of crude oil, every gallon of gasoline, every pint of lubricating oil that could be wrested from the earth or refiinery in order that the life of transportation on land and sea might be sustained. Insofar as the production of energy was concerned, Tulsa was the very heart of the Nation. It was the center not only of production but of the shipment of the refined product which became an important factor in naval transportation operations.

A feeling of unrest had been evident throughout the country due to the threatening attitude of the I. W. W. and kindred organizations. Raids on the oil industry were threatened. In the midst of this situation an incident occurred which gave birth to a volunteer Home Guard. The residence of J. Edgar Pew, vice-president and general manager of the Carter Oil Company, was partially destroyed by the explosion of a bomb, and the occupants, though uninjured, narrowly escaped with their lives. This was accepted as the initial act in the proposed reign of terror and the citizenship of Tulsa accepted the challenge. On the night, in October, 1917, following the explosion, over six hundred men volunteered for service in the Home Guard. This number rapidly increased to one thousand.

Home Guard companies had been created by order of Governor Williams to act in conjunction with the Councils of Defense

of their respective counties. They were county institutions and no part of a State military organization.

L. W. Rook, a former army officer and an attorney of Tulsa, on recommendation of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense, was commissioned by the Governor as captain and recruiting officer for these volunteers. In a conference with Governor Williams he was given authority to recruit two companies under power given the Governor by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. The colored population also rallied strongly to the call for volunteers. They were given instruction by their chosen leaders who had seen service in the regular army. This colored company, however, was never mustered into service.

With the exception of alien enemies, there was no difference noted in the loyalty of the men of various nationalities which made up the citizenship of Tulsa, all responding to every call without hesitation.

In February, 1918, Captain Rook was called into the service of the United States. Company A, commanded by Capt. L. J. F. Rooney, and Company B, under command of Capt. Mowry Bates, were by order of the Governor shortly after merged into one company.

The companies transferred their headquarters from Convention Hall to the armory located at the corner of Fifth street and South Boston avenue, the use of which was donated by the school board.

An election of officers of the merged companies resulted as follows: L. J. F. Rooney, captain; B. F. Rothstein, first lieutenant; Byron Kirkpatrick, C. W. Daley and W. L. Correll second lieutenants. J. Rea Owen was appointed first sergeant.

A total of $27,000 was expended for equipment and maintenance, the best grade of uniforms, arms, ammunition and equipment available having been purchased. Of this sum R. M. McFarlin advanced $17,000 for the initial purchase.

The original companies had comprised 200 men each. Many of these found service elsewhere. The new combined companies were organized under the name of the Tulsa County Home Guard and comprised 100 men.

The Tulsa County Home Guard served as a training school for those who who left its ranks to enter the National service. The records shows that this company sent out 300 men who later became officers and non-commissioned officers in the various branches of the service, receiving rapid promotion as a result of the training received in this organization. On reaching training camps these men immediately took over squads and even companies of recruits.

While in command of the Home Guard Captain Rooney was

also department commander of the United States Spanish War Veterans with fifteen active camps under his jurisdiction in the State. These camps, at his orders, furnished the first rallying force for State defense and the training of recruits for guard work in Oklahoma. These veterans afterward became leaders in National Guard movements. Seventy joined the Tulsa Home Guard and aided materially in its development.

The Home Guard possessed full field equipment. Rifle practice at the range of the Tulsa Rifle Club, two miles north of the city on the Archer farm, and field practice constituted a large part of their training.

Besides the active members who were subject to call day or night, there was a supernumerary list of one hundred plain clothesmen, who were on duty throughout the county and who reported all rumors and suspicious movements.

Members of the Home Guard were at the command of any individual or company who needed their services. A squad was constantly on guard at the armory, this number being increased to fifty or one hundred in an incredibly short time when required. Telephone messages received either during the day or night commanded immediate attention. Night vigils were kept throughout the intensely cold winter of 1917-18. These were known to but few persons outside the organization. Man hunts frequently indulged in were accomplished under cover of the strictest secrecy.

The fact that from one hundred to four hundred well-armed men were readily available for any emergency had a quieting effect on all disturbing elements. Fortunately the forces maintained by oil and other companies proved adequate to control the situation.

The Home Guard was unique. In several respects it was a remarkable organization and it is improbable that its counterpart could be assembled from the local population anywhere else in the United States.

As if by magic, at the call for service there sprang from every corner of the city and county that type of fighter which is rapidly dying out and which only an emergency could serve to assemble. The ranks of the Home Guard were made up of soldiers of fortune—men who had served in many wars; adventurers who had risked the terrors of the Klondike and braved the hardships of the African deserts; old Indian fighters who later had taken up arms in the Spanish-American war; a dozen men who could saddle a horse and rope a steer in record time; former members of the famous Northwest Mounted Police and of the equally famed constabulary of Pennsylvania; there were scores of dead shots, some among the best in the state; ex-

sheriffs and deputies, many of whom had made names for themselves as Osage police in dangerous times; gunmen, rough-riders, army men who had served in the Boxer uprising in China and had fought in Central American revolutions; Americans who had shouldered rifles in Mexican guerrilla warfare; former Texas rangers, one of whom had been shot six times and who still carries three bullets in his body. There were full-bloods and half-breed Indians who knew well the use of the gun, and former secret service officers eager for more mysteries to uncover; in fact the organization was of a character so unusual and pronounced as to attract widespread attention. Most of these men were skilled in the professions and trades. A force of skilled engineers might have been recruited from the company. Mechanics, college men and disciplined soldiers were there. Few emergencies could have arisen which could not have been handled on the spot.

Four companies of the present National Guard were recruited and officered largely from the Home Guard. These embraced two line companies, a supply company and a sanitary unit which today form a part of the Oklahoma National Guard Brigade. Later in the war younger men took the places of the original volunteers who were called to other fields of military activity.

Squads of the Home Guard were frequently called out to watch alarming symptoms in the city and at points near Tulsa. They added in guarding government aviation property and belated aviators landing near Tulsa at all hours of the night added greatly to their labors. They also maintained a force at the detention camp, rounding up women suspects, guarding the home night and day and feeding the inmates of that institution. They furnished guards, rendering day and night service, throughout the epidemic of Spanish influenza. Red Cross nurses were given military instruction.

Efficient service was rendered in the slacker raid conducted throughout the country on August 17, 1918, the Home Guard detaining over two thousand suspects among whom were discovered a large number of delinquents. These were unable to show registration cards and were held for investigation.

When the Work or Fight order was issued the Home Guard rounded up hundreds of idlers and one hundred were signed for work in war factories.

The Home Guard was a prominent factor in all parades and patriotic celebrations held in Tulsa during the war and acted as military escort to prominent war speakers.

When their services were required the Home Guard aided the police department in handling street traffic.

In appreciation of the services rendered by Captain Rooney the Tulsa County Council of National Defense passed a resolution commending his skill and devotion which was largely responsible for the high degree of efficiency attained by the Tulsa Company. After the signing of the armistice, in recognition of his ability he received a commission as major of the Oklahoma National Guard. In this connection Adjutant General Gipson wrote Major Rooney: "I assure you that both the Governor and Adjutant General fully appreciate the splendid work which you have done (in connection with the Home Guard) and feel sure that a great benefit to the National Guard will result by reason of your association with it."

The original roster of the Tulsa Home Guard was as follows:

Commissioned Officers—L. F. J. Rooney, captain; Ben F. Rothstein, first lieutenant; J. Rea Owen, second lieutenant; S. B. Forst, second lieutenant.

Sergeants—A. M. Atkinson, E. F. Moore, J. F. Illian, C. Copman, Tom Meagher, Ed Sanders, Van Voorhis, Roy Stanley, and H. J. Swarts.

Corporals—C. A. Double, D. A. Estey, H. G. Westlake, A. Lawrence, S. J. Hunt, A. E. Garrett, A. T. Thorne, R. L. Sherrow, and J. O. Cratree.

Privates—W. L. Anderson, C. D. Atkins, W. J. Birch, S. W. Barns, T. E. Barnett, L. L. Bash, R. C. Beaty, H. B. Bellmont, J. B. Bishop, E. J. Bonenberger, George Bowman, J. W. Blyth, H. T. Burkey, L. T. Brooks, J. O. Chamers, W. L. Davis, J. W. Davis, C. E. DeClaspel, Joe DeVina, C. E. Dillon, C. L. Dawson, Paul Easton, W. L. Garner, J. A. Harrison, C. Henry, Eli Hensley, F. D. Howard, C. H. Hudson, C. Imes, G. L. Jones, E. J. Jones, R. K. Jones, R. J. Knidles, S. H. Keaton, E. E. Kratz, H. Lambert, J. Lane, K. D. Lewis, G. R. Lewis, L. L. Lemon, J. P.Lloyd, H. Lowe, E. F. Lonsdale, S. J. McGee, F. F. McCaulley, R. E. McHenry, W. R. Michael, G. T. Moss, Overman, T. G. Park, Frank Pope, W. W. Potorff, Paul Pritchard, C. A. Robinett, F. Schmidt, H. R. Shanks, R. N. Shanks, J. A. Sherrow, L. E. Sherrow, Leo Spring, W. Steene, H. J. Stone, Len Stone, E. H. Storey, H. O. Striker, E. M. Stroud, H. Sullivan, C. W. Sowers, Glen Wardell, P. C. Wester, H. S. Wenner, Joe Welch.

III

VICTORY CHORUS

To aid in maintaining with undiminished force the spirit of patriotism which swept Tulsa County and to sustain the morale of the people preceding and throughout the big war drives, the

Victory Chorus or community sings was inaugurated by the Tulsa County Council of Defense. This was one of the most spectacular and effective features of Tulsa's great war program. As many as twenty thousand people would gather at a time on the main thoroughfares of the city, united in song, the volume of harmony often carrying the distance of a mile. The Victory Chorus was organized at a meeting called by the County Council and held at the Chamber of Commerce on August 26th, 1918. A general committee of fifty and an executive committee of nine were selected to have active charge of the work. The executive body consisted of Robert Boice Carson, chairman; Dr. Arthur Lee O'Dell, representing Kendall College, secretary; Col. Clarence B. Douglas, representing the Chamber of Commerce; W. O. Buck, representing the Four-Minute Men; John A. Woodward, representing the civic clubs; Mrs. R. F. McArthur, representing the women of Tulsa; Harry W. Kiskaddon, representing the Council of Defense; M. J. McNulty, representing the civic government; E. E. Oberholtzer, representing the city schools, and J. Burr Gibbons, ex-officio.

Robert Boice Carson became the director and moving spirit of these sings. He was aided by Mrs. McArthur, who also collected musical instruments and phonograph records for the men in training camps. Harry W. Kiskaddon was organist and A. D. Young bugler. A $450 organ was purchased and outdoor meetings were held weekly and later semi-weekly, Convention Hall being used at times.

These sings were held on Main Street from Fourth to Fifth Street. A platform was erected in front of Council of Defense headquarters for the use of the leaders and assisting musicians. J. Prothero, president, and Grafton G. Cox, secretary, of Local No. 94 of the Musicians' Union, tendered the services of that organization which contributed much to the success of these meetings. On one occasion a military band was brought from Ft. Sill to participate in a special program.

At these meetings four-minute speeches were made and patriotic enthusiasm reigned supreme. Tulsa was singing herself to victory. The city traffic department closed the thoroughfares leading to Victory Square to all traffic except to pedestrians. The streets were roped off at 7:30 p. m. when the crowd began to assemble. The singing lasted from 8 until 9:30, even then the immense audience dispersed reluctantly.

One hundred thousand copies of a pamphlet containing "Liberty Songs" were circulated gratis. These pamphlets also contained national songs of sentiment. The most popular of the patriotic songs was "Star Spangled Banner," followed closely

by "America Beautiful" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Then in their order in the hearts of a war-stirred people came "America," "Old Folks at Home," "Annie Laurie" and "Land of Mine."

Community sings were also organized at Bixby, Skiatook and Broken Arrow.

IV

DISTRICT COUNCILS

One of the most vital agencies in the winning of the war was the Community Councils. These were sub-divisions of the County Councils of Defense and throughout Oklahoma were generally known as School District Councils of Defense. They formed a liason between the people and the Government and furnished a basis for understanding and sympathy which it would have been difficult to supply by any other means.

In Tulsa County the system of Community Councils was somewhat different from that generally employed. While each community had its entity and became directly responsible for its achievements or failures many of these were grouped under general War Councils which had their headquarters at Skiatook and Broken Arrow.

Among the most active of the larger districts were Skiatook, Broken Arrow, Bixby, Sand Springs, Catoosa, Dawson, Sperry, Wekiwa, Glenpool, Alsuma (in the Broken Arrow area), Red Fork, West Tulsa, and Leonard. District No. 32 also had its own Council. The smaller districts did good work and contributed much to the splendid showing made by Tulsa County.

The Community Councils system in Oklahoma was the outcome of a meeting called in Oklahoma City on January 16th, 1918, by the Oklahoma State Council of Defense. It was decided by representatives of all counties that on February 1st, representatives of school districts should meet with the County Councils of Defense, a president being appointed at such meetings for each district and the vice-president and secretary to be elected by the District Council. Intensive propaganda was waged for memberships in these District Councils with the result that they became in every sense representative bodies and in a measure made every citizen a war worker.

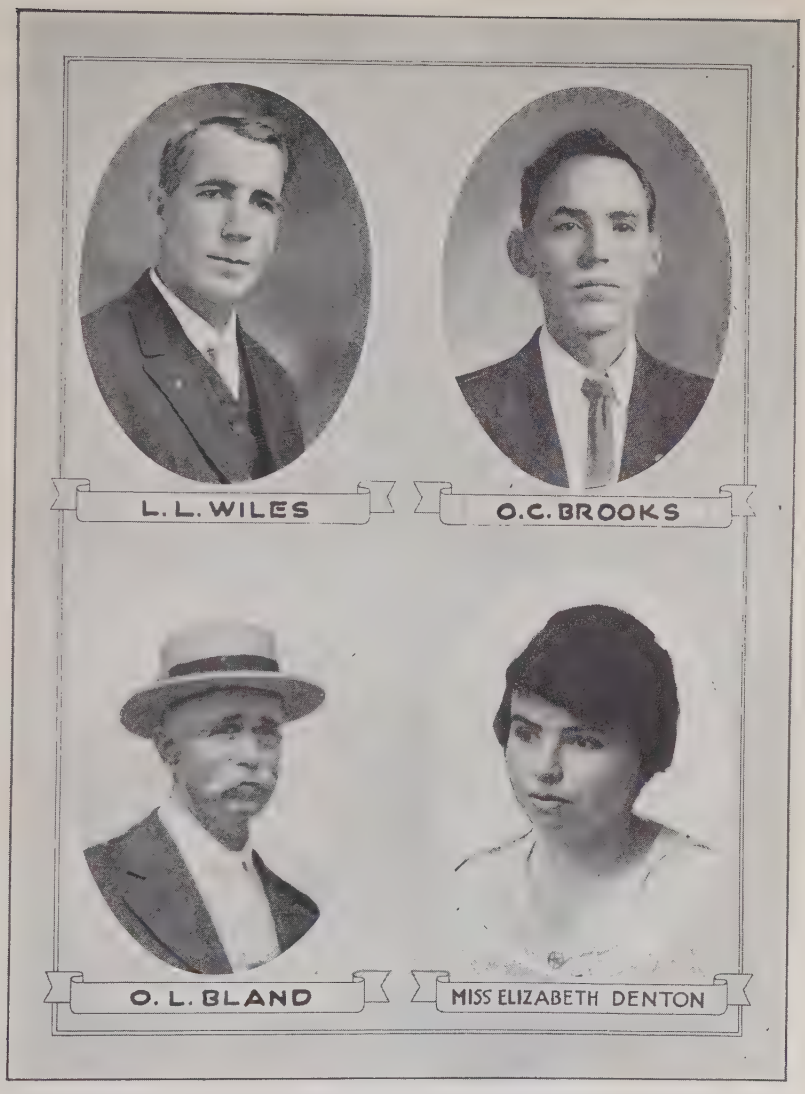
The functions of these bodies were practically the same as those of the County Councils, but the citizens had the right of appeal to the County Council of Defense.

Through District Councils a clearer view of the Government's policies and measures was had by the public as the work of education was brought to every door. Personality was sup-

pressed and in numerous cases factions which for years had been at variance were united in harmoniously working organizations.

The General plan of District Councils was carried out in Tulsa County. In districts under the jurisdiction of the Broken Arrow War Council, for example, the Council of Defense officers joined with the heads of other war movements in forming the local branch of the War Council and to these local bodies all war matters were referred.

While the City of Tulsa did marvelous things in greatly exceeding its quota in practically all demands every section of the County did its full duty in the winning of the World War.



L. L. WILES, chairman Skiatook War Council and head of all drives in Skiatook war area, credited with being the most active district in Oklahoma in War Work.

O. C. BROOKS, chairman District Council of Defense at Red Fork and leader of early drives in district.

O. L. BLAND, secretary Red Fork District Council of Defense.

MISS ELIABETH DENTON, Home Demonstrator Skiatook War Relief Committee.

F. S. HURD, chairman Broken Arrow War Council and leader of all war drives in that area.

R. B. MITCHELL, vice-chairman Broken Arrow War Council; member of County Fuel Administration.

CHARLES E. FOSTER, secretary-treasurer Broken Arrow War Council.

MRS. FRANK A. HASKELL, Chairman Women's Division, May, 1918, Red Cross Campaign and of Fourth Loan Campaign.

MRS. W. N. SILL, District Chairman for Women in Third and Fourth Liberty Loans and the Victory Loan drives.

MRS. A. W. ROTH, President Y. W. C. A., Chairman Women's Division of Navy League, Chairman Women's Division United War Work Campaign, member Executive Committee 1917 Christmas Red Cross Drive.

MRS. G. M. RANSOM, County Chairman for Women in Third Liberty Loan drive.

MRS. MINNETTE HEDGES, County Chairman for Women in Victory Loan Campaign, member Tulsa County Fuel Board, Chairman Junior Red Cross Chapter, Chairman for County Schools in W. S. S. drive.

MRS. C. J. HARRY (Miss Hilda Jones), County Manager for Women in Victory Loan Campaign.

MRS. CHARLES E. LAHMAN, Champion War Mother in United States, having written 1,000 letters to soldiers; Godmother of Tulsa Ambulance Company.

MISS JESSIE SHANNON, Director of Home Demonstration Work in Tulsa.

V

SKIATOOK WAR COUNCIL

Submerging individual identity for the common good, the continuous labors in what was known as the Skiatook war area were concentrated into a single, prolonged, concerted grapple with the enemy. Although the burden of the work fell upon the Skiatook War Council, every citizen who did his bit shared equally in the glory of service. No personal identification was announced in connection with any of the campaigns, the net results being offered to the country as a whole.

The spirit of the community is indicated by the tone of the following note which was sent to seventy-five citizens who had been selected as leaders in the first Y. M. C. A. drive:

DEAR PATRIOTIC CITIZEN:

"You are drafted in the Cause of Liberty to fight and help win the battles which are before us today. A meeting will be held in Skiatook Tuesday night, November 20th, at eight o'clock, in the Masonic clubroom, for the purpose of organizing and perfecting plans for this cause. You have been selected by the Skiatook War Relief Committee because of your fitness to render a vitally important service. The time has come when every able bodied citizen must act in defense of his home and country. We expect you to be at this meeting. Do not fail."

They did not fail. Seventy-five of these letters were sent out—seventy-five wide-awake, willing patriots responded, and seventy-five men were engaged in this work continuously until it was completed.

The Skiatook War Council stands out picturesquely among district organizations. Within a week from the day that war was declared, the entire community was aroused to action. The citizens realized that they, as Americans, would be called upon to contribute their time, resources and their energies to the defense of home and country. With vision broader than was apparent in many localities they immediately organized. The specific manner in which they could assist their Government did not at once unfold itself to them, but they applied for a Red Cross charter. Later, when the Tulsa County Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized, Skiatook relinquished its claim for a charter and became a branch of the county organization.

But the Red Cross served as an agency for action. Without further authority than the filing of the application for a char-

ter, Mrs. L. L. Wiles effected an organization with twelve members. This number later grew to 250. The first of the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives were put over in hit-or-miss fashion, however the quota was exceeded. It was at this juncture that the citizens of Skiatook realized that the winning of the war was a business proposition; that future drives must be conducted along business lines. Like the boys at the front, they realized that this was a piece of work that had to be done and that the earlier it was finished the less it would interfere with normal business. They then organized a system under which every drive was put over in one day. On those days every business house in town was closed. On t he door was posted the sign, "Closed for War Relief Work." The only exceptions to this order were garages which were left open for the convenience of the various committees, the railway station and restaurants.

The town of Skiatook is peculiarly situated. Located on the line of Tulsa County, more than half of the district lies in Osage County. The greater part of the bank deposits come from Osage County.

In the fall of 1917, L. L. Wiles, cashier of the Oklahoma National Bank, worked out a plan under which the community operated throughout the war. He drew up a map of Skiatook's trade territory which covered a twelve-mile strip of country twenty-five miles long. Every business man in the town was furnished one of these maps. A meeting was called and the Skiatook War Relief Committee was organized with L. L. Wiles as chairman. Wiles appointed a staff of ten persons which constituted the Skiatook War Council and which became the executive branch of the War Relief Committee. This Council directed all war activities in the Skiatook area, each member being charged with a specific duty. The following is the personnel of the Council: L. L. Wiles, chairman; L. H. Taylor, Food Administrator; Dr. A. J. Butts, chairman of the District Council of Defense; C. H. Cleveland, Fuel and Transportation Administrator; F. F. Cochran, secretary-treasurer; A. W. Lucas, in charge of agriculture.

Representing the Red Cross division on the Council were: Mrs. L. L. Wiles, chairman; Mrs. R. E. Gilbert, vice chairman; Mrs. E. E. Nickle, secretary, and Mrs. W. M. Calvin, treasurer. They were assisted by Mrs. C. E. Holt, vice chairman and Mrs. R. J. Greenwood, assistant treasurer of the Red Cross Chapter. Miss Elizabeth Denton served the War Relief Committee as home demonstrator.

When a meeting was called dealing with matters pertaining to the Fuel Administration, the local Fuel Administrator took the chair. So it was with every department of the Council.

The trade territory was divided into sections in charge of 150 captains who were assisted by over 200 lieutenants. The rating of every man and woman in the area was filed with the committee for future reference; however, throughout the campaign, not a single assessment was made.

The Masonic hall and clubrooms were placed at the disposal of the Council for the period of the war. When a drive was planned a call was sent out to the captains and on the day named between 300 and 400 active workers met at the Masonic hall. The plan of the campaign was outlined and the day of the drive, usually Monday, was decided upon. On the Sunday night preceding each drive a mass meeting was called at the newly constructed War Auditorium. From 3,000 to 4,000 people, representing every part of the territory, responded. The captains and lieutenants were there. Churches were closed, rousing speeches were made and the people were asked to make their contributions in anticipation of the drive on the morrow.

As an example of how this plan worked, the Sunday night preceding the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan may be cited. Skiatook's quota in this loan was $85,000. Over 3,000 people attended the mass meeting and $59,000 was subscribed on the spot. On the following day the quota was oversubscribed 100 per cent.

When the announcement was made that all business concerns were to close their doors for a whole day, some objection was raised on the score that such a measure would stop the wheels of commerce. Grain elevators and cotton gins being closed, farmers had to wait over twenty-four hours before transacting their business. This condition, however, proved to be an advantage in that it brought the war home to the people very forcibly and in a manner which they would not be likely to forget.

As the War Relief Committee comprised the entire community every member felt a personal pride and obligation in the success of these drives. Tulsa newspapers were requested to mention no names in connection with these campaigns, but to credit the Committee as a whole with the results. The community spirit in patriotic service gained impetus with the progress of the war. At the time of the signing of the armistice the Skiatook War Relief Committee was not only the most efficient unit in the county but was wielding a powerful influence for good in all civic affairs. Skiatook was 100 per cent patriotic in every sense of the word. Its service flag contained 165 stars. The four gold stars indicated the patriots who made the supreme sacrifice; the five silver stars represent the wounded men; there were 104 blue stars for the men who went overseas, and 52

red stars for those who were in service in training camps at home.

Children of the Skiatook war area were among its most ardent patriots. Members of the Junior Red Cross reflecting the spirit of the times made many voluntary solicitations. Sequoyah Rogers, the twelve-year-old son of the late chief of the Cherokees, raised $10,500 in the Victory Loan.

Skiatook doubled its quota in every war drive. A total of $374,400 was raised exclusive of War Savings Stamp pledges. This amount included $352,300 subscribed in the five Liberty Loan drives, and $22,100 in the Red Cross and kindred campaigns. Through a well-devised plan it was so arranged that the burden of subscription fell most heavily upon the moneyed people of the community. In certain instances laborers and salaried people were advised against giving as largely as they proposed as such giving would have worked a hardship.

In the Y. M. C. A. War Relief Budget drive a maximum of $20 was placed on donations throughout the district and $1,700 was raised in excess of the quota. From Wild Horse, a small village near Skiatook, $640 was taken. All expense incidental to the various campaigns was assumed by the committee.

Skiatook went over the top in the two War Savings Stamps drives with substantial margins.

As a result Skiatook is stronger and richer for the sacrifice. During the period of the war the population increased 40 per cent. Lighting and sewerage systems were installed and street paving was extended. The spirit of co-operation generated through war service is now evident in all civic affairs. Among the town's assets are six well-organized churches, an accredited high school and two banks with combined deposits of $750,000. The oil and cattle industries have shown a remarkable increase. The agricultural department created by the War Service Committee solved the labor problems of the farmer and assisted in harvesting and marketing of his crops with such efficiency that the agriculturists of this community emerged from the struggle stronger financially and with greatly improved equipment.

Following is the list of active workers on the Skiatook War Relief Committee, these being assisted by many others when occasion arose:

Finance Committee: George Bradshaw, G. W. Blakeman, A. A. Brodie, Ray Branstetter, A. H. Brown, Will Bouton, H. F. Blackburn, Ira O. Butts, Jake Baum, W. M. Calvin, C. A. Crocker, W. H. Darnell, Reuben Dye, George Emigh, Ed Fox, Al K. Feigly, H. L. Feigly, J. E. Fitzpatrick, Ralph E. Gilbert, R. J. Greenwood, T. M. Guilfoyle, W. M. Howell, Clyde Harding, Sam Howard, I. F. Heaton, G. M. Hooker, E. L. Johnson, V. H. Jones,

Chas. Keech, J. C. King, J. P. Kern, H. L. King, W. H. Lovitt, Fred Lynde, John Lynde, J. M. Lytle, Andy Loy, R. F. Lee, C. R. Montgomery, R. W. McDowell, C. P. McKinney, H. B. McCulloch, George Newman, R. L. Nabors, Sam L. Nabors, Dr. L. A. O'Brien, S. H. Perrier, J. R. Phillips, E. H. Profitt, Frank Phillips, J. S. Perrier, C. A. Proper, O. A. Ririe, C. F. Rogers, R. A. Stephens, John H. Stevens, H. J. Steinberger, C. E. Strange, Al Sandeen, I. H. Terhune, A. E. Townsend, J. L. Wheatley, E. G. Woods, Ed Wallace, W. J. Williams, E. A. Walter, J. H. LaGoullon and H. B. Cox.

Committee Chairmen: Clay Cross, Gen. Publicity; L. H. Taylor, Home Service Red Cross; J. W. Owen, Conservation; Elizabeth Denton, Junior Red Cross, Home Demonstrator and Domestic Science; Mrs. S. F. Hyde, Home Nursing; Miss Emma Stringer, Red Cross Publicity; Mrs. A. E. Townsend, Knitting; Mrs. Reuben Dye, Surgical Dressing; Mrs. T. J. Tyner, Mrs. L. P. Griggs, Mrs. H. F. Blackburn and Mrs. M. J. Cox, Workroom Managers.

VI

BROKEN ARROW

To the supervision of Broken Arrow was left the conduct of all war activities in eleven school districts in Tulsa County and a number of others in Wagoner County. The parent organization, the Broken Arrow War Council, was composed of men who were at the head of the leading war organizations, and all labors and investigations of whatever character—Council of Defense, Food Administration, Liberty Loan or Red Cross—became their special charge. The War Council proper was what might be called a close corporation, being composed of four members, all residents of Broken Arrow. Eleven branch Councils similarly had charge of Council of Defense, war drives and other work. When difficulties arose in the ranks of the school districts the cases were taken to the War Council.

The purpose of this body was to handle all war measures in what is known as the Broken Arrow trade territory. All data and instructions from the Tulsa County Council of National Defense was received by the War Council and handed down by them to the school districts. After the Second Liberty Loan each school district was assigned its quota and none ever failed to attain it. A corps of fifteen Four-Minute Men was maintained at Broken Arrow. When others were needed the county organization at Tulsa was quick to supply them. These men were sent out by twos to all local points where meetings were held preceding and during the big drives. To the lot of one of these fell the duty of making a patriotic speech—to the other that of ex-

plaining to the audience the manner in which the pledges or subscriptions should be made. The meetings were usually held in school houses and were well attended. Music was furnished by the central body.

The Broken Arrow War Council was organized March 27th 1918, preparatory to launching the Third Liberty Loan. The First and Second Loan campaigns had been conducted more generally by individuals, and were not the results of organized efforts. The quotas had been reached more as a result of the banks assuming a larger proportion of the burden than was intended to fall upon them than by popular subscription.

The effect of the organization throughout the trade area was soon apparent. The Tulsa County quota in the Third Loan for the eleven school districts was $89,000 and the amount subscribed $110,950, the total number of subscribers being 1,349. In the Fourth Loan the quota was $149,000 and $156,000 was taken by 1,227 subscribers. One individual subscription of $7,000, another of $5,000 and three others for $2,500 each headed the list. The total subscription in the five Liberty Loans was $465,000, the First being $26,450, the Second $28,600 and the Victory Loan $143,000.

All of the Red Cross campaigns were well supported. In May, 1918, when the district largely oversubscribed its quota of $7,500, a mammoth auction sale was held at Broken Arrow. On the Saturday preceding the drive each town in the area had a booth at the big auction sale. Farmers, townfolk, miners and oil people from all over the district came to Broken Arrow bearing the gifts that were to constitute their donations. These were taken to the individual town booth and sold to the highest bidder. As purchasers were not looking for bargains on that day a large sum was netted.

The Broken Arrow War Council consisted of the following members, the entire operations being under the charge of F. S. Hurd. Chairman F. S. Hurd, president of the First National Bank, representing the Council of Defense, vice-chairman, Robert B. Mitchell, vice-president of the Citizens National Bank, representing the Y. M. C. A. and the Fuel Administration; secertary and treasurer, Charles E. Foster, teller, First National Bank, representing the War Savings Stamps campaign, and Rev. Harry Morgan.

The local Four-Minute Men were Z. I. J. Holt, M. T. Howser, J. S. Severson, W. T. Brooks, A. G. Bowles, Rev. Harry Morgan, J. Wright Young, W. T. Dalton, J. G. Rainey, W. D. Ownby, W. J. Cross, Rev. J. C. Watkins, H. H. Middleton, F. S. Hurd and R. R Mitchell.

Following are the chairmen and captains of the War Council organizations in the school districts in the Broken Arrow trade

territory, the Council of Defense matters having come before those bodies for adjustment, failing in which the cases were taken to the Broken Arrow War Council for final decision:

District No. 1, Linn Lane—E. T. Ellison, chairman; R. H. Rice, secretary; Walter Hensley and Tom Cox, captains.

District No. 6, Lonesome Valley—T. W. Smith, chairman; W. S. Vanaman, secretary; Butler Gibson, A. S. Harlan, Jim Fisher and H. Letterman, captains. For Sunnyside Section—W. H. Neas, chairman; J. A. Dowdy and F. C. Bierbrich, captains.

District No. 5, Alsuma—S. H. Presley, chairman; C. W. Elmore, Earl Cline, W. L. Green, Mrs. S. M. Sanderfer and Mrs. Rockner, captains.

District No. 7, Broken Arrow—F. S. Hurd, chairman; Charles E. Foster, secretary; R. B. Mitchell, D. A. Wilson and John Watkins, captains for outside territory.

District No. 8, Central—Okey White, chairman; E. Mercer, secretary; O. White, Andy Goins, J. E. Lucas, Marshall Moore, George Estes and C. Gamble, captains.

District No. 11, Elm Grove—H. E. Bart, chairman; Ben McKibben, secretary; Harry Scott, Louis Strawhun, P. L. Bolin, G. C. Sykes, T. D. Webb and John Brooks, captains.

District No. 30, Union—Amos Henry, chairman; A. Bynum, J. D. Martin, T. R. Lytte, and Ike McCormack, captains.

District No. 31, McCullough—G. W. Vohon, chairman; William Schuttler, secretary; Mrs. Sam Gaddy, William Schuttler, C. Kramer and C. A. Peterson, captains.

District No. 36, Willow Springs—J. M. Childers, chairman; R. Beasley, vice-chairman; W. W. Creel, secretary; W. W. Creel, and Roscoe Beasley, captains.

District No. 37, Weer—R. F. Morris, chairman; D. B. Layton, secretary; D. Dugging, T. L. Mathews, John Rice, J. T. Pulliam and D. B. Layton, captains.

District No. 46, Oak Grove—A. L. Routh, chairman; G. E. A. Smith, and L. A. Neiswander, captains.

SAND SPRINGS

Sand Springs, though not operating under a regularly organized District Council of Defense, met every call that was made for the support of the war. Second only to Skiatook, Sand Springs went over the top within a day or two in every war drive.

The Second, Third and Fourth Liberty Loan and the Victory Loan drives were managed by C. B. Rawson, cashier of the Sand Springs State Bank. In the Second and Third Loans the subscriptions trebled the quotas, while in the Fourth Loan the amount asked for was subscribed over four times. In the Fourth Loan there was an oversubscription of 200 per cent.

The First Loan was handled through Tulsa.

RED FORK

Red Fork met all its war obligations. This was accomplished largely through the activities of School District Council of Defense No. 28, under the leadership of O. C. Brooks, who succeeded W. E. Kerr after the first three months of the organization, and O. L. Bland, who succeeded Brooks as secretary.

The response to all war calls was prompt. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks handled the first two Red Cross campaigns, assisted by Mrs. C. L. Thomas and J. S. Egan. With the Council of Defense chairman at the head of all campaigns, T. A. Henry actively conducted the first two Liberty Loan Drives, the Third, Fourth and Fifth being managed by Cecil Henry. In both Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives the following team captains participated: Carl Boberg, R. D. Atkins, N. E. Mays, J. S. Egan, W. E. Kerr and C. L. Thomas.

C. L. Thomas and R. D. Atkins were in charge of the investigation squad throughout the life of the Council.

The Red Cross auxiliary did patriotic service in the workroom built and donated by R. M. Brown. The women in charge were Mrs. John Hennings, Mrs. Houston Jones and Mrs. C. L. Thomas.

SPERRY

Sperry went over the top in every war issue. The drives for the most part were conducted by J. D. Winters, cashier of the State Guaranty Bank. A total of $45,000 was subscribed and contributed to war movements.

BIXBY

Bixby went over the top in every war drive with the single exception of the Victory Loan, there being a small margin lacking when final adjustments were made. Dr. O. E. Robertson was one of the most active members in all drives and in Council of Defense work. Food regulations were strictly observed and there was little or no trouble on account of slackers in that district.

ALSUMA

Council of Defense and other work in Alsuma, School District No. 5, and all war drives were conducted under the general plan embraced by the Broken Arrow War Council. Its operations, like those of the other branches of that War Council, were independent, but instructions were received from, and reports made to, the Broken Arrow body.

The citizenship of the Alsuma district were unreservedly patriotic. Samuel H. Presley was chairman of the local Council of Defense and Mrs. Minnie Rosser, secretary. Mr. Presley headed all the war drives. He was assisted in these by an executive committee consisting of William Simpson, C. W. Elmore and F. W. Sanderfer.

In the Second Liberty Loan Alsuma raised $3,500, doubling its quota. In the Third Loan subscriptions to the amount of $2,200 were taken and a total of $1,700 raised in the Fourth. In the Victory Loan campaign the district fell slightly below its quota, the total subscription being $500.

Presley was also food administrator for his district.

BERRYHILL

Berryhill School District No. 33, West Tulsa, did itself credit throughout the war. Liberty Loans, Red Cross and kindred drives were supported liberally. The Council of Defense was active whenever activity was required. The officers were James D. Doolittle, president; M. V. Cook, vice-president; Hayde Bridges, clerk, and J. A. Bacon.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10

The Council of Defense and war movement committees were very active during the World War and Food Administration and other governmental matters received prompt attention. Due to incomplete records still in possession of local officers a full statement of the war activities is not now available. M. M. Jones, Bixby, was chairman; R. L. Davenport, sescretary, and E. C. Jones, member of the committee.

The amount subscribed in the Third Liberty Loan campaign was $1,250, and in the Fourth was $700.

The War Savings Stamps campaign netted a total of $950, the Red Cross $44.25.

This district sent eleven boys to the war, four of whom went overseas.

FISHER DISTRICT

Throughout the war not a single case of disloyalty was reported in the Fisher School District, according to the statement made by W. C. Best, chairman of the Council of Defense for School District No. 21.

Best was not only head of Defense work in his community, but was chairman of all war drive committees. C. J. Smith,

secertary of the District Council, acted in like capacity in the various campaigns to secure funds for war purposes.

In this work they were assisted by Morris Evans, J. C. Huskey and Ira Barrett.

Every man, woman and child, so far as could be learned officially, was a member of the American Red Cross, and the district in general applied itself to the end that Red Cross work became a fact from the early days of the conflict.

People donated freely, not only of their time, but of their money. Every assessment was cheerfully met. As many Liberty Bonds were purchased through the banks of Sand Springs, Tulsa and Sapulpa as were subscribed for at home, but the home reports were satisfactory.

All food and fuel regulations were rigidly enforced.

Every boy in the district was in the service of his country, and happily Fisher District suffered not a single casualty.

The women of the District did good service in all war campaigns.

MINGO DISTRICT

The Defense work in the Mingo School District, No. 13, Council of Defense, was done under the supervision of Joe H. Berry, chairman, and Miss Anna Komma, secretary, who also served on various war drive committees.

The Liberty Loan drives were conducted by the following committee: John McBride, E. L. Morgan, J. P. Hedgecock, J. P. Wagoner, R. L. Smith, M. W. Smith and R. B. Finnell.

The Red Cross membership assessment campaigns were made under direction of the following committee: Mrs. C. W. Robertson, Mrs. Maggie McBride, Mrs. Florence Morgan and Mrs. Iva Flournoy.

The Red Cross Fund drives were made by Mrs. Iva Flournoy, Mrs. May Privette, Mrs. Maggie McBride, Mrs. Florence Morgan and Miss Anna Komma.

The United War Work campaign committee consisted of R. B. Finnell and Joe H. Berry.

The Victory Loan drive was put over by R. B. Finnell, E. M. Rollins, J. P. Hedgecock, J. P. Wagoner and M. W. Smith.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS DISPATCHED BY THE TULSA COUNTY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

In addition to the larger undertakings which made the record of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense noteworthy were scores of minor matters which were presented for immediate decision. Other cases required minute investigation.

The following summary will give an idea of the magnitude of the operations of the defense body, references being taken from minutes of committee meetings:

Drafted resolutions, following the killing of two men for unpatriotic utterances, calling the attention of the public to the danger incurred by making disloyal remarks at this time.

Recommended the discharge of a county employe due to his unpatriotic attitude and published resolutions authorizing this action.

Investigated attitude of German settlers near Skiatook and Collinsville and served notice on teacher of a German school in one of these settlements demanding that the school be closed.

Initiated plans for the celebration on April 6, 1918, of the anniversary of America's entrance into the war.

Investigated reported inventions of machines of war.

Aided war garden movement.

Investigated freight congestion at railroad yards.

Urged the Federal Government through the Secretary of Agriculture and United States Senator Owen to investigate the increase in the price of farm implements with a view to having a Federal Commission appointed to regulate and adjust such prices.

Sent resolution of condolence to relatives and friends of victims of the transport Tuscania.

Investigated a report that a Sand Springs attorney charged members of the draft army for assistance in filling out their questionnaires.

Considered plan of the Ministerial Alliance to close theaters on Sunday as being inexpedient at that time on the grounds that the theaters of the country were rendering valuable war service, not only in the payment of heavy taxes, but by educating the public through moving pictures, by co-operating with Four-Minute Men and in other ways.

Considered exceptions, filed by Capt. Rooney, to the remarks of Eddie Foy with reference to the Home Guard, which had been uttered on the stage of the Empress theater.

Appointed eight special attorenys to aid in the enforcement of the vagrancy ordinance.

Filed a written protest against the action of the president of the State Board of Agriculture who was charged with having

attempted to discredit the work of the reserve movement before a meeting of farm agents.

Unanimously commended the efficient service performed by Mrs. Lilah Lindsey in the conduct of the food campaign.

Advanced the sum of $3,000 toward the financing of the Oklahoma State Council of Defense.

Gave banquets to drafted men before their departure for training camps.

Arranged programs for the celebration of Memorial Day, 1918.

Appointed a committee on May 15th, 1918, to ascertain if one of the Tulsa ministers intended to preach a Red Cross sermon on the following Sunday. This preacher had been reported as being unwilling to preach on patriotic subjects. The committee reported that the sermon would be delivered and that the minister was a loyal American.

Gave unqualified support to the passage of an ordinance restricting foreigners from engaging in the handling of foodstuffs in Tulsa for the duration of the war.

Co-operated with the American Protective League.

Requested Governor Williams to make no further appointments to the Tulsa County Council of National Defense unless requested to do so by the entire body.

Ordered on April 11th, 1918, that all publicity matter should be given out by the chairman, J. Burr Gibbons.

Filed Complaint against a man who refused to buy a Liberty Bond, who had uttered strong statements against the Government and had struck a member of the soliciting committee.

Requested the Tulsa school board to discontinue the teaching of German in the public schools.

Asked the women of Tulsa to refrain from holding social functions during the period of the war and requested the newspapers of the city to discontinue their society columns and to utilize the space in reporting war activities of women.

Issued an executive order prohibiting the sale and use of fire arms during the war and served this order on all dealers in Tulsa and Tulsa County.

Appointed a committee to confer with draft and police officials to formulate and execute plans for the registering of all male frequenters of pool halls and picture shows during working hours.

Requested the Automobile Dealers Association to place a motor car at the disposal of the council's operatives when occasion required it.

Appointed a committee to confer with Col. Douglas, County Food Administrator, and the Housewives League and to extend investigation of the high price of food.

Participated in the fixing of an equitable price for threshing in Tulsa County.

Aided in the work of reporting alien property.

Perfected a plan, with the assistance of the managing editors of the Tulsa newspapers for the handling of all local war publicity.

Addressed a letter to the Oklahoma State Council of Defense asking that the Governor appoint a special committee or body to investigate individuals applying for charters to do business in Oklahoma and to supervise and regulate all stock selling concerns.

Considered secret reports of pro-German and other disloyal activities at a meeting on August 25, 1917, and appointed a secret committee for the protection of the city of Tulsa along the same lines as the county secret committee, looking to the investigation of cases of disloyalty.

Summoned officers of the Tulsa Typographical Union to explain the meaning of a resolution which they had passed and had published to the effect that a member of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense had been "called off" when he had attempted to investigate a "so-called higher up." The falsity of the charge was established and the man responsible for it apologized to the union for the mis-information.

Arranged to supply men necessary to handle the registration of drafted men in the city and county on September 5, 1918.

Named a committee to work out a plan for the monthly meeting of all war organizations of the city in order that they should be in close co-operation and thus be able to work more efficiently.

Addressed various oil companies asking that all tank farms capable of producing pasture for stock be placed at the disposal of farmers while the scarcity of feed prevailed.

Investigated and laid before the Governor the matter of men enlisted in the Second Oklahoma Regiment who were refused a discharge in order that they might enlist in the Federal service.

Heard arguments in the matter of replacing union colored labor with white labor on the Y. M. C . A. building.

Disposed of a quantity of slack coal during the summer months.

Investigated reports of sediment and glass found in soda pop and coca-cola bottles and warned the offenders.

Appointed Judge John B. Meserve as legal advisor and prosecuting attorney for the council.

Investigated charge entered against a Tulsa furniture company for having taken possession of furniture sold on credit to

a young man of draft age who had been called into service. Requested the manager of the company to pay the wife of the soldier the sum of $50.00 which would enable her to return to her parents. The money was paid immediately.

Appointed a committee to take charge of celebration programs for LaFayette Day on September 6, 1918, and General Pershing's birthday on September 13.

Offered reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of conveying, by telephone or otherwise, false information to relatives or friends of soldiers to the effect that such soldiers had been injured or killed.

Worked in conjunction with the County Food Administration to relieve the ice shortage during the summer of 1918.

Gave special attention to matters which the Council was requested to bring before the local and district Draft Boards.

Investigated and found that a Tulsa legal firm had charged a drafted man $3.00 for filling out his questionnaire. The secretary was requested to advise the president of the Tulsa Bar Association to that effect, enclosing affidavit and requesting that the Association take immediate action in the case looking to the disbarment of that firm.

Tabled a petition received from the Menonite settlement at Collinsville asking that that settlement be permitted to pronounce its benediction in German at church services, also to preach a sermon in German every other Sunday for the benefit of the older settlers who did not understand English.

Inaugurated campaigns for four war budgets in Tulsa.

Helped to defray the expenses of the Home Demonstration work.

Placed at the disposal of Sergeant Van Voorhis the service of the entire legal committee of the County Council in defending two suits brought against him in the sum of $5,000 each for injuries sustained by a man and his wife in an automobile accident which occurred on October 30, 1918.

Aided in the adjustment of the affairs of the owner of an automobile agency who was called into service.

Resquested Judge John B. Meserve to prepare a petition to be circulated among the leading attorneys of the Tulsa bar, soliciting their help in transacting the business of absent soldiers gratis, no charge to be made for aid or advice given to soldiers' dependents. This act was the result of numerous calls on the Council by dependents of selected men for legal advice and for aid in collecting moneys due them.

While drastic demands were being made on Tulsans for war purposes and every demand was being freely met, the Coun-

cil exercised a close watch over these affairs. In one instance a tank corps was asked not to solicit a great number of page advertisements in the interest of recriting soldiers for that branch owing to the proximity of the Fourth War Budget campaign.

At a meeting of the executive committee on October 25, 1918, the matter of shipping men from Tulsa for war work and the methods employed in taking them was discussed at length. A letter was addressed to the Labor Department at Washington asking it not to call upon Tulsa for additional men. Co-operating with the district and exemption boards the County Council published a statement setting forth the true labor situation in this district and the status of the Community Labor Board in securing men for war work. This action followed the receipt of information by the Council to the effect that the community board had shipped large numbers of men frm Tulsa and was ordering construction contractors and managers of other lines of industry to discharge immediately all men employed by them, these to be shipped to the munition plants of the country at an early date.

The Council, through publicity and otherwise, discouraged the selling of Liberty Bonds by the public during the period of the war and the public was asked, when forced to sell these securities, not to dispose of them at a price under that quoted by the New York Stock Exchange, which price might be obtained through any Tulsa bank or brokerage firm.

The Tulsa County Council of National Defense was one of the few bodies in Oklahoma which, at the close of the war expressed the opinion that defense work should be continued indefinitely. The Council drafted a set of plans for a permanent organization to be known as the National Council of Defense, the membership to include all people in the United States who had taken an active part in Council of Defense work during the war, which plans were forwarded to the Council of National Defense at Washington. This resolution set forth in part that, "it is the earnest desire and urgent request of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense that the members of the National, State and County Councils of National Defense be banded together in a permanent organization to be known as the National Council of Defense * * * for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization * * * giving effect and permanency to the present state and county organizations as units of such national society * ** and that this organization be placed at the disposal of the Government and the President of the United States for the purpose of spreading educational propaganda on questions of national importance, making investigations or performing such functions as may be deemed proper or may tend to advance such national affairs as may be provided for in the fixed policy and program of the organization."

CHAPTER THREE

Raising An Army

I.

LOCAL DRAFT BOARD

Under the Selective Service Law, more generally known during the war as the draft, Tulsa county contributed more than 5,000 fighting men between the ages of 21 and 31. An amendment to this law, passed in September, 1918, subjected every man in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, to military service. The signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918, however, eliminated the drafting of a large number of men under the amendment.

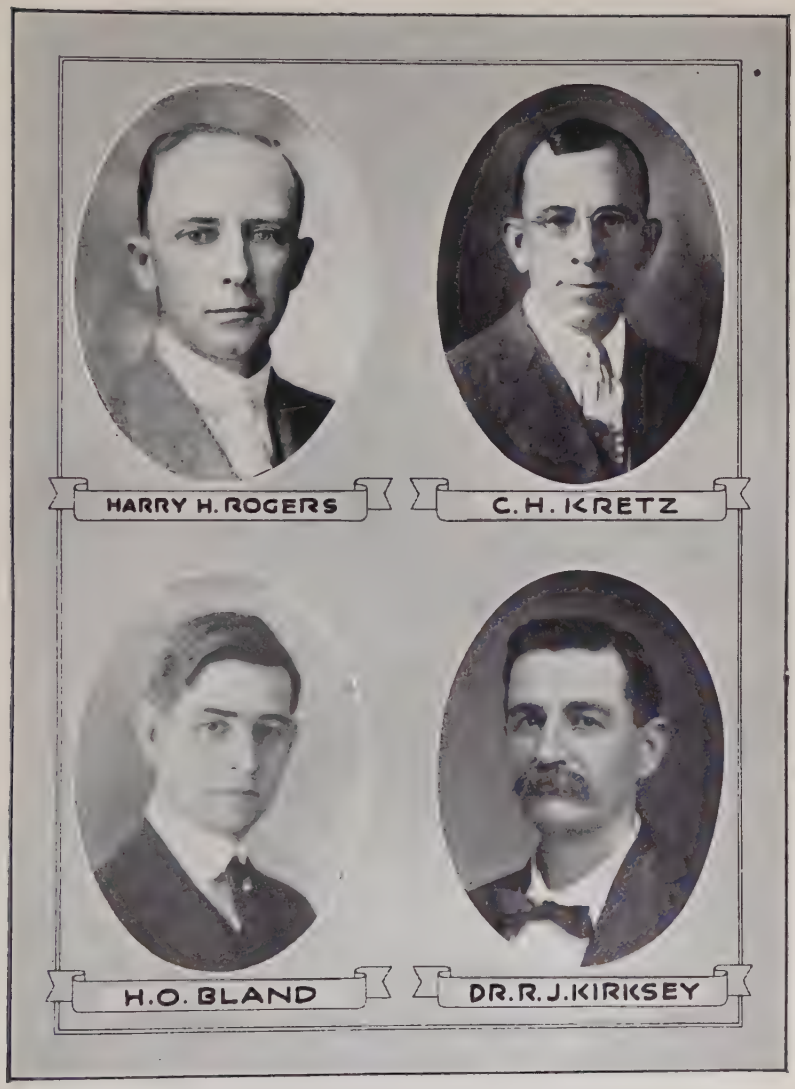
The great selective service system, under which in the first call, ten million American youths were placed at the disposal of their Government, consisted of what were termed local and district draft exemption boards. These were organized in every state of the union under the direction and supervision of the Adjutant General's office, which, in turn, reported to the office of the Provost Marshal General at Washington. The latter became the nerve center of the entire fabric of the organization of the National Army.

The local boards, though not officially designated as such, were in a sense, army boards, performing enormous tasks as an integral part of the military establishment of the nation.

On no other class of non-combatants fell more heavily the burden of winning the war. On the local draft boards was imposed the duty of registering citizens of draft age and of supplying men for the various training camps. They were the recruiting agents for the great National Army without which America's spectacular fighting record would have been impossible.

Tulsa's draft machinery was set in motion the latter part of May, 1917. The first local draft and exemption board consisted of John H. Simmons, former mayor of Tulsa, chairman; Joe W. Kenton, attorney, secretary, and Dr. S. Dezell Hawley, medical examiner. The last two officers served until December 31 and on January 1, 1918, H. O. Bland, attorney, became secretary and Dr. C. L. Reeder, medical examiner.

The Selective Service Law, or draft law, which brought American manhood to a common level, provided for the registra-

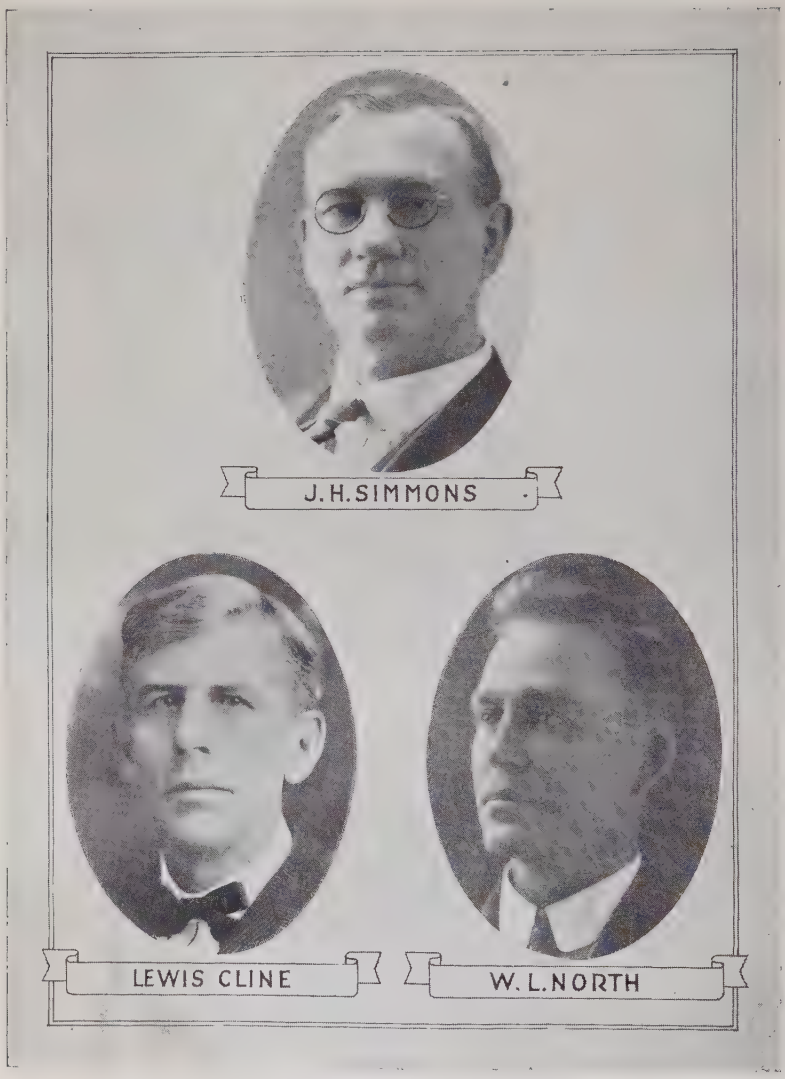


HARRY H. ROGERS, chairman of District Board No. 2, Eastern Division of Oklahoma.

C. H. KRETZ, secretary of District Board No. 2.

H. O. BLAND, secretary of Local Draft Board.

DR. R. J. KIRKSEY, Owasso, examining physician Tulsa County Draft Board.



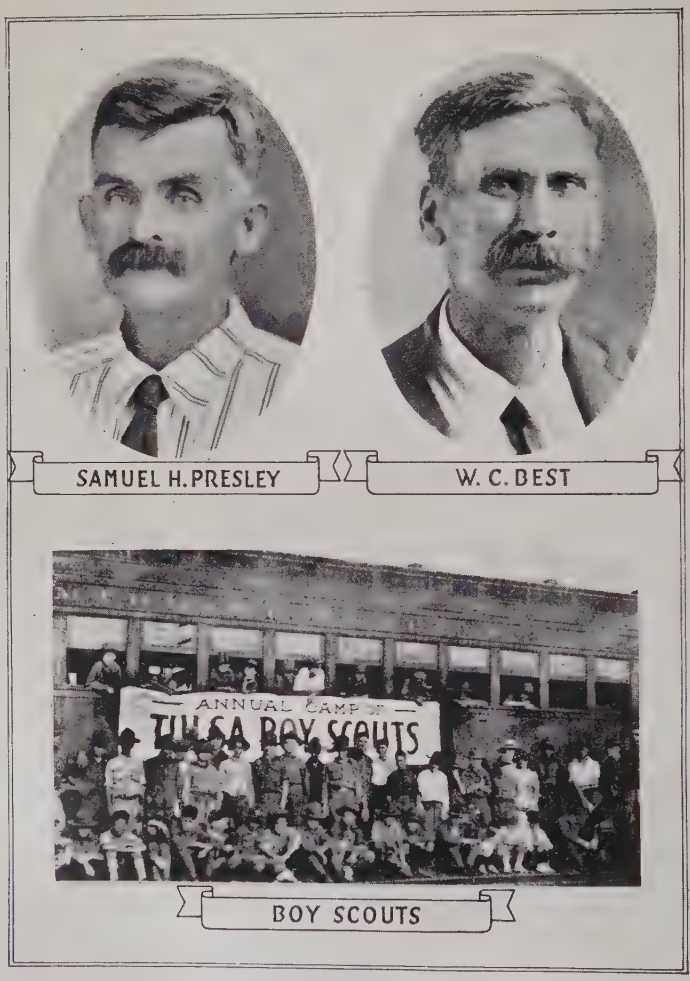
J. H. SIMMONS, Chairman Local Draft Board.
LEWIS CLINE, Chairman County Draft Board.
W. L. NORTH, Secretary Tulsa County Draft Board.

FRED S. CLINTON, M. D., F. A. C. S., member District Board No. 2; surgeon S. A. T. C. Kendall College unit; medical director Emergency Hospital for influenza.

DR. S. DEZELL HAWLEY, medical examiner Local Draft Board until January 1, 1918.

DR. C. L. REEDER, medical examiner Local Draft Board since January 1, 1918.

DR. J. F. GORRELL, secretary Tulsa County Medical Advisory Board.



SAMUEL H. PRESLEY, chairman of Alsuma Council of Defense and leader of war drives in that district.

W. C. BEST, chairman School District No. 21, and leader of all war drives in that district.

tion, on June 5, 1917, of all males between the ages of 21 and 31, inclusive. This was a heavy piece of work, the original registration being 6,600. Upon registering each man was given a serial number starting with Number One. This number was zealously guarded by its possesor as it was his guide until he was given the Order Number, which determined the time of his induction into the army.

The order number was determined in the following manner: Slips of paper containing numbers ranging from 1 to 10,000, were placed in capsules. These capsules were placed in an urn at the War Department and were drawn by blindfolded persons designated for that duty. For example, should serial number 4600 be the first extracted from the urn, that number would become Number One in the order number. Every registrant in the United States whose serial number was 4600 now became Number One and was to be the first in his community to be called for service unless exempted. When the 10,000 capsules had been drawn the place of every man in the country had been established.

In the first call for selected men, issued in October, 1917, 285 were sent out from the city of Tulsa. It was a regrettable fact, that owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Local Board, many of the men in the first contingent were accepted regardless of dependents or any other consideration except physical qualifications. A number of these men were discharged later.

This condition was corrected in December, 1917, with the introduction of the questionnaire system. Under this new order questionnaires, or classification blanks, were sent to every registrant to be filled out, sworn to and returned to the Local Board. These stated the age, dependencies in several degrees, occupation or businss and religion of the registrant. With this data in hand the men were classified in various groups according to dependency and industrial pursuits. Men presenting no legal claim for exemption were placed in Class One. All men not in Class One were given deferred classification by reason of dependent families, mother, father, sister or brother. Others were given deferred classification on account of farming pursuits. Still others were placed in the deferred list by virtue of responsible positions held in manufacturing industries, their skill being such that they could not be replaced.

The National Army was raised from men in Class One. In the early days of the draft board a considerable number of men who had been passed in Tulsa were discharged for physical defects upon their arrival at training camps. Later, when requirements were more definitely stated to examining physicians the number discharged was negligible.

The work of the Tulsa County Local Board was taken over by the city board on July 1, 1918, with its 3,800 registrations.

This brought the total number of registrants coming under the jurisdiction of the local board to approximately 10,000.

The county draft exemption board, which was organized in May, 1917, had its headquarters in the courthouse. The officers were W. L. North, county commissioner, chairman; Louis Cline, county clerk, secretary; Dr. R. J. Kirksey of Owasso, medical examiner.

On September 12, 1918, the registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, was conducted by the local board under authority of the amendment to the Selective Service Law passed by Congress.

The labors of the Local Board, already excessive, were correspondingly increased. With the combined jurisdiction the Tulsa board had approximately 28,000 registered men on its rolls. This number exceeded that of any other board in the United States by several thousand and was the largest in Oklahoma by 10,000.

Questionnaires were again sent to all registrants and all men under thirty-seven years were classified. Each day brought new complications with attendant worries to the draft board. J. H. Simmons, chairman, and H. O. Bland, secretary, were at their posts far into the night and all day Sunday. A large force was regularly employed. On the payroll were four stenographers. Ten limited service men, that is men of draft age who were disqualified for general military service, but who possessed clerical ability, were drafted by the board into regular military service and assigned to duty on the draft board. There was also a corps of from thirty-five to forty stenographers regularly employed whose services were donated by the banks and oil companies of the city. While the chairman and secretary knew no time limit, the remainder of the force observed military hours from 8 a. m. till 5 p. m.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Tulsa board dealt with 10,000 more names than any similar board, it was among the first in the state to file all reports in the Adjutant General's office.

After the call in October, 1917, Tulsa always exceeded her quota in furnishing men for training camps. It became the custom when the Adjutant General received a call for men from Washington to set aside a certain number to be furnished proportionately by other sections of the state and then ask Tulsa to furnish the remainder.

When a call for recruits was received by the Local Board the registration books were inspected and the men next in order in Class One were notified. This was done by sending them the proper forms. These men were commanded to come to Tulsa for entrainment at a specified time. Invariably twenty-five per cent in excess of the required number were summoned. This pro-

vided for shortages due to failure to receive notice, disqualification and other causes.

Previous to April, 1918, the headquarters of the Local Board were located in the Mayor's office in the Reeder building. On that day they were transferred to the Federal building.

On reaching Tulsa on the day of entrainment the men were assembled at headquarters. Here they were checked in, given a tag bearing their order number and the name of the city and county of Tulsa and instructed to report at the railway station at a certain hour to be checked in. A perfect check was kept by means of order numbers contained in a list. At headquarters each man was given a comfort kit which was supplied by the local chapter of the Red Cross. In case the recruit train left in the afternoon and where the schedule permitted of such an arrangement, the men were ordered to report at the offices of the Young Men's Christian Association where they were tendered a luncheon, after which they marched in a body to the place of entrainment. Otherwise they were told to report at the station an hour ahead of schedule time. On being entrained the men were put under the charge of temporary officers designated by the Local Board. These officers were given the custody of the meal tickets and transportation. In the case of a contingent of 580 men single tickets for 580 meals each were issued. The 580 men were fed together at whatever point they found themselves at meal time. Railway eating houses, hotels and restaurants honored these meal tickets.

The Local Board also sat as a Local Exemption Board before whom complaints and claims for exemption were lodged. Claims based on occupational grounds were passed directly to the District Exemption Board. A unanimous decision made by the District Board became final. In case of a dissenting voice the registrant had the right of appeal to the president of the United States. Dependency claims were handled by the Local Board but went to the District Board on appeal.

In point of physique, education and intelligence the men sent out by the Local Board were of a very high standard. They were "topnotchers" in the State, according to the appraisement of them made by the state board. The city boys were far superior in physique to their brothers from the farm who showed the effect of hard work and long hours.

Tulsa being essentially a young man's town, the recruits for the most part were characterized by exceptional alertness and high intelligence. Hundreds of them were the products of the best colleges of the country, Harvard, Yale and Cornell being well represented. Many of them were technicians who had held responsible positions with the oil, manufacturing, and business interests of the city. They were loyal and patriotic and little diffi-

culty was experienced in enlisting their enthusiasm once the gravity of the situation became apparent.

The Tulsa county recruits formed a part of the 358th Infantry, 90th Division, whose brilliant military record is given elsewhere in this volume. Many, however, were transferred to other branches of the service where they made equally creditable records.

The regular work attending the registration and classification and entrainment of 5,000 men for service was necessarily heavy. Added to the essentials were annoyances and problems by which the officers of the Local Board were daily harrassed. These came from the most unexpected sources and required immediate decision. One of the most difficult situations which arose was that involving marriage contracts entered into by young men after the declaration of war. These were referred to as "slacker marriages" and were regarded with suspicion by the War Department. Of such unions there were about two hundred in Tulsa. Where pregnancy had occurred the men were permitted to remain at home until after the birth of the child. A later order of the War Department placed such fathers in Class Two. Some of the young men thus attached, however, were too proud or too patriotic to claim exemption on these grounds and accepted their assignments to training camps.

Another perplexing situation resulted from men claiming exemption on the grounds of having dependent parents. Officers of the Local Board admit that in this matter they were imposed upon, in cases where there was not sufficient time for investigation.

When Classes One and Two were exhausted a rigid probe was made into the conditions surrounding those draftees who had claimed exemption on this score. A total of 142 had entered the dependent parents plea. This list was thoroughly sifted with the assistance of William S. Cochran, government appeal agent and the number reduced from 142 to 4. There were then 138 dissatisfied fathers and mothers to deal with. It was the duty of the government appeal agent to see that no injustice was done either to the registrant or to the Government and the service which he rendered the board was invaluable.

Alternating with these various time consuming incidents, the Local Board was kept busy counselling registrants, reconciling mothers, replying to inquiries by telegraph and telephone, making out induction papers for S. A. T. C. registrants, copying 28,000 registration cards, writing up over-sheets, hunting up questionnaires, preparing routings and transportation requests for individual inductants, preparing for entrainment, issuing new registration cards to replace lost ones, issuing certificates of immunity to men over draft age, advising dependents as to prospective

government allotments and allowances, straightening out thousands of questionnaires and registration cards, listening to disgruntled employers who did not want to release men for service and numerable other miscellaneous matters which came under their jurisdiction. The record of the Tulsa Local Board shows it to have been a potent agency in the winning of the war.

II.

DISTRICT BOARD NO. 2

District Board for Division No. 2, Eastern District of the State of Oklahoma, War Department, was the official designation of what was generally known as District Board No. 2, located at Tulsa.

The duty of this Board was to pass upon all claims for exemption entered by men who had been called in the draft. These claims were divided into two classes: Claims filed on grounds of industrial and agricultural occupations which automatically came under the jurisdiction of the District Board, and those entered on the grounds of dependencies which were handled primarily by the Local Board, the District Board acting only on appeal from local bodies.

The Board was created as a further guarantee against injustice either to the National Government or to the selected men. Where the decision of the Board was unanimous it became final. A dissenting voice gave the registrant the right to appeal to the President of the United States.

The District Boards in Oklahoma were: Eastern District No. 1 at Muskogee; No. 2 at Tulsa. Western District at Oklahoma City.

District Board No. 2 investigated and passed upon 12,765 claims. Of these 1,900 were cases filed before the questionnaire system was evoked by the War Department. Of this number 1,682 of the men making such claims were placed in Class One subject to call for active service in their turns. A total of 10,028 cases resulted under the questionnaire system, filed by men in the first registration of June 5, 1917, of which 7,757 claims were denied and appellants made subject to service. Of the late registrants 837 appealed to the District Board and 709 of these were placed in Class One.

The District Board was composed of Harry H. Rogers, attorney, vice president of the Union National Bank and legal representative of the McMann Oil Company, chairman; C. H. Kretz, general manager of the Public Utilities Company of Oklahoma, secretary; Dr. Fred S. Clinton, medical examiner—all of Tulsa; John O'Brien of Lehigh and J. D. Boxley of Holdenville. Mrs. G. McCann acted as chief clerk.

The first meeting of the Board was held on August 15, 1917, and headquarters was established in Room 217, Federal Building, Tulsa. Sessions were held almost daily throughout the period of activity. These were usually all-day meetings lasting from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. or later when necessary to transact the business of the day. All claims were disposed of on the day on which they were received. When, on November 11, 1918, a telegram officially announced the signing of the Armistice, of the 12,765 claims filed only fifty questionnaires lay on the table undisposed of and these would have been disposed of before the closing of the day's session. As many as 500 questionnaires were handled in a single day. The chairman established office hours from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night and was available for business at all times.

The Board began its work under the questionnaire plan on January 8th, 1918, and continued until March 20th, upon which date all cases coming up under the first registration were disposed of and all local Boards reported their work complete.

The clerical force engaged in disposing of the questionnaires consisted of the chief clerk and one assistant. When the work became congested various oil companies in the city were called upon for extra clerical and stenographic help which was furnished gratis. Business men of Tulsa manifested a splendid spirit in expediting the work of this Board.

Realizing how difficult it was to render justice in all cases, and after consulting with the Adjutant General's office the District Board asked for the co-operation of the Council of Defense in each county. This assistance was cheerfully given and certain errors were rectified through this agency.

In the handling of more than ten thousand cases under the questionnaire system there was never a serious disagreement among the members of the Board, in every case except one the vote being unanimous. In the case mentioned a difference of opinion existed as to the best policy to pursue in order to accomplish the desired results in making the Selective Draft Law effective. In at least one-third of the ten thousand questionnaires handled there were two claims considered in each case, one being the appeal from the Local Board and the other the claim which came under the original jurisdiction of the District Board.

District Board No. 2 established a rather liberal policy insofar as permission to file new proof was concerned, believing it to be more than just to give every registrant ample opportunity to present his case fully. As a result registrants whose claims had been denied entered the service feeling that they had at least been given a fair hearing.

The classification was complete and in an official report the Board ventured the opinion that no industry had been seriously interfered with and that very few cases of unusual hardship resulted from its decisions. There were many close cases and the policy of the Board was strict.

Of the 10,380 that came under the questionnaire system 578 came from the Tulsa City Board and 651 from the Tulsa County Board under industrial and agricultural claims. About sixty per cent of these were placed in Class One for service.

Following are the local Boards over which District Board No. 2 had jurisdiction:

Carter, Coal, Creek County Board No. 1, and Creek County Board No. 2, Garvin, Grady County Board No. 1 and Grady County Board No. 2, Hughes, Jefferson, Johnson, Love, McClain, Murray, Nowata, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Pontotoc, Rogers, Seminole, Stephens, Washington and Tulsa Counties and Tulsa city.

The percentage of men in Class One was much lower in some counties than in others. This was largely due to the fact that in certain communties the industries were of such a character as to require deferment of almost all the registrants. For instance, in Coal and Okmulgee counties there were so many miners and such a shortage of fuel that the Board would have felt justified in deferring every coal miner who was working in good faith to keep up production. In Tulsa city, Tulsa County, Washington, Nowata, Okmulgee and Creek counties the oil and gas industry was of such importance that practically all of the men in this industry were deferred if they possessed sufficient training and experience and were faithful workers.

In the smelters in Washington County the same condition existed. Despite the efforts of the managers it was found to be impossible to run these smelters to their full capacity on account of the scarcity of labor. To meet this shortage many women volunteered for men's work and many men did double duty.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Adjutant General to the chairman of District Board No. 2 under date of April 3, 1918, on completion of the classification of registrants under the questionnaire system:

"I feel that the State of Oklahoma is to be congratulated upon the splendid District Boards selected by the President and without reflecting upon the work done by the other two Boards, for their work was splendid, permit me to say that Board No. 2 for the Eastern District deserves the blue ribbon. Your record has not been equaled in the State and I dare say in the United States."

During the month of October, 1918, the Tulsa Board passed

on returned questionnaires involving 6,914 industrial claims, the District Board at Oklahoma City 3,927, and the Muskogee Board 2,895. In addition to this the Tulsa Board handled 400 dependency claims and at the close of the business for the month had not a single claim pending. Muskogee had two cases pending and Oklahoma City had pending 3,779 original cases and 22 cases on appeal.

Before the introduction of the questionnaire 125 cases were appealed to the President from Eastern Oklahoma. Of these eight decisions of District Board No. 2 were reversed, one temporarily reversed, seventy-five cases affirmed and the remaining cases were not passed upon.

Of this total only three appeals came from the city of Tulsa and four from Tulsa county. Of the city's cases one was reversed, one affirmed and no action taken in the third. Of the Tulsa county cases one was affirmed and no action taken in three.

The total expense of conducting the work up to April 1, 1918, was $1,820. The telegraph and telephone were used extensively but at no expense to the government.

III.

U. S. ARMY RECRUITING STATION

The spirit of Tulsa was in no way better exemplified than in the response which was made to the call for recruits at the United States Army office immediately succeeding the declaration of war on April 6, 1917. From that date until September 1st, 1918, when the law calling all men from 18 to 45 years into the draft went into effect, there had volunteered at the recruiting station in Tulsa over 2,300 men. On September 1st recruiting ceased as all men eligible to army service were included in the draft.

Over fifty per cent of the men applying for enlistment were accepted as against an average of twenty-five per cent in normal times. This heavy acceptance was due to two reasons—the superior physical condition of the young men who flocked to their country's standard and the letting down of the bars to some extent as to military requirements. Intellectually and physically, according to the report from the local recruiting station, the men who enlisted in Tulsa were far above the average.

Local enlistments were conducted by Sergeant L. Q. Roby, U. S. A., who for fourteen years has been in charge of Army recruiting stations for the Government. Sergeant Roby made all tentative examinations and sent the men whom he deemed fit to the main station in Oklahoma City, where they were reexamined and forwarded to the recruiting depots for final enlistments.

Immediately upon the declaration of war the physical standards exacted by the army were lowered in order to allow a greater number of able-bodied men to join the colors. The required height was reduced from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 1 inch, and when men were exceptionally strong or active this was at times lowered a half inch on a waiver from the War Department. This minimum weight was lowered to 110 pounds regardless of height of the applicant, or the peace time rejection for underweight per inches. Neither was as much attention paid to loss of teeth or to defective eyesight and the regulations were greatly modified as to flat feet and other slight handicaps.

The character and grade of men enlisted at Tulsa was of the best. Most of them came from oil fields, from offices and plants of large oil companies and other industrial concerns, many of them being accustomed to outdoor life. Among them was a large percentage of college graduates who, on finishing their education in the east, had sought new fields of labor here.

All men accepted for combatant branches of the service were sent to Fort Logan, Colo. Those destined to enter special service went to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. These included men qualified for special regiments, such as the sappers, the searchlight regiments, which sought out the enemy in night attacks, electricians, the pioneers who laid out railroads and right of ways and prepared for railroad construction. To these were added telephone operators and oil drillers who were employed to supply new territories with water.

The officer in charge of the recruiting station admits that notwithstanding his fourteen years' experience in this line of work boys may have slipped through who were under the required age. There were also numerous cases where boys who tried to join the Army failed because they were under 18 years of age. On being rejected many of the boys of under weight went on a fattening diet, returning a few days later with the required avordupois. Every conceivable method and trick was resorted to in evading the legal requirements. One group of youths all but succeeded in deceiving the officer in charge. The series of questions which almost invariably succeeds in confounding the boy who in making misstatements, failed to effect the original story told by six lads who came all the way from Vinita to enlist. They had evidently applied at other recruiting stations, for they had the situation well in hand. The sergeant was on the point of giving his approval when the telephone rang. A long distance call from the anxious mother of one of the lads revealed the fact that five of the applicants were under seventeen years of age. The oldest was accepted.

IV.

U. S. NAVY RECRUITING STATION

While no United States Navy recruiting station was maintained in Tulsa during the World War, nearly eight hundred of Tulsa County's young men entered that service. Enlistments were made at the general recruiting station at Oklahoma City and the accepted men sent from that point to the Naval Training Station at Chicago.

The average of acceptances for duty in this branch from Tulsa was high.

Great enthusiasm and interest was aroused in this branch of the service as a result of the efforts of the Tulsa branch of the United States Navy League.

V.

STUDENTS ARMY TRAINING CORPS

One of the strongest recommendations made by the Government during the World War was that young men in the high schools and colleges of the country should pursue their studies up to the last moment before they were called into military service. The importance of higher education was brought out in many ways in preparation for and in the conduct of the war.

In order to permit the young men to continue their studies while receiving military training, a new departure was made in the establishment of the Student Army Training Corps. This plan was accepted by Congress in 1918.

Official sanction for the establishment of a Student Army Training Corps of Kendall College was secured through the instrumentality of the Chamber of Commerce and the County Council of Defense. Colonel Clarence B. Douglas and Dr. Arthur Lee Odell visited Washington, and through the intervention of Congressman Bert Chandler, secured an immediate audience at the War Department. Shortly thereafter the Committee of Education in Washington granted the college the right to an S. A. T. C. provided an enrollment of not less than one hundred students was secured within a limited time.

After numerous and varied difficulties the enrollment was completed. The commanding officer, Lieut. A. G. Montgomery, arrived simultaneously with the "Flu" epidemic, which closed the school, sent civilian students home and the "rookies" into quarantine on the campus. An infirmary was established for

the soldiers with Dr. Fred S. Clinton, company surgeon, in charge.

On the lifting of the ban organization was perfected, and the young men subected to rigid military discipline. A re-arrangement of class schedules was imperative. Recitations commenced at 7:45 every morning, Saturdays included, and continued until 11:45. Forty minutes was allowed for lunch, when classes were conducted until 2:15, then drill and athletics until 6 o'clock mess, study hours until 9:20 and sleep until reveille at 6:30 next morning. Great physical benefits resulted from this training, some of the boys gaining as much as twenty-five pounds in weight during the period.

The following were officers of the Students' Army Training Corps Unit at Henry Kendall College:

Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Archie G. Montgomery; Second Lieutenant, George S. Jennings.

Top Sergeant, Ernest J. Uhl; Seargeants, Russell, Hopping, Wilson, Johnson, Fortier, Banister, Butterworth, Hudson and Kooey.

Corporals, Rains, Jennings, Weber, Garland, Varley, Roberts, Holderman, Gallagher, Thornton and Rhodecker.

Kendall's Honor Roll contains the following names: Fulton Austin, Holly Anderson, Percy Appleby, Leo Bellew, F. D. Billington, A. B. Clark, Joe Chatfield, Ray Cotton, Earl Coffey, Alfred Creekmore, J. S. Bottoms, Edward Domingues, Russell Fait, Everett Fiest, Lloyd Elliott, Hugh Graham, Hugo Greenberg, Ivan Groves, Buel Humphreys, Stanley Huser, Thomas Huser, Paul Handley, Ralph Handley, Leroy Hobb, Paul Havenstrite, Harry B. Harter, Joe Hasch, Ivan Harn, Virgil Jones, J. B. Johnson, Edward Kirk, Lewis K. Knight, Kenneth Keith, Noral Keesler, Noyes B. Livingston, Dr. Ralph L. Lamb, Milan Labadie, Robert E. Lee, Donald McClean, Edward Marrs, Harry Miller, Claudius Morrisett, Dennis McClendon, Harold Murray, John O. Moseley, Milton Mershon, Russell McCabe, Henry Neubaur, Lloyd Malone, Herbert Nicholson, Louis Pappan, Claude Perry, Harry Phisterer, Everett Pope, Jess Rayborn, Ray Rider, J. H. Robinson, Otto C. Seymour, Vess Rutis, George Shorney, Gaylord Simmons, Winfred Setser, Francis Schmidt, Benton I. Springer, Harry Thompson, Art Wallace, Lewis Washington, Paul Wilson, Henry Ward, Freeman Winslow, Alex Wilson, John Woolery, Eldo Witty, Henry Williamson, Joe Wolf, John Young, Lloyd Gale, Kenneth Jennings, Emmett Payne, Clifford Allen, Harold Havice, Bill Edwards, Rube Leekley, Glen Baker, Carl Ammons, Fred Brooks and Edwin Wood.

The one gold star in the Kendall service flag symbolizes the death of Donald McLean.

VI.

OFFICERS TRAINING CAMP

One of the most interesting features of the training of young Americans for active Army service was the Officers Training Camps established by the Federal Government during the World War, that civilians might be fitted to command Army contingents.

These camps were located at various points in the United States, and contingents were sent to the most convenient ones by recruiting officers in charge of various stations.

One hundred and fifty young men from Tulsa and Tulsa County responded to this call. The requirements were rigid as were the tests which the men underwent after being accepted. With few exceptions the Tulsa men were sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., which later became Camp Pike, and to Leon Springs, Texas.

Fifty local aspirants went to the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Logan H. Roots, departing on May 8, 1917. Of these only two men were sent back home, as not meeting the requirements. The others received their commissions on August 15th, 1917. Ten of these became captains, the others graduating as first and second lieutenants. Practically all of these men officered troops of the 87th Division, consisting of the 345th, 346th, 347th and 348th Infantry, and their auxiliaries. These officers remained with this Division throughout their stay in this country, was with the same Division overseas and returned home with the same body. Not an officer was sent back.

Almost one hundred men left in September, 1917, for Leon Springs to attend the Second Officers' Training Camp. These were assigned largely to Texas units and Regular Army Divisions. Most of the men who graduated at this camp saw foreign service.

The Third Officers' Training Camp was at Camp Pike, Ark., in March, 1918. The men had for instructors many officers of the 87th Division. In this camp there was but a small contingent of Tulsa men, as it was designed especially for men who were already in the Army and who gave promise of making good officers. Few civilians, therefore, were admitted.

A few men were sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

The training course covered a period of three months and increased in severity with time, the third being the most diffi-

cult. The training at the first camp was largely experimental, but excellent results were obtained. The training which was most thorough, consisted of lectures, target practice and practice marches, modern trench warfare being made a specialty. The military program was practically the same course which is given at West Point, but which was crowded into a three months' period. The hours employed in this work were from 6 a. m. until 11 p. m.

Among the graduates of these camps were Captains L. H. Lantz, George Dixon, Roger Sherman, K. T. Stockhouse, John Rogers, Henry Halley, Harry Bray, William Johnson and Lieutenants West, Glen Heald, R. H. Berry, Jack Porter, Robert Galbreath, Roy Kessler, Victor Kline, DeWitt Hull, Knight Douglas, Mont Stanley, Henry Thomas, Max Campbell, Wood Stanley and Sam Springer.

VII.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

The Tulsa County Medical Advisory Board held a unique place in the order of war organizations. It was a part of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense. Although under the direction of the President and the Medical Surgeon General it was given a free hand in the matter of ways and means.

While still engaged in peace-time professional pursuits the members were subject to the call of the Provost Marshal General of the United States Army at Washington and their discharges, dating March 31st, 1919, bear the signature of General Crowder and Governor Robertson.

Members of the Tulsa County Medical Advisory Board received official orders to engage in relief work during the epidemic of Spanish influenza. They received a salary of $150 per month and were subject to Army regulations governing medical boards.

The personnel of the Advisory Board underwent a number of changes as from time to time members of that body entered active military service. During its period of greatest activity the officers were Dr. N. M. Mayginnis, chairman, and Dr. J. Franklin Gorrell, secretary. The members serving at various periods during the war were Drs. J. A. Wall, Forest Dutton, R. M. McVicker, A. R. Roth, W. A. Cook, H. T. Price, O. A. Flanagan, T. Y. Cronk, H. J. Baker, O. H. McCarty, J. M. Temples and J. B. Hawkins. Organization was effected May 18, 1917.

The Board made its report to the Adjutant General of the State. The first sessions of the Board were held in a local labor-

atory, later offices were secured in the Federal Building. The duty of this Board was to re-examine and pass upon men who had been rejected by the examining physicians of the Local Board and if possible to enable those who had failed to meet the rigid requirements of the Army Examining Board to become serviceable soldiers.

The Board went into session from 8 p. m. until midnight on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week during normal periods. When insistent calls were made to recruit the ranks of selected men three or four meetings weekly were held. Dozens of cases were disposed of nightly, the greatest number being 136.

Many young men who had failed to measure up to the demands of the Local Board, on being rejected by the Medical Advisory Board laid siege to the offices of the secretary begging for another chance to show their fitness to enter service.

CHAPTER FOUR

Red Cross

I.
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross was the greatest agency for the amelioration of suffering brought on by the World War. This applies to relief brought to civilian populations in the war area as well as to the millions of gallant men engaging in actual warfare.

The idea which developed into this institution had its origin on the battle field of Solferino in 1859. Henri Dunant of Geneva was a witness to the carnage and suffering attending the bloody conflict and devoted much thought and effort to relieving the suffering of the wounded left on the field. Subsequently he outlined and published a plan for the relief of the wounded which became the basis for the organization of the Red Cross.

An international society was organized at a conference in Geneva in 1863 and the name Red Cross was adopted with the Geneva cross as its symbol. Thirty-nine Governments gave assent to a treaty making neutral, in war, all hospitals of the society, their stores, physicians and attendants. One of the obligations imposed upon the Red Cross Society was to care impartially for every soldier, whatever his nationality.

When, under the leadership of Clara Barton in 1881, the United States joined the International Society, its scope was extended to cover national disasters of every kind.

The present American Red Cross was incorporated by Act of Congress of 1905. The President of the United States appoints six out of the eighteen directors and is President of the Society. The members of the President's Cabinet are members of the board and its accounts are audited by the War Department. All of the executives who administer the affairs of the American Red Cross are volunteers. A record produced during the war showed that all the funds collected, less about 1 1-4 per cent for administration, was expended on effective relief.

The United States Government cannot, under the International Treaty, officially finance the American Red Cross. For this reason it is necessary to depend on public subscriptions for its operation and maintenance.

The ministering functions of the Red Cross are not confined to war times, but extends to national disasters as well. The

administration is divided into departments or bureaus. Among these are the bureaus of military and naval relief, civilian relief and education.

On January 1, 1917, the American Red Cross had an enrollment of approximately 200,000 members and 200 chapters. Three months after the United States had entered the war this was increased to 2,500,000 members and 1,800 chapters. On November 1, 1917, there were about 5,000,000 members and 3,000 chapters. To expedite the work fourteen division headquarters had been established, Red Cross chapters and their branches in Oklahoma operating under the Southwestern Division at St. Louis, Mo.

On May 10, 1917, President Wilson, as President of the American Red Cross, appointed a War Council of seven members. Henry P. Davison, a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Company of New York, was made chairman. President Wilson asked the American people to contribute $100,000,000 to the Red Cross during the week of June 18th to 25th. The people gave $102,000,000. This generous response enabled the Society to carry out a program the magnitude of which had never been approached in the world's history. Not only were the American soldiers and the fighting men of the Entente Allies well provided for, but a great system of relief penetrated stricken France, Belgium and Italy and extended into the Balkan States.

Almost staggering under its military and financial burdens, France was incapable of meeting the humane demand made upon her by her civilian population, and destitution, privation and untold suffering ensued. Over eighteen thousand of France's 24,000 peace-time physicians had entered the service. Of this number 40 per cent had been killed and others incapacitated by wounds. This left whole sections and large cities without proper medical attention for months. Added to this the civilians were unable to obtain food, fuel, clothing or shelter.

The fighting men of France, not only bore their own burdens, but were desperate over the hardships which had befallen their families. Added to this was rapine, savagery and destructions wrought upon populations in occupied territory. The mortality among infants and children was appalling. While not generally known at that time the morale of the French soliders was rapidly declining. On learning of the plight of those whom they left behind many of the stubborn poilus remarked: "If my family cannot be properly taken care of while I am at the front, no matter what my condition may be, it will be better for us to accept even a German peace, as we certainly cannot be worse off." These facts were brought out during a visit to the United States of Generals Joffre and Viviani of the French High Commission. The American Red Cross accepted this added task cheerfully. Fuel,

provisions, nurses and doctors were rushed to territory where they were most needed. The spirits of the Allies were immediately revived and the fighting continued with the same ferocity with which it had been carried on for three years. The battle fields brought the same story of ministry and comfort.

At home and abroad every need of the American soldier and sailor was met. Women labored heroically that their boys and the boys of their neighbors might undergo fewer of the hardships than had fallen to the lot of their brothers-in-arms. Distress in stricken Europe was relieved by days of incessant toil in American homes and workrooms. Men, women and children in every walk of life gave freely of their wealth or of their meagre savings in order that the great work might be carried on to a successful conclusion.

And in all this giving and labor of love Tulsa was supreme.

II.

TULSA COUNTY CHAPTER

How Tulsa and Tulsa County responded to every call made by the American Red Cross Society forms one of the bright lights in their war history.

The city awoke to the cry of "The Greatest Mother in the World," when its newly organized committees entered upon its first War Fund campaign in May, 1917. While somewhat late in getting under way the enthusiasm, once aroused, swept everything before it and by autumn of the first year of America's participation in the war Red Cross activities had dominated the town.

The small group of people who was responsible for the beginning constituted the first active executive committee and was as follows: E. Roger Kemp, chairman; J. P. Flanagan, vice-chairman; E. W. Sinclair, treasurer, and C. E. Buchner, secretary.

Under their direction attractive and adequate quarters were found in the Carnegie Library Building with Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, a Red Cross nurse, who had served in the Spanish-American War, in charge. Hospital garments, surgical dressings and knitting occupied the workers during the summer of 1917, but not until October was there any definite plan of work. At that time the Old Christian Church at the corner of Fourth and Boulder Streets was secured as headquarters for the county chapter. The house committee had the floor of the main auditorium of the church leveled, clear glass windows replaced the stained ones, lockers were arranged and a cutting department outfitted in the Sunday School room. The reception room was transformed into an office for the secretary and the pastor's two study rooms were painted and made into attractive surgical dressing rooms. Located in the balcony was the knitting department, conducted by Mrs. J. B. Robinson, who died while engaged in this service. Light lunches were served for the convenience of the workers.

In December, 1917, a complete reorganization took place with the following officers and executive committee: E. R. Kemp, chairman; Clint Moore, vice-chairman; E. W. Sinclair, treasurer; W. L. Connelly, secretary; Mrs. R. L. McMinn, assistant secretary; C. E. Buchner, A. L. Farmer, A. J. Hartman, S. Jankowsky, W. R. Guiberson, W. S. Cochran, D. W. Franchot, J. H. Evans, Mrs. John R. Wheeler, Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Mrs. W. N. Sill, Mrs. E. G. Dawes, Mrs. W. I. Williams, Rev. J. G. Reynolds, Broken Arrow; V. A. Schiefelbusch, Sand Springs; Mrs. L. L. Wiles, Skiatook, and Mrs. Ord Neville, Jenks.

In March, 1918, the following new members were added to the executive committee: Mrs. N. J. Gubser, as chairman of the Junior Red Cross; Mrs. Preston C. West, chairman of the extension work; E. A. Wilcox, chairman of membership, and W. R. Guiberson, chairman of publicity.

In January, 1918, Mrs. W. N. Sill, as chairman of Women's work, was succeeded by Mrs. John R. Wheeler, and the women's work or production department, remained under the direction of Mrs. Wheeler until the closing of that department, May 1, 1919, with the following assistants: Mrs. N. Covel, supervisor of surgical dressings, assisted by Mrs. George Berry, who were later succeeded by Mrs. John Horn in March, 1918; Mrs. A. K. Norris and Mrs. R. W. Walworth, supervisors of hospital garments; Mrs. J. A. Chapman, supervisor of refugee garments, succeeded by Mrs. F. L. Townsend in June, 1918; Mrs. J. B. Robinson, supervisor of knitting, succeeded at her death by Miss Isabel Fonda, January, 1919; Mrs. E. G. Dawes, supervisor of the cutting department; Mrs. W. D. Sanders, distributing department, succeeded by Mrs. Frank Bartlett, and in turn succeeded by Mrs. F. E. Riddle, and Mrs. W. D. VanSiclen; Miss Sadie Tuttle, in charge of stock room; Miss Evelyn Mock and Mrs. William Lockhart in charge of lunch room; Miss Mabel Marsh, information and register; Miss Naomi Meserve and Miss Betty Hudson, motor corps; Mrs. F. E. Shallenbarger, comfort kits.

E. L. Connelly, secretary, brought enthusiasm, business ability and good nature into the organization at a time when they were most needed. Mrs. McMinn had immediate charge of the Chapter's operations.

The financial backing of Tulsa made possible the well-filled shelves and comfortable equipment that won fame for Tulsa County Chapter at Division Headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

As the functions of the production department gave the patriotic women the most direct outlet for their sympathies and enthusiasm, the following immense output of knitted garments, hospital garments, refugee garments and surgical dressings resulted: 1,170,527 surgical dressings, 29,268 knitted garments, 26,911 hospital garments (including 5,600 pajamas and 3,500 bath robes), 11,636 hospital supplies, 7,230 refugee garments, 4,233 comfort kits (filled).

The total receipts from campaigns, individual donation, etc., were $254,475.44. The total disbursements up to August 15, 1919, were $234,512.11.

Workrooms were established throughout the city, notably in the High School, Country Club, Presbyterian Church, Knights of Columbus Hall, Belleview School, Boston Avenue M. E. Church, Mrs. Theodore Cox; Holy Family Church, Mrs. John Chambers,

Mrs. John Hayden, Mrs. John D. Dwyer, Mrs. Agnes Holt; First Baptist Church, in charge of Mrs. C. F. Albee, Mrs. Amsie Baker. Every small church in the city and every club either maintained a workroom or worked on stated days of the week at headquarters, rendering valuable assistance in various ways.

Besides the output of these units the Tulsa County Chapter received substantial aid from other sources in Tulsa. The Halliburton Company gave five hours' service of each employe every week and established a workroom in their building. Later the employes spent these hours of labor at the central workrooms at the expense of the company. Meanwhile the men employes packed and did heavy work at headquarters. Vandever's gave five hours a week of the time of each employe. The employes of the Carter Oil Company spent one night each week at the workroom. They gave a dance at Convention Hall which netted $1,500 to the Chapter. The Roxana Petroleum Company maintained its own workroom for knitting and the making of bandages and bought the machines used in this work. The employes gave a dance at Convention Hall, the proceeds, $800, being given to the Red Cross. The Texas Wolverine Oil Company contributed $500 as the result of a dance given at the Knights of Columbus Hall. The Exchange National Bank had its own workroom.

Mrs. Harriett Wardell taught four surgical dressings classes in Tulsa, and taught others at Broken Arrow, Bixby, Sand Springs, Skiatook, and also at Pawnee and Pawhuska, enabling the women to receive certificates and instructor's cards from Division Headquarters at St. Louis.

The following young women from Tulsa County served the American Red Cross in training camps and overseas:

Misses Louella Soliday and Opal Brackeen, nurses at Camp Beauregard, La.; Misses Flora Watson and Jessie Bidell, nurses at Camp Pike, Ark.; Misses Polly G. Kennedy and Mildred Kelley, nurses at Camp Shelby, Miss.; Misses Myrtle Hatch, Daisy Meecham and Catherine McCable, nurses at Camp Travis, Tex.; Miss Grace McClelland, nurse at Camp McClelland, Ala.; Miss Reva Bailey, nurse at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga.; Misses Florence Brooner and Verda Doverspike, nurses at Camp Doniphan, Okla.; Miss Mary R. Smith, nurse at Great Lakes, Ill.; Misses Cora Foltz, Dorothea Duel, Beatrice Priest, and Miss Sanderson, nurses in France; Misses Theodosia Anderson and Mabel Morey, nurses in England.

Miss Emma Bond, stenographer in Italy; Misses Joe Rothammer and Lita Steele, canteen workers in France; Miss Florence Heald, canteen worker in England. Miss Mabel Marsh enlisted in Red Cross canteen service in Tulsa, transferred to the Y. M. C. A. in New York, serving that organization in England and France.

E. L. CONNELLY, Secretary Tulsa County Red Cross Chapter.

MRS. R. L. McMINN, Assistant Secretary Tulsa County Red Cross Chapter.

MISS FLORENCE HEALD, Organized Home Service Section of the Red Cross at Tulsa and was its first Secretary; decorated with the Marine Corps Device and made lifelong associate member of the Marine Detachment for canteen service in England.

MRS. HALLIE GOLAY, Secretary Home Service Section Red Cross, Tulsa.

MRS H. C. ASHBY

MISS CLARA KIMBLE

JUNIOR R.C. WORKERS

MRS. H. C. ASHBY, Commandant and Vice-Chairman Red Cross Canteen Service, Tulsa.

MISS CLARA KIMBLE, Supervisor Junior Red Cross, Tulsa.

Below Junior Red Cross Workers: Left to right, Miss Clara Kimble, Miss Leta Steele, Miss Helen Hammell, Miss Esther Wallace, Miss Mildred Henderson, Miss Zoe Taber and Miss Uthel Urbatch.

MRS. L. L. WILES, chairman Skiatook Red Cross branch and member Skiatook War Council.

MRS. WILL CALVIN, treasurer Skiatook Red Cross branch.

MRS. A. E. TOWNSEND, supervisor Skiatook Red Cross branch.

MRS. MARY J. COX, age 63; never missed a meeting of the Red Cross at Skiatook, walking a mile in rain or snow in order to be present.

Above: Officers of Sand Springs branch Red Cross. Standing: Mrs. Charles H. Lortz, W. A. Partridge, head of Home Service Section, Mrs. C. O. Rawson. Sitting: Mrs. George E. Dole, Mrs. J. C. Smith, chairman of Sand Springs branch.

Below: Red Cross Canteen, Tulsa, where thousands of soldiers were fed and cared for during World War.

Throughout the county the three branches and thirty-eight auxiliaries maintained workrooms and were a source of great gratification to the parent Chapter.

The following branches and auxiliaries were organized by the extension committees of the Chapter and branches:

Broken Arrow, chairman during the war, Messrs. Morgan, Reynolds, Bowles, and Mrs. A. A. Kemp.

Collinsville (taken into the Chapter as a branch when that part of Rogers County was admitted to Tulsa County), Rev. George A. Chatfield, chairman.

Sand Springs, chairman, Mrs. J. C. Smith.

Skiatook, chairman, Mrs. L. L. Wiles.

Auxiliaries: Bethel Union, Mrs. J. H. Mills, chairman; Alsuma, Mrs. L. M. Standefer, chairman; Bixby, Mrs. F. G. Miller, chairman; Central School District, Mrs. J. M. Moore, chairman; Dawson, Duck Creek, Mrs. J. J. Horgan, chairman; Elm Grove, Miss Florence Bart, chairman; Flat Rock, Mrs. L. V. Yates, chairman; Glenn Pool, Mrs. W. R. Luckfield, chairman; Golden Rule District, Mrs. Olive Goodman, chairman; Garden City, Mrs. Voicey Smith, chairman; Garnett, Mrs. Daisey Jones, chairman; Hill Crest, Mrs. J. H. Stitt, chairman; Haikey School, Mrs. Jones, chairman; Jenks, Mrs. Ord Neville, Chairman (deceased); Kendall, Mrs. C. L. Cato, chairman; Leonard, Mrs. H. H. Wilcox, chairman; Lynn Lane, Miss Dell Plemmons, chairman; Lonesome Valley, Mrs. Harlan, chairman; Mingo, Mrs. John McBride, chairman; McCullough, Mrs. M. Shuttler, chairman; Owasso, Mrs. A. S. Colburn, chairman; Oil Center, Mrs. D. W. Woodward, chairman; Old Orchard, Mrs. W. S. Johns, chairman; Plainview, Mrs. Ed Smittle, chairman; Red Fork, Mrs. Huston Jones, chairman; Red Field, Mrs. Salina Pinkard, chairman; Sperry, Mrs. Elvis Holbert, and Mrs. Shilling, chairmen; Scales, Mrs. J. W. Farrow, chairman; Sunnyside, Mrs. Gupton, chairman; Turley, Mrs. C. W. Gillespie, chairman; Union School, Mrs. W. T. Selby, chairman; Valley Grove, Mrs. J. R. Pringle, chairman; Spoon Ford District, Mrs. Charles Gaunt, chairman; Good Will, Miss Beulah Francis, chairman; Watkins, Mrs. S. I. Duck, chairman; Washington (Col.) Tulsa, Dr. and Mrs. Wockham, chairmen; West Tulsa, Mrs. J. B. Boyd, chairman.

In November, 1918, the regular time for election of officers throughout the country, the following officers and executive committee were elected: E. R. Kemp, chairman; Clint Moore, vice-chairman; E. L. Connelly, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. R. L. McMinn, assistant secretary; Mrs. John R. Wheeler, chairman of production; Mrs. Preston C. West, chairman of extension; E. E. Oberholtzer, chairman of juniors; Clark Field, chairman of membership; Phil Kates, chairman of home service; J. H. Evans, chairman of finance; W. R. Guiberson, chairman of publicity; Mrs.

W. I. Williams, chairman of nursing service; Clint Moore, chairman of military relief; Mrs. J. C. Smith, chairman Sand Springs branch; Mrs. L. L. Wiles, chairman Skiatook branch; Mrs. A. A. Kemp, chairman Broken Arrow branch; Rev. George A. Chatfield, chairman Collinsville branch.

During November, 1918, under the direction of F. B. Jordan, assisted by Mrs. William Harrison and an able corps of workers 7,000 Christmas boxes were packed for the soldiers overseas, of these 5,000 were filled by relatives and packed and inspected by the committee and 2,000 were filled by friends and packed and inspected by the committee to go to soldiers overseas who had no relatives from whom they would receive Christmas boxes.

In the spring of 1918, E. A. Wilcox resigned as chairman of the membership committee to enter the army, and Clark Fields was elected in his stead.

On account of other war duties W. S. Cochran resigned as chairman of the Home Service Committee and Phil Kates was elected to fill the vacancy.

Upon the resignation of Mrs. N. J. Gubser as chairman of the Junior Red Cross, E. E. Oberholtzer was elected.

On May 1st, after the peace time program was planned, the executive officers were moved to the Lynch Building, as were also the Home Service offices and the Home Nursing Department.

The work of the production department finally closed with a picnic lunch at headquarters to celebrate the sewing victory. The little band of women who plodded through that work after the signing of the Armistice, were as heroic as the boys who wear their silver service bars.

The nursing service committee met under the direction of Mrs. D. W. Franchot as chairman, and plans were made for the classes in home hygiene and care of the sick to be instructed by Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman. During the war over five hundred women and girls took the course. Classes were also organized in dietetics instructed by Miss Fay Mack of Kendall College. Classes in first aid were instructed and graduated under the direction of Drs. C. Forrest Dutton, Ralph Smith, F. Y. Conk and O. A. Flanagan. After the resignation of Mrs. Franchot in December, 1817, the work was continued under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. I. Williams. Mrs. Coleman was assisted by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. D. W. Godfrey, and upon Mrs. Coleman's appointment by Division Headquarters as traveling instructor of home hygiene and care of the sick classes, Mrs. D. W. Godfrey took charge of the classes and rooms equipped in the Lynch Building for classes and demonstration.

During the influenza epidemic in the autumn of 1918 the

emergency hospital in Tulsa was first financed by the Tulsa Red Cross Chapter, which was later reimbursed by the Tulsa County Council of defense.

During the prevalence of the Spanish influenza in the months of October and November, 1918, the Red Cross Chapter furnished 12,000 masks. Of these 8,000 were made at one time to meet an emergency call from Division Headquarters at St. Louis, 4,000 of the latter being destined for Fort Sill. The remaining 4,000 were used in Tulsa.

Approximately 2,000 pneumonia jackets were made by the Chapter.

On September 1, 1919, Mrs. R. L. McMinn resigned as assistant secretary of the Tulsa County Red Cross Chapter and was succeeded by Mrs. Jennie K. Bean, who was promoted from a clerkship in the Home Service Section.

The following audit was made by Mainwaring & Company of Red Cross books for the period of November, 1917, to December 1, 1918, and sent in to Division Headquarters at St. Louis. The Tulsa County Chapter received 25 per cent of all Red Cross funds raised in this county. They were:

RECEIPTS

Balance in Bank	$ 696.96
Received from:—	
Tulsa War Relief Fund	22,000.00
Third War Budget	60,000.00
Second Red Cross Drive	58,209.78
Contributions at Secretary's Office	13,469.20
Membership Fees (not included in campaign)	1,088.80
Christmas Membership Campaign, 1917	25,908.05
Instruction Classes	810.26
Sales of Materials to Branches	1,743.44
Miscellaneous Income	970.80
	$184,897.29

DISBURSEMENTS

Work Room and Office Equipment	$ 1,455.79
Insurance	206.40
Yarn, Surgical Dressings, Hospital and Refugee Garment Materials	113,069.50
Freight, Express and Drayage	2,168.58
Lumber for Boxes and Building Repairs	1,864.38
Postage, Printing and Stationery	429.01
Salaries	4,189.25
Telephone and Telegraph	66.68
Expense Instruction Classes	404.79
Proportion Christmas Membership Campaign, 1917, and Second War Fund to Branches:—	
Broken Arrow, Okla.	2,508.68
Sand Springs, Okla.	2,486.97
Skiatook, Okla.	1,941.93

Proportion Christmas Membership Campaign, 1917, to Junior Red Cross	488.50
Proportion Christmas Membership Campaign, 1917, to Division Headquarters, St. Louis	18,002.77
May Campaign Expenses	2,629.75
Canteen (opened Sept. 15, 1918)	96.19
Detention Hospital, Influenza Relief and Emergency Hospital (later reimbursed)	5,601.17
Miscellaneous Expense	1,486.90
	$164,607.24
Bank Balance December 1, 1918	20,290.05

III.

CANTEEN SERVICE

It did not require the horrors of battle to prove to Tulsa's figthing forces the efficacy of the American Red Cross. Ample demonstrations were found at home before many of the men in khaki had actually fared forth on their missions of conquest. Their needs were anticipated and immediately provided for.

No branch of the service was more animated nor infused with greater enthusiasm than that which spread the fame of the Tulsa Red Cross Canteen far and wide. It ministered to the wants not only of Tulsa County men, but to all enlisted and selected men of the army and navy who chanced to pass through Tulsa in uniform. Serving food to an average of 1,200 soldiers and sailors a month since its opening on September 17, 1918, it also provided useful articles to men in camp and at the front. Emergency wants were readily met and lost overseas caps, combs, underclothing and other necessaries were readily supplied on occasion. It closed its doors on July 1, 1919, with a record of 15,500 soldiers served from its bounty.

Tulsa's canteen, conveniently located at the Frisco passenger station, was reputed by army inspectors to have been one of the very best in the Southwestern Division. During the days of busy travel hundreds of Tulsa's patriotic young women reported for service. Mrs. H. C. Ashby, commandant and vice-chairman of the committee, who had supervision of the work, saw that not a single day did the canteen fail to open and serve meals. The supply officers were Mrs. C. E. Dent and Mrs. R. C. Stevenson. Under the direction of seven captains and seven lieutenants the canteen workers continued their labors until there was no further need of maintaining the hut. Each team gave one entire day out of every week to the army boys.

The work had its beginning in a temporary shop at the corner of Frisco and Main Streets where, during the Confederate Reunion the old soldiers were cared for. The permanent home of the canteen was completed in October, 1918. It was furnished by gifts from the workers and their friends. While officially it opened its doors at 11 o'clock every morning conforming to train time, it was made ready for business at any hour when advices showed that soldiers were on the road. The two rooms were completely furnished. The living room contained an open brick fireplace, two wicker couches, easy chairs, and tables with writing materials. Tables for refreshments, a Victrola, books and maga-

zines were also conveniently placed. During hours of rain and sleet it furnished a comfortable resting place for soldiers who were obliged to wait over between trains and who had no place to spend the evenings.

It was not necessary for the boys to make a search for the canteen. The workers were at the steps of the trains to welcome them as they alighted. They lined the sides of passenger cars, ready to serve those who remained seated. Soldiers going and coming, those on leave, and those discharged, alike found refreshment at the canteen. Long trains arriving with brown heads and shoulders emerging from the car windows gave evidence that the men were looking for a Red Cross hut. During the Christmas holidays when the traffic was unusually heavy owing to innumerable furloughs, chicken dinners were often added to the hot coffee, sandwiches and cigarettes which were always at hand in cold weather. The faithful workers set aside all Christmas engagements and spent their days and evenings distributing Red Cross baskets. The young women were distinguished by their trim uniforms of horizon blue with the Red Cross canteen insignia conspicuous.

In warm weather hot dishes were replaced with an abundance of ice cream and iced tea, which were gratefully received by the soldiers after hours of dusty travel. On the arrival of the 111th Engineers breakfast was served to more than 800 men who had been out of rations for hours.

The following women worked throughout the period:

Mrs. George Williamson, captain; Mrs. Dan J. Davisson, lieutenant; Mrs. Carl Gillette, Miss May Evans, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Pat Malloy, Miss Virginia McKee.

Mrs. A. T. Allison, captain; Mrs. Rex S. Walker, lieutenant; Mesdames Earl G. Hastings, F. M. Rodolf, Arthur Newlin, Leola Kiser, Dixie Gore, Misses Clarke Biddison, Fannie Biddison and Lillian Lorton.

Mrs. Lee Clinton, captain; Mrs. John Roy, lieutenant; Mesdames A. A. Brown, F. A. Walters, R. C. Stevenson, William Miller Ross, Clarence MacKay, George H. Tabor, Jr., and William S. Cochrane.

Mrs. Bernard Capps, captain; Mrs. W. M. Mount, lieutenant; Mesdames R. D. Hannah, Charles F. Martin, Misses Mildred McNaughton, Mary Sill and Mrs. Fred Capps.

Mrs. John D. Hail, captain; Mrs. Charles E. Dent, lieutenant; Mesdames F. H. Greer, Joseph Lantry, Misses Gertrude Connolly, Irene Delaney, Carmen Coyle, and Florence Heald.

Mrs. Dana Kelsey, captain; Mrs. W. D. Abbott, lieutenant; Mesdames W. H. Pomeroy, E. K. Roth, H. J. Baker, Louis H. Witmer, Misses Ethel Crosby and Marguerite Moran.

Mrs. Randolph Shirk, captain; Miss Christine McEwen, lieutenant; Mesdames Arthur Murphy, Emerson Higgins, J. C. Fowler, Frank Loomis, Roscoe Griffith, Frank Baker and Miss Ethelyn Carpenter.

IV.

HOME SERVICE SECTION

One of the most important branches of the American Red Cross organization is the Home Service Section. This relates both to wartime and to post-war activities.

The Tulsa Home Service Section, organized in December, 1917, under the leadership of Miss Florence R. Heald, executive secretary, has been one of the most active agencies in the country for the dissemination of news from the fighting men and in the care of their families. A multiplicity of services was performed requiring tact, a broad knowledge of regulations, current information, and untiring effort on the part of the large staffs directly and indirectly connected with the work.

In September, 1918, Miss Heald resigned as the head of this section and volunteered for foreign Red Cross service. She was succeeded by Mrs. Hallie Golay, who, supplemented by a corps of efficient assistants, effectively carried the work through until after the war.

The regular workers in the Home Service Section and their terms of service were:

Miss Florence R. Heald, executive secretary, December, 1917, to September, 1918; Mrs. Hallie Golay, assistant secretary, from March 1, 1918, and executive secretary from September, 1918, to the date of this history; Mrs. Charles W. Flint, from June, 1918, to January, 1919; Miss Flora May Turner, from April, 1918, to May, 1919; Mrs. A. H. Kentling, from September, 1918, to January 10, 1919; Mrs. E. G. Dawes, from November, 1918, to May, 1919; Mrs. Jannie K. Beam, from September, 1918, to date; Miss Grace Wilson, from March, 1919, to date; Miss Helen Close, from April, 1919, to August, 1919; E. C. Opperman, from May, 1919, to July, 1919; P. L. Long, from July 14, 1919, to date; Mrs. Frank Watkins, from April, 1919, to date.

The number of families rendered service from December, 1917, to August 20, 1919, was 3,759; number of families under jurisdiction on August 20, 1919, 2,108.

Between April, 1918, and August 20, 1919, there were 6,481 office calls, 3,599 home visits, and 4,249 letters written.

The annual report for 1918, shows the following items: Receipts since the organization, $7,824.80; disbursements: rent for needy, $439.43; groceries for needy, $708.06; clothing for needy, $145.86; transportation for needy, $599.18; medical attention and

drugs, $329.62; money advanced for needy, $3,105.83; operating expenses, $2,417.57; cash on hand, $79.25.

The legal committee for this section consisted of Bird S. McGuire, chairman; A. F. Moss, H. O. Bland and Jere P. O'Meara.

Many physicians enlisted in the volunteer service under Dr. C. D. F. O'Hern.

The rental and adjustment committee consisted of Dan J. Davidson, chairman; Lee Clinton and F. M. Rodolph.

The executive committee had charge of special cases relating to the families of soldiers and sailors to determine the necessity and character of aid required. The members of this committee were Mrs. W. W. Sill, Mrs. Ottilie Cosden, Mrs. Earl Sinclair, Mrs. Charles W. Flint, Mrs. A. W. Roth, Mrs. A. E. Allison, Mrs. Dan Davidson, Dr. C. F. D. O'Hern, Mrs. Arthur Hall, Mrs. Preston C. West, Mrs. Frank E. Shallenberger, Mrs. Harry H. Rogers, C. E. Strouvelle and P. G. Walker.

A special volunteer working committee during the summer of 1918 consisted of Mrs. Ottilie Cosden, Mrs. Harry Tanner, Miss Jean Shea and Miss Leona Galbraith.

A visiting committee was composed of Mrs. F. E. Shallenberger, and five ladies under each of the following captains: Mrs. Harry Tyrell, Mrs. S. E. Dunn, Mrs. A. A. Small, Mrs. E. G. Daws, Mrs. C. O. Robinson, Mrs. J. W. McNeal, Mrs. C. W. Benedict, Mrs. Alf G. Heggem, Mrs. C. H. Leonard, Mrs. F. E. Riddle and Mrs. C. H. Lamb.

The Home Service Section was an outgrowth of America's participation in the World War. Home problems intimately touching the boys in service were brought to the attention and consumed the time of military officers in every training camp. A ready solution hundreds and thousands of miles from home was oftentimes impossible. This condition tended to distract the young soldier from the regular duties of war. From the beginning it became the purpose of the American Government as far as possible, to relieve its fighting men of every responsibility and worry. A life insurance program conducted on a cost basis, enabled them to insure their lives in sums ranging from $1,000 to $10,000.

To the Home Service Section was given the task of looking after the families of soldiers. In bearing privation these families carried a double burden. The Red Cross must take the place of the men in the trenches. Counsel and material assistance must be given freely; home problems must be solved; perplexities, so far as possible must be removed. Men in service could go with their problems to the Red Cross man on the spot and immediate communication with the Home Service Section in the soldier's home town would result. The morale of both the army and the

people at home was thus strengthened and their highest standards were maintained. All of this redounded to the preservation of the proverbial high spirits of the American soldier in France, which was a powerful factor in bringing conclusion to the great conflict.

Among the most important duties of this Section was the care of sick families of men in service. Another was that of relieving families of financial stringencies. Many emergencies arose from failure of families to receive Government allotments. This entailed much careful investigation. Funds were advanced pending the receipt of such allotments from Washington.

Engaged in this work in Tulsa were dozens of willing workers. Instant attention was given by these volunteers to notice received from Home Service Section Headquarters. Thousands of calls at the office brought information and relief to those who sought it. The importance of the work was fully appreciated and Home Service workers entered into their tasks with spirit and determination. One case in question might be given as an illustration of how these matters were adjusted:

A mother who was recovering from a serious operation called on the Red Cross Home Service for aid. Her son, who had contributed to the support of the family, was in the army. No allotment had been received from Washington. Six children were living at home with no income in the family except the father's earnings of $3 a day and the $44 a month wage earned by the oldest daughter. The mother was unable to do the housework. This necessitated a 11-year-old daughter's remaining at home from school. One of the younger children was ill, there was a large grocery bill and the grocer refused to extend further credit to the family. The Red Cross Home Service worker called at the home, summoned a physician and arranged to give the family an allowance until the Government money should arrive. The situation was explained to the grocer who agreed to wait for his money and extend credit to the family. The employer of the girl changed her hours so that she could remain at home for two hours in the morning to help her sick mother, thus enabling the 11-year-old girl to go to school.

The Home Service workers helped families to maintain proper standards of living, to guard against tuberculosis, to obtain medical nursing and hospital care. This service also aided in the enforcement of laws looking to the protection of the health of wage earners.

The families of soldiers were protected against the foreclosure of mortgages and the ravages of loan sharks, and were assisted in other matters involving legal procedure.

Since the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918, the

work of this section has been somewhat reduced though new problems have arisen. The following is a typical day as shown by the blotter of the Home Tulsa County Service office during the month of July, 1919:

Wrote to War Department for a soldier about money the Government claims he owes.

Answered inquiry about an allotment which was deducted from a soldier's pay in service, also about a compensation claim. Wired for authority from Red Cross in soldier's home town to pay his transportation home.

Gave soldier on furlough return transportation to camp.

Sent tracer for soldier's lost pay check.

Received payment for a loan made.

Gave information about a bonus.

Completed necessary papers with affidavits and sent them to Washington for a soldier applying for a compensation.

Furnished a serial number and data to Government upon request.

Took up with the Department the matter of a parent's allotment which had been delayed four months.

Entered claim for travel pay for a soldier.

Entered claim for soldier for arrears of pay while in France.

Took up with Civil Service Committee question of re-installing service man.

Helped woman get her claim for allotment before the Department.

Filed through a Red Cross attorney an answer and cross-petition in a soldier's divorce suit.

Gave information to a woman about her brother who had been discharged.

Made up proper affidavits for a Liberty Bond which had not been delivered.

Made a pension claim for a discharged Canadian soldier.

Sent a doctor to a sick man upon request.

Adjusted an insurance claim for a widow whose son died in service.

Gave information to a soldier as to how the Red Cross would assist him in bringing his French bride to the United States.

Wired the Adjutant General for news of a soldier for his mother.

Asisted a soldier in having his insurance reinstated.

Assisted a mother in securing her son's discharge from the National Guards.

Prepared necessary affidavits to secure release of a soldier from the army.

Gave a soldier information concerning Federal Vocational Training.

Applied for a duplicate discharge for a soldier who had lost the original.

Assisted a soldier in securing exemption from an allotment made to his wife.

Transferred a patient from a local hospital to the railroad station.

Completed guardianship papers pertaining to money payable to a minor child.

Furnished medical attention for a sick soldier.

Made application for institutional care by the Government for a tubercular case.

Secured a position for a worthy applicant.

Replied to four telegrams asking for soldiers' transportation from other towns to Tulsa.

Made five calls to locate present address of allottees at the Government's request so that they could get money due them on allotments.

V.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

The Tulsa County Junior Red Cross was organized in November, 1917, the chapter school committee being Mrs. N. J. Gubser, chairman; Mrs. Minette Hedges, treasurer; Miss Clara Kimble, secretary. E. E. Oberholtzer, Miss Brock of the Brock-Elliott School, and Miss Ordway of the Conway Broun School.

During that year forty-six auxiliaries were organized and 100 per cent merbership attained either by subscription or service. The Juniors numbered approximately 15,000, but their enthusiasm was not to be computed.

By June of 1918 they had invested in War Stamps and Baby Bonds, $45,000; Liberty Bonds sold or held by members amounted to $125,350, and their contributions to the Red Cross War Budget was $9,901.43. They had completed 50,000 articles, exclusive of gun wipes, carpet rags and snippings. All campaigns, such as food conservation, war gardens, health, salvage, etc., were entered into heartily by the Juniors.

The Red Cross shipping boxes were made by the Junior boys. During the summer of 1918, eleven city and five county auxiliaries continued activities, working 5,216 hours, completing and delivering 19,718 articles. During this time they specialized on trench envelopes.

In September, 1918, the Junior exhibit took second prize at the State Fair at Oklahoma City, and first prize at the State Fair

at Muskogee. About that time Mrs. Gubser resigned as chairman, being succeeded by Mrs. Bulette Baldwin, who was soon succeeded by E. E. Oberholtzer. The success of the work has rested largely with Mrs. Minette Hedges, county superintendent of schools, and Miss Clara Kimble, supervisor of city schools, who, by reason of their special work were in a position to render valuable service. No Junior finished article inspected by Miss Kimble was ever rejected by the local Red Cross Chapter.

Two of the Tulsa Junior Red Cross workers entered Government service—Miss Myrtle Hatch as a Red Cross nurse, and Miss Lila Steele, who went as a canteen worker to France.

The reorganization effected in October, 1918, showed the Tulsa County Junior Red Cross to be strong both numerically and financially. A generous citizen of Tulsa placed $5,000 at the disposal of Miss Kimble to be drawn upon for Junior work when necessary. This gift has made the organization at all times self-supporting.

During 1919 a greater diversity of occupation was enjoyed. Hospital canes, bedside tables, flags, badges for workers, and home service garments were made; open air schools were fostered, war gardens cultivated, boys' and girls' clubs were organized and a thrift campaign waged.

The Juniors took a complete rest during the summer of 1919, but resumed an extensive program with the re-opening of school in the fall.

The high school building was headquarters for Junior Red Cross work. Here all garments and other materials were prepared by the home economics department.

VI.

SKIATOOK BRANCH

The Skiatook branch of the Tulsa County Chapter was organized April 20, 1917, with the following officers elected: Mrs. L. L. Wiles, chairman; Mrs. C. E. Holt, vice-chairman; Mrs. R. E. Gilbert, secretary, and Mrs. R. J. Greenwood, treasurer. These officers acted until a second election, when Mrs. L. L. Wiles was re-elected chairman, Mrs. R. E. Gilbert, vice-chairman; Mrs. E. E. Nickle, secretary, and Mrs. W. M. Calvin, treasurer.

Three active auxiliaries were organized by the Skiatook branch: Spoon Ford, Mrs. Charles Gaunt, chairman; Good Will, Mrs. Beulah Francis, chairman, and Sperry, Mrs. James Schilling, chairman.

The Juniors were at first under the direction of Miss Eunice Ruyle and later under Mrs. J. W. Owen. They did a great deal

of sewing and knitting and also had charge of the collection of old clothing, which was sent to the Belgians.

The first money was raised by a membership drive conducted in June, 1917, by a group of young ladies dressed in Red Cross uniforms. All other campaigns for money were conducted by the Skiatook War Council, of which the officers of Skiatook branch were members. Almost every man, woman, and child in Skiatook and vicinity was a member of the Red Cross.

At the opening of the workroom Mrs. C. E. Holt and Mrs. H. F. Blackburn, assisted by twenty-five women, had charge of the cutting and making of the garments. Later, when the work increased, the different church units had their regular days at the workroom, as follows: Baptist, Mrs. L. C. Miller in charge; Apostolic, Mrs. L. P. Griggs in charge; Christian, Mrs. H. F. Blackburn in charge; Methodist, Mrs. Mary J. Cox in charge, and Presbyterian, Mrs. W. M. Calvin in charge.

All the work was inspected by Mrs. A. E. Townsend, assisted by Mrs. H. F. Blackburn, Mrs. W. M. Calvin and Mrs. L. L. Wiles, and shipped to headquarters. Mrs. A. E. Townsend was also chairman of the knitting department. She was assisted by Mrs. Ada Clark and Mrs. Mary J. Cox. Mrs. Mary Cox, who is 63 years old and lives a mile out of town, walked to the workroom even during extremely cold weather.

Under the direction of L. H. Taylor the Home Service work was carried on, assisting families of soldiers and giving information whenever needed.

A surgical dressings room was opened and a class instructed by Mrs. Harriet Wardell from Tulsa, received their certificates from Division Headquarters. This work was then placed in charge of Mrs. W. M. Calvin and Mrs. Ada Dye. All quotas in sewing, knitting and surgical dressings were always ready on time and sent to the County Chapter headquarters.

The Skiatook War Council, under the leadership of L. L. Wiles, aided greatly in the raising of funds to carry on the Red Cross Work. A community meeting was held the evening before each drive, with speaking and music paving the way for the drive on the next day, when all stores closed and committees made house-to-house canvasses and automobile trips into the oil fields and surrounding country. The Red Cross workroom would be open and the women would serve lunch to all the men workers.

Mrs. Frank Tinker, an Osage Indian, who had a son gassed in France, once canvassed the town and country around Skiatook for anything the people would give, from a head of livestock to a glass of jelly, and then held a sale, giving the proceeds of more than $500 to the Skiatook Branch of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Lou McLain, a Cherokee Indian, made a patch-work

quilt of the national colors, cutting the pieces with the scissors her grandmother had used during the Civil War. This quilt was sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. Mrs. McLain had a daughter who was a Red Cross nurse in France.

In November and December, 1918, Christmas boxes were packed and inspected by the committee for shipment to overseas soldiers.

The Red Cross Drives resulted as follows:

June, 1917	$ 250.00
March, 1918	750.00
May, 1918, (quota $3,000.00) raised	7,156.61
Membership Drive, December, 1918, (quota $1,200) raised	1,387.00
Membership Drive, December, 1918, (pota $1,200) raised	1,387.00
From Sales and Donations	1,000.00
Total	$12,197.61

Mrs. A. E. Townsend, Mrs. M. J. Cox, Mrs. H. F. Blackburn, Mrs. W. M. Calvin, Mrs. Fowlkes and Mrs. L. L. Wiles received badges of honor for service in the Red Cross.

VII.

SAND SPRINGS BRANCH

The Sand Springs branch was organized August 13th, 1917, with twenty-three members enrolled and continued in active work until February, 1919. Mrs. J. C. Smith was elected chairman; Mrs. J. W. Avery, vice-chairman; Mrs. George Dole, treasurer; and Mrs. Charles B. Rawson, secretary, the executive committee being composed of these officers and Charles B. Parker.

The use of a building, sewing machines, lockers and other needed equipment for a workroom and headquarters were furnished by the merchants and citizens of Sand Springs, and work was then begun in earnest. The workroom was kept open every day with two women in charge of the work, giving out supplies, cutting, etc. These women were at all times capable of instructing the new comers. At the close of the day the work was inspected and packed for delivery to headquarters at Tulsa.

The work progressed and the membership increased. The merchants and citizens of Sand Springs were liberal in their donations to the organization. Knitting classes were formed with women instructors in charge. Instruction was also given daily in the workroom, and sweaters, helmets, scarfs and wristlets were turned out by the hundreds. Classes were organized in home hygiene and care of the sick and instructed by Mrs. Coleman from Tulsa. Surgical dressing rooms were then equipped, classes formed and instructed by Mrs. Harriet Wardell, and seven women received certificates from Division Headquarters entitling them to instruct in the making of surgical dressings.

The Junior Red Cross was organized in the schools where its members were carefully instructed and rendered great assistance to the organization.

In every Liberty Bond Campaign the women of the branch assisted in making a house-to-house canvas of Sand Springs as well as soliciting and selling on the streets.

In June, 1918, during the Red Cross Second War Fund campaign, Sand Springs branch put on an elaborate street pageant more than one mile in length. The parade was headed by a band and consisted of floats, beautifully decorated automobiles, young ladies dressed to represent the various Allied countries, school children, lodges and labor unions. The Carpenters' Union of Sand Springs presented the Red Cross with a miniature bungalow, complete in every detail, which, mounted on wheels and drawn by horses, was a feature of the parade. This bungalow was sold, the proceeds added to the campaign funds, after which the purchaser presented the bungalow to the Red Cross to be used for the duration of the war. It was placed in the business section of the city where a woman in charge each day sold War Savings Stamps, received pledges and memberships for the Red Cross. Over $5,000.00 was taken in through this bungalow.

A comfort kit, well filled, was placed in the hands of every boy in Sand Springs who left for camp, by the comfort kit committee. The money for the equipment of these kits was raised in various ways by the women for this special purpose.

The Home Service work was and continues to be under the direction of the chairman, W. A. Partridge, having been organized July 1, 1918, with Miss Sarah Bales, secretary, succeeded by Rev. J. D. Watkins. An office was kept open every day in the Times Building and later in the Baptist church. On March 1, Rev. Watkins resigned as secretary of the Home Service section and since that time the work has been carried on by the chairman, W. A. Partridge, and Mrs. J. C. Smith, chairman of the Sand Springs branch. Families of soldiers were assisted and given information; soldiers returning from service were also assisted. The following condensed report is for the month from July 1, 1918, to August 15, 1919:

Number of families given financial aid	42
Number given information only	482
Number of office calls by soldiers and families of soldiers	438
Home visits to families of soldiers	123
Letters written concerning soldiers and families	310

Fifty-two Christmas boxes were filled for soldiers overseas who had no relatives from whom they would receive Christmas gifts; 75 were packed and inspected by the committee for relatives who were sending them to their soldiers overseas.

During the influenza epidemic the local hospital asked for

volunteers to assist in caring for the influenza patients, and the Red Cross women who had taken the course in home nursing, heroically responded to the call and assisted both at the hospital and in private homes. Later the need of an emergency hospital became urgent and a building was secured and, under the management of George J. Gordon, a fully equipped hospital, with a corps of physicians, was under way within twenty-four hours. Here the work was systematized and the Red Cross volunteers nursed and cared for more than three hundred patients. In the workroom women were busy making pneumonia jackets, gauze masks and pads by the thousands. Funds for carrying on the work in the hospital were furnished by the citizens of Sand Springs.

At the conclusion of the war the women of Sand Springs expressed pride in the fact that they had been permitted to do their bit.

VIII.

BROKEN ARROW BRANCH

The Broken Arrow branch was organized in July, 1919, with Rev. A. J. Reynolds, chairman; U. B. Mader, secretary and K. W. Rowe, treasurer. Mrs. N. L. Sanders and Mrs. K. N. Rowe were in charge of the work. Later under the efficient leadership of Mrs. G. A. Brown, chairman of the women's work, the work was brought up to a high standard, and after her inspection was ready for shipment without further inspection at headquarters. This included both the hospital and knitted garments. Upon the resignation of A. J. Reynolds as chairman, A. J. Bowles was elected, but was soon succeeded by Mrs. A. A. Kemp, who had been serving as vice-chairman.

Mrs. John Kennedy had charge of the packing and 2,274 hospital garments and knitted articles were shipped. There was an average of ten helpers in the workroom each day.

Under the instruction of Mrs. Harriet Wardell twenty women received their instructor's cards from the Division Headquarters at St. Louis, entitling them to take charge of the surgical dressings room and teach the making of the dressings. This work was under the direction of Mrs. M. Foster and Mrs. William Lewis.

Under Mrs. Charles Mays, chairman of the extension committee, Elm Grove, Haikey School District, Lonesome Valley, McCullough and Sunnyside Auxiliaries were organized.

The Home Service committee, with Mrs. W. N. Williams, chairman, and Mike McKenna, secretary, has been able to assist many families of soldiers and render assistance to the soldiers upon their return from service.

At the election of officers in November, 1918, Mrs. A. A. Kemp was made chairman; Rev. F. F. Dodson, vice-chairman; Mike McKenna, secretary, and K. M. Rowe, treasurer.

Through local donations and subscriptions $5,177.29 was raised for the carrying on of this great work.

Upon closing the workroom it was found that all of the equipment—machines, tables, scissors, etc., had been donated by the citizens and various business houses of Broken Arrow.

The Christian and Presbyterian churches were used as workrooms and also three rooms in the public school ware fitted up for use of the Red Cross.

Under the direction of Mrs. Godfrey a class of twenty received instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick, and another class is enrolled for October, 1919.

IX.

WINNERS OF RED CROSS SERVICE BADGE

In recognition of unusually long periods spent in Red Cross work, the national organization awarded specially designed red crosses which were distributed in August, 1919. The following Tulsa county workers received the awards for terms of service of 800, 1600 and 2400 hours covering from six to eighteen months:

	Months	Hours
Mrs. L. V. Yates, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. J. K. Cass, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. F. M. Donovan, West Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Chas. Heinz, Tulsa	12	1600
Miss Sadie Tuttle, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. C. F. Albee, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Walter Duckett, Tulsa	12	1600
Florence Heald, Tulsa	18	2400
Mrs. O. C. Link, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Nina McClish, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. J. Woolsey, Tulsa	12	800
Miss March Holmes, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Ella Decker, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. B. A. Hooper, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Jno. S. Davenport, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. C. L. Holland, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. C. W. Kerr, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Mary E. Stackhouse, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. G. N. Ratcliff, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. J. E. Perkins, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. P. G. McKeon, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Sanderson, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. H. P. Rhees, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. F. L. Townsend, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. C. V. Kling, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. V. D. Curtin, Tulsa	6	800

	Months	Hours
Mrs. H. H. Parker, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Geo. H. Campbell, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Ida Summers, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. W. H. Wood, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. W. E. Chastain, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. A. A. Little, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. C. H. Lamb, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. S. H. Kimmons, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Fred Jones, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Agnes Holt, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. E. B. Berlin, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Denny Jones, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Frank Duncan, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. C. L. Dawson, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. C. W. Benedict, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. Omar K. Benedict, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. E. G. Dawes, Tulsa	18	2400
Mrs. Isaac Shuler, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. J. H. Mills, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Jno. McBride, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Olive Goodman, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. C. L. Thomas, Red Fork	12	800
Mrs. Harriett L. Sutton, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Alice Carr, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Mary Wilcox, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Mary Davis, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Thos. J. Darby, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. P. J. Murray, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. T. C. Haller, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. A. W. Fresh, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Ira Sigler, Tulsa	18	2400
Mrs. Frank Swartz, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Daniel Butler, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. J. T. Nixon, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. S. A. Seaman, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Mary Condon, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Jas. Van Zandt, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Geo. Santrock, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Chas. Botefuhr, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. O. R. Little, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. A. B. Weldy, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Harry Speed, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Nell Nabb, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Roy Pringle, Tulsa	6	800
Flora Mae Turner, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Robt. M. Moody, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. J. B. Robinson (deceased), Tulsa	12	1600
Miss Vera Gwynne, Tulsa	6	800
Miss Ann Evans, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. John Horn, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Ned Covel, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Geo. Berry, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Jno. R. Wheeler, Tulsa	12	1600
Mr. E. L. Connelly, Tulsa	12	1600
A. C. Curd, Tulsa	6	800
E. Roger Kemp, Tulsa	18	1600

	Months	Hours
Mrs. Jno. D. Hale, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. C. O. Robinson, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. Amzie Baker, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. A. E. Townsend, Skiatook	12	800
Mrs. Will M. Calvin, Skiatook	12	800
Mrs. Geo. Ricker, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. J. D. Dwyer, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. L. Kertzman, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Leo Quinn, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. John F. Hayden, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Paul Bates, Tulsa	12	800
Helena Melvin, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. E. J. Watson, Tulsa	12	800
Katherine Melvin, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. E. F. Hewitt, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. F. E. Ellis, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. S. C. Griffin, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. Peter Moran, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. R. S. Gray, Tulsa	18	2400
Mrs. A. H. Kentling, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. W. H. Whitney, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. W. I. Williams, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Hallie Golay, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. A. A. Kemp, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Harriett Wardell, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Waddell, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Lou Steinhilber, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. S. J. Richardson, Tulsa	18	2400
Mrs. W. D. VanSiclen, Tulsa	12	800
Miss Cora Croft, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Rachael Stern, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Maud Scott, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. C. M. Rinehart, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. W. C. Vandervoort, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Huston Jones, Red Fork,	6	800
Miss Monetta Huckabay, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Effie Condron, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. W. R. Guiberson, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. E. A. North, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Thos. Chestnut, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Mary Minnehan, Tulsa	12	800
Miss Mary Donohoe, Tulsa	12	800
Miss Ellen Donohoe, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. J. J. Conry, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. R. W. Walworth, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. A. K. Norris, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. W. C. Rogers, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. M. Heyman, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. M. M. Moore, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Willis S. Coe, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. E. E. Huckabay, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Minnetta Hedges, Tulsa	12	1600
Miss Clara Kimble, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Frank E. Shallenbarger, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. D. K. Hill, Tulsa	6	800

	Months	Hours
Mrs. Sophia Glassmire, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Jas. Thompson, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. John Carson, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. C. A. MacDonald, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Susen Eccles, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Jno. S. Griffin, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Jas. Wilson, Tulsa	18	2400
Mrs. J. S. Mayo, Tulsa	18	800
Mrs. J. M. Ward, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. F. E. Riddle, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. S. Jacobs, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. J. W. McNeal, Tulsa	12	1600
Miss Lillian Perkins, Tulsa	6	800
Grandma Ames, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. L. A. White, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Meta Barnett, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. C. B. Long, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. A. J. Carnahan, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Earl W. Hance, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. F. W. Bailey, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. M. Perkins, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. B. H. Sands, Tulsa	12	1600
Miss Isabel Fonda, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Harriett C. Thompson, Tulsa	12	1600
Miss Coralea Griffin, Tulsa	12	1600
Miss Mabel Croft, Tulsa	6	800
Miss Alma McGlenn, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Nellie Cato, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Scottney, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. A. W. Coleman, Tulsa	18	2400
Miss Joe Rothammer, Tulsa	18	2400
Mrs. John Manion, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. John Chambers, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. Theo Cox, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. R. L. McMinn, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. L. F. Yates, Tulsa	12	1600
Mrs. W. P. Donovan, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. H. F. Hartley, Tulsa	18	2400
Mrs. Randolph Shirk, Tulsa	18	2400
Mrs. H. C. Ashby, Tulsa	18	2400
Mrs. James G. Flynn, Tulsa	6	800
Miss Francis Gormley, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Lula Hutchins, Tulsa	6	800
Mrs. Howard N. Cole, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. J. B. Porter, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. T. C. King, Tulsa	12	800
Miss Mildred Bumgardner, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. Fred McDonald, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. E. H. DeVore, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. H. N. Greis, Tulsa	12	800
Mrs. George Dole, Sand Springs	12	1600
Mrs. J. C. Smith, Sand Springs	12	1600
Mrs. T. B. Andrean, Sand Springs	12	1800
Mrs. L. L. Spring, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. C. O. Rawson, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. George Ruppart, Sand Springs	18	800

Miss Sara Bales, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. W. A. Partridge, Sand Springs	12	1600
Mrs. Oscar Ruppart, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. J. E. Weekly, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. T. P. Lanham, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. P. A. Strickland, Sand Springs	12	800
Mrs. Bettie Strickland, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. Pearl Andrean, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. Gertie Andrean, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. Charles H. Lortz Sand Springs	18	800
Grandma Huggins, Sand Springs	12	1600
Mrs. James Rusk, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. A. M. Cullings, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. Art Stanton, Sand Springs	18	800
Mrs. A. E. Townsend, Skiatook	12	800
Mrs. Will Calvin, Skiatook	12	800
Mrs. Mary J. Cox, Skiatook	12	800
Mrs. L. L. Wiles, Skiatook	12	800
Mrs. Blackburn, Skiatook	12	800
Mrs. Folkes, Skiatook	12	800
Mrs. Daisy Jones, Catoosa	6	800
Mrs. W. F. Flegg, Catoosa	6	800
Mrs. N. O. Colburn, Collinsville	12	800
Mrs. J. C. Higginson, Collinsville	12	800
Mrs. C. B. Stiles, Leonard	12	1600
Mrs. H. H. Wilcox, Leonard	12	800
Mrs. Ord Neville (deceased), Jenks	12	1600
Mrs. W. R. Luckfield, Glenpool	12	800
Mrs. C. W. Gillespie, Turley	6	800
Mrs. Ora Root, Red Fork	12	800

Above: Junior Red Cross work room.
Below: Patriotic League Y. W. C. A.

RALPH TALBOT, State and County Chairman of Four-Minute Men; State Director Speakers Bureau in Victory Loan campaign and Secretary Tulsa County Fuel Board.

W. O. BUCK, County Chairman of Four-Minute Men; district chairman for four Counties in May and December, 1918, Red Cross drives; Chairman of Speakers Bureau in all Liberty Loan, Red Cross and United War Work drives.

ROBERT BOICE CARSON, Musical Director and Manager of Victory Chorus; County Chairman of Four-Minute Singing Men; Lieutenant in American Protective League.

GLENN CONDON, State Chairman Four-Minute Men; resigned to enter navy; sent to western front by County Council of Defense on war mission.

CHAPTER FIVE

Other War Organizations

I.

FOUR MINUTE MEN

THE Four-Minute Men was one of the most extraordinary organizations which the World War produced. Conceived primarily to acquaint the people of the country with the intimate causes which led the United States into the war, it became eventually one of the most potent connecting links between the Government and the people.

In its incipiency the organization used the theaters of the country as its field of operations, but with the first national campaign, that of food production, it penetrated every channel capable of furnishing an audience.

Its personnel included not only the best public speakers available in various communities, but also prominent men who, though not orators, wielded sufficient influence in civic and financial affairs to give weight to their words and judgment.

These men willingly accepted assignments under the most unfavorable conditions. Inclement weather, almost impassable roads and belated trains were matters of no consequence to them —their speaking appointments were kept with religious exactitude.

Early in the war the state of Oklahoma furnished over 3,000 Four-Minute speakers.

Stratton D. Brooks, President of Oklahoma University, at Norman, was appointed first state chairman of the organization. On account of many other important war duties, however, he could not devote the necessary time to it and Glenn Condon, at that time managing editor of the Tulsa World, was named to succeed him.

On account of his newspaper experience and his service in the State Legislature, Condon had a wide acquaintance throughout the State. He selected as his county chairmen men whom he knew were qualified and could be depended upon. In a short time he had perfected an organization in practically every county and town in the State.

In November, 1917, Condon went to Europe on a war mission, and N. R. Graham of Tulsa was appointed to succeed him. In

the meantime Condon had opened up State headquarters in the local Chamber of Commerce rooms and had employed a stenographer and secretary, whose salary was paid by the Tulsa County Council of National Defense. The Council from that time forward maintained the organization financially.

Upon his return from Europe, Condon enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps. In April, 1918, Ralph Talbot of Tulsa was named state director, in which capacity he served until the organization was finally disbanded.

The first Tulsa County chairman of the Four-Minute Men organization was J. Burr Gibbons, who in this capacity rendered valuable assistance to the campaigns put on during the first months of the war.

He assembled a corps of speakers which continued as the nucleus of the organization until it disbanded after the signing of the Armistice. Gibbons resigned on account of the press of other war work, more especially on account of his duties as chairman of the Council of Defense. State Director N. R. Graham appointed Ralph Talbot to succeed him. Talbot had gained some insight into the importance of the work to be done by the Four-Minute Men, through his association with Gibbons under whose guidance the personnel of the organization had been increased.

A transportation bureau headed by J. T. Forster of the Forster-Davis Automobile Corporation was organized and proved a tremendous aid. Enough cars were pledged by dealers and private owners to furnish transportation for speakers to any part of the county at all times.

Speakers were used on street cars, in refreshment parlors, in the theaters, in hotel lobbies, in the churches, in district school houses—in fact, the Four-Minute Men reached practically every person in the county.

Through the assistance of G. E. Warren, an attorney of Tulsa, active in labor organizations, the Four-Minute men appeared before the different unions and the response from these bodies was gratifying.

The Apollo Club of Tulsa furnished singers for a number of meetings in the county and aided materially in getting crowds at country school-houses. At these meetings the four-minute regulation was set aside, the speaker delivering an address lasting from fifteen minutes to one hour. The local Musicians' Union furnished bands for a number of meetings arranged by the Four-Minute Men. The expenses were taken care of by the men who were doing the work.

In July, 1918, when Ralph Talbot was appointed State director of Four-Minute Men for Oklahoma, W. O. Buck, vice-president of the Central National Bank, was appointed county director.

Through his executive ability and the experience gained as a Four-Minute speaker he perfected the county organization to a degree that made it famous throughout the State.

Chairman Buck worked night and day, early and late, and the speakers who had pledged him their support received renewed inspiration until the Four-Minute organization was recognized as one of the most vital factors in putting over the different war campaigns. Buck continued to serve as county chairman until the organization was disbanded after the signing of the Armistice. At a farewell banquet held by the Four-Minute Men each man was presented with an Honorable Discharge issued by the United States Government for services rendered during the World War.

Following is a list of the Tulsa city members and the chairmen of subdivisions of this organization:

Rev. J. W. Abel, Rev. L. S. Barton, Edward A. Braniff, C. E. Buchner, R. Courtney, Glenn Condon, F. L. Dunn, Clarence B. Douglas, Lee Daniels, P. J. Edwards, J. P. Evers, C. H. Fenstermacher, A. L. Farmer, Ray S. Fellows, J. T. Forster, Clark Field, F. H. Greer, J. Burr Gibbons, N. R. Graham, E. M. Gallaher, F. S. Hurd, local chairman at Broken Arrow; Wash E. Hudson, E. E. Harvey, H. H. Hagan, A. A. Hatch, Alf C. Heggem, Rev. John S. Herring, Cliff Hastings, Rev. C. V. Kling, Rev. C. W. Kerr, Lee L. Levering, T. M. Leslie, L. M. Lane, Ralsa F. Morley, John B. Meserve, F. C. Morse, Rev. Albert Massey, A. E. Montgomery, Rabbi J. B. Menkes, C. P. Manion, J. A. McKeever, F. F. Nelson, E. E. Oberholtzer, Merle C. Prunty, George E. Reeves, Charles B. Rogers, W. B. Richards, E. A. Robinson, George M. Ransom, Jack R. Slaughter, O. A. Steiner, Rev. C. R. Tucker, R. A. Trusty, T. L. Wallace, G. E. Warren, L. L. Wiles, local chairman at Skiatook; Henry W. Worsham, local chairman at Bixby; R. A. Woods, Robert Boise Carson.

In addition to these there were four speakers at Collinsville under the management of the local chairman, J. F. Orr. The Collinsville organization was perfected before Collinsville became a part of Tulsa County and the work was handled directly from Washington.

At Broken Arrow the local chairman, F. S. Hurd, used the following speakers: Z. I. J. Holt, J. S. Severson, M. P. Howser, J. Wright Young, W. T. Dalton, W. F. Brooks, W. J. Cross, W. D. Ownby, Robert B. Mitchell, G. B. Chenoweth, Prof. A. G. Bowles.

At Skiatook the local chairman, L. L. Wiles, had speakers as follows: C. H. Cleveland, A. W. Lucas, A. J. Butts, L. H. Taylor, F. F. Cochran, Ira O. Butts, Ralph E. Gilbert, J. C. King, R. W. McDowell, Sam L. Nabors, Dr. L. A. O'Brien, C. F. Rogers and J. W. Owen.

II.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The Food Administration of Oklahoma was organized by the appointment of Stratton D. Brooks, of Norman, as Federal Food Administrator for the State, later succeeded by Hon. C. B. Ames, of Oklahoma City; Alvin Richards of Norman, secretary; Emma Chandler, home economics director; W. J. Pettee, State merchant representative, and Charles H. Stone, library publicity director.

The Food Administration of Tulsa County was organized following the receipt of this letter from the State Administrator, under date of January 19, 1918:

"UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

January 19, 1918.

"Colonel Clarence B. Douglas,

"Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"Dear Colonel Douglas:

"In the operation of the United States Food Administration, a complete organization of every state down to townships is becoming necessary for efficiency. The important unit in this will be the county organization with a County Food Administrator at the head. A canvass of the county leads me to ask you to become the administrator for Tulsa County. Will you accept?

"As County Food Administrator you will be expected to act as head of all food conservation work and to represent the United States Food Administration, acting through this office, and be responsible for the observance of all regulations and requests. You will be expected to work in co-operation as directing head with all present Food Administration organizations in your County.

"It is the plan to make each county responsible for its part in the solution of the food production and distribution problem of our country in war time. If you accept the responsibility as County Food Administrator, please wire me as promptly, and expect plenty of work in your patriotic service.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) STRATTON D. BROOKS,

"Federal Food Administrator for Oklahoma."

Immediately following his appointment, Colonel Douglas called together the merchants of Tulsa dealing with food stuffs and to them explained at a mass meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms the purposes and object of the State Admin-

istration. He asked the fullest co-operation of the dealers present and was assured by practically all of them that at any time they could render any service to the department they would gladly do so. A splendid spirit of patriotism and co-operation was evidenced at this meeting and this co-operation continued throughout the operations of the department in this city.

Acting under authority of the State Director, Colonel Douglas appointed the following local Administrators for the towns and townships named:

City food administrator for the city of Tulsa, Ora E. Upp; for Red Fork, Prof. W. E. Kerr; Glen Pool Township, J. A. Prim; Glen Pool, F. L. Stewart; Alsuma, R. H. Presley; Skiatook, F. F. Cochran; Bixby, Charles Privet; Sperry, J. D. Winters; Sand Springs, W. J. Boone; Broken Arrow, H. L. Pierce, and Collinsville, which was added to Tulsa County, Jack Eldridge.

At the request of the State Department, Administrator Douglas named a fair price committee, consisting of Messrs. Cyrus S. Avery, C. E. Mouser, Judge Ed. Warren and Mark E. Carr, and this committee, with Colonel Douglas as chairman, took up the work of establishing proper prices for commodities and food stuffs in Tulsa County. Later, at the request of Colonel Douglas, Philip Kates, who had shown a great interest in war work of all kinds and especially in food prices, was appointed chairman of the fair price committee and served for the duration of the war.

The scope and duties of the Tulsa County Food Administration were rather extensive and entered into the business of the food and feed dealers, grocerymen, ice manufacturers and dealers, restaurants, hotels and cafes, and into the problem of a fair price for threshing and the best method of preserving the crop of food stuffs for the year. Tulsa being an especially active city there was a great volume of work called to the attention of the Food Administrator.

The work of the Food Administrator was very much aided by the Housewives' League of Tulsa, and especially by the individual efforts of Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey, one of Tulsa County's most patriotic women. Mrs. Lindsey gave practically all of her time to the problem of protecting alike the interests of the Governernment, the housewives and the merchants and rendered very efficient service.

The County Administrator had filed with him numerous complaints charging individuals with violating the food regulations, with violating the market and hotel regulations, and each of these complaints as filed was given special attention, and in some instances quasi judicial hearings were held; testimony taken, and a decision arrived at; and the only thing apparently

necessary to correct any of the alleged violations was simply the decision of the County Food Administrator with an admonition to the alleged offender to straighten up and conform to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Government.

The County was at first put on a fifty-fifty basis in the matter of flour and flour substitutes and while this resulted in considerable saving of flour it did not, in the opinion of the Food Administrator, meet all of the requirements. After mature deliberation the County Administrator determined to put Tulsa County on a wheatless basis entirely and did so by taking up the proposition with the Southwestern Milling Division, H. A. Hunt, at Kansas City, and requesting that no more flour be shipped into Tulsa County; and by advising the millers of Tulsa County not to grind or sell flour to anyone, the net result was that probably more than any county in the state Tulsa really conserved flour for the use of the Government, and for a considerable length of time this city and county was on a substantially no-wheat basis, no-flour basis, and effected the largest saving of any county in the State, of flour products.

The citizenship of Tulsa County generally responded to every request made by the Food Department and while practically all of them recognized that there was no specific law for the enforcement of the food regulations, an appeal to the patriotism of the public was all that was required to get a compliance with any regulation or rule issued.

Some interesting sidelights on the food situation are disclosed in the correspondence of the County Administrator. For instance, this regulation:

"To all Hotels and Restaurants: More beef must be saved to supply our army in France and the Allied Armies. The national supply of fresh pork, bacon, ham and sausage is large enough to replace the beef we are now using.

"Between now and September 15th beef consumption must be reduced according to the following program:

"Serve boiled beef only at two meals a week.

"Serve beefsteak only at one meal a week.

"Serve roast beef only at one meal a week.

"These regulations may be brought to the attention of your patrons by placing cards and signs about your dining rooms and lunch counters.

'THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
'Requests that

'Beef, boiled, be served only two meals a week.
'Beef, roast, be served only one meal a week.
'Beefsteak, be served only one meal a week.
'Effective June 15th to September 15th.'

ARCH OF WELCOME.

Tulsa welcomes home Company D, 111th Engineers of the 36th Division, a Tulsa unit, on June 12, 1919. Parade passing under the stately Arch of Triumph erected on Main Street, between Third and Fourth, at a cost of $3,500 and paid for by public subscription. The celebration was under the auspices of the American Legion and under the immed ate direction of a committee composed of Lee Daniel, chairman; S. E. Dunn, R. H. Berry, Dr. W. A. Cook and Don Ray.

"I recommend that you have this sign printed at your expense on a card 22x28.

"RECAPITULATION OF REGULATIONS

"Two teaspoonsful of sugar ONLY is allowed per meal per person.

"Two ounces ONLY of bread (wheat products) at each meal per person.

"No sherbets or ices to be served.

"Are you on a wheatless basis? If not, why not?"

The following letter is explanatory of the effect of putting Tulsa County on a wheatless basis:

Tulsa, Oklahoma, July 11, 1918.

Hon. C. B. Ames,
Federal Food Administrator,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

About May 15th, after a conference with City Food Administrator Orra E. Upp, we requested A. J. Hunt of the Milling Division, at Kansas City, Missouri, to route car loads of flour elsewhere than to Tulsa County and diverted three car loads from this county at the time this request was made, or soon after.

You will be interested in knowing that a recent investigation has developed the fact that reports from one-third of the grocers in the city of Tulsa show that they sold 43,000 pounds of flour less the first three weeks in June than they sold the first three weeks in April under the fifty-fifty plan, which would make for the 156 grocers of Tulsa approximately 130,000 pounds of flour three of the seven weeks we were on a practically flourless basis. I am sure the remaining four weeks in June and July the conservation was even greater than this and am entirely within the figures when I say to you that my order for a flourless basis in Tulsa County during the seven weeks has saved in excess of 500,000 pounds of flour for the Government. I proceeded on the theory that the way to save flour was to take it out of the market and am much gratified with the result obtained. We have now gone back to the fifty-fifty basis as per instructions.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CLARENCE B. DOUGLAS,
Food Administrator for Tulsa County.

Placards were generously used in all hotels, restaurants and other places where food was served and it was remarkable how quickly the people adjusted themselves to the new order of things.

A campaign was made among the women in the homes on the purchase of substitutes and on the importance of wheatless and meatless days, and the response was most gratifying.

There were very few instances reported of violations of the meatless days and the reports of hoarding were few and far between. A vigorous spirit of patriotism seemed rampant in Tulsa County and each order and each new regulation was promptly complied with on its publication.

Co-operating with the Council of Defense the Food Administrator called a meeting of threshers and farmers to agree upon

a basis of charges for threshing wheat and oats in Tulsa County, with the final agreement that a fair price of four cents for oats and seven cents for wheat was established and put in force and effect by a joint order of the Food Administrator and the chairman of the County Council of Defense, throughout Tulsa County.

The ice situation at one time became acute owing to the inability of manufacturers to supply the demand and the preference list was established as follows: first service to be made to hospitals; second to households; third to hotels and restaurants; fourth to grocers and meat markets, and thereafter to cold drink stands, and an order was issued prohibiting the use of cracked ice in soft drinks or on the tables of hotels, restaurants and cafes and limiting the consumption of ice to one household to fifty pounds per day. The above regulation was covered by an emergency ordinance adopted by the city administration of Tulsa and was properly carried out during the shortage.

There was an acute sugar shortage for quite a period of time and blank forms were furnished grocerymen requiring the purchaser to certify that any sugar purchased in excess of five pounds was for the purpose of canning or preserving fruits and vegetables, these certificates being signed by the purchaser and left with the merchants.

A rigid order was enforced prohibiting the killing, shipping or sale of hens and pullets for a period, this restriction being lifted April 18, 1918.

In the appointment of Orra E. Upp as city Food Administrator for Tulsa, Colonel Douglas secured the services of one of the most patriotic citizens of the city, a man whose former experience as a wholesale grocer was invaluable in the work in hand, and during the period of the war, Upp rendered most valuable service to the Food Administration.

Numerous meetings were held in Tulsa with the district Food Administrators of Tulsa County, and the County Administrator attended several sessions of the State organization held at Oklahoma City, called for the purpose of meeting new and strange conditions as they would arise. The work was carried on without financial aid from the Government and was financed by volunteer subscriptions, and a service was probably rendered which could not have been purchased on a salary basis.

In the latter part of August Colonel Douglas resigned as Tulsa County Food Administrator and for a brief interval George E. Black carried on the business of the office, later being succeeded by C. J. Hindman, who was formally appointed to the position by State Administrator Ames, and who served through September and October up to the Armistice. The new Admin-

istrator brought to the office the experience of a trained lawyer and good business man and conducted the affairs of his department in a manner satisfactory to the State Administration and to the county.

In the early days of the Food Administration succeeding the appointment of Stratton D. Brooks, of Norman, as State Food Administrator, it fell to the task of J. Burr Gibbons, chairman of the Tulsa County Council of Defense to whip into shape an adequate organization to meet the Government's demands for food conservation. The efforts of the local Administrator at this time were concentrated on the control of the price of sugar and upon securing relief from a sugar shortage in Tulsa. At that time there was not a single carload of that staple in Tulsa although several carloads were being held in the vicinity by brokers. By virtue of his authority as chairman of the County Council of Defense, Gibbons handled this matter through the Corporation Commission with the result that the sugar was soon equitably distributed among jobbers and dealers. The purchases of consumers were restricted to one pound at a time.

The general public was also protected in the matter of prices, which were regulated during the period of the shortage. Attempts were made to impose prices as high as 25 cents a pound, and a uniform price of twelve and one-half cents gradually gave way to a charge of eleven and later of ten cents a pound. Numerous charges of ground glass having been found in bread and of poison having found its way into soda water bottles were investigated and in almost every case were found to be groundless. In some instances ingredients employed in the making of foods were found to have crystalized and had been mistaken for ground glass.

III.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION

That Tulsa met her war obligations without fear or favor was clearly demonstrated in the operation of the Fuel Administration in disclaiming all advantage which might accrue to a city dependent entirely upon natural gas for fuel and light—by a strict conformity to all regulations imposed by the National Fuel Organization. In this single instance was public opinion divided, the argument having been presented that the enforcement of lightless nights in Tulsa would not further the cause of fuel conservation since the city was entirely dependent upon natural gas for fuel and light. The Government, however, sustained the contention of the local Fuel Board in its efforts to strengthen the public morale and bring to mind more clearly the gravity of the war situation.

The Fuel Board consisted of J. Burr Gibbons, chairman; E. A. Wilcox, manager of the Tulsa Public Service Corporation and who later became captain in the Chemical Welfare Board in the United States Army, representing the light and power plants; Ralph Talbot representing the theaters; Earl G. Williamson representing the coal interests of the County; A. P. W. Kerr of Sand Springs, C. H. Cleveland of Skiatook and R. B. Mitchell of Broken Arrow represented the Fuel Board in their respective sections.

Gibbons wired Washington asking if lightless nights should become effective where cities were lighted by natural gas and received the reply that the prime object of the order was the conservation of fuel, but that the moral effect of darkening all public buildings and business houses would be great, bringing as it would the realization that the country was at war.

Gibbons then put Tulsa on a war time basis regardless of the advantages which the city might have had over other sections of the country.

In the beginning there were three lightless nights a week, later this number was reduced to two, and the edicts of the Administration were enforced through the assistance of the police department and the Public Service Corporation.

It was through the efforts of the Fuel Administrator that consumers of coal in the County were given both service and delivery on coal from the mines of Oklahoma. The supply and demand was regulated and empty coal-cars were promptly returned and distributed. In this work Williamson took an active part. The Fuel Administration looked after hundreds of families in

the County who were without coal and put the prices of coal from the bin on a uniform basis in the coal-consuming zone. The Fuel Board visited every mine in the County and conferred with the managers of all the large industrial plants in the course of their investigations.

The Theatrical Managers' Association and the Retail Merchants' Association lent their hearty co-operation to this movement. Literature and posters were widely distributed. The propaganda was carried into the engine-rooms of factories, hotels and large business establishments. By a strict compliance with the rules lightless nights became a fact in Tulsa.

During this period, the winter of 1917-18, the Country Club was closed by order of the Fuel Administration.

Despite the fact that it never became necessary to impose fines or cut off lights in Tulsa the local Administration made the rounds of the city every night. This like all other war measures when properly understood was observed with a spirit of loyalty that characterized the citizenship throughout the period of the war.

In November, 1918, Gibbons resigned as County Fuel Administrator and G. E. Williamson, president of the Independent Fuel Company, was appointed to succeed him. On receiving his honorable discharge the Fuel Administrator was instructed to send all correspondence, records and accounts of his office to the Custodian of Records at Washington. On the resignation of E. A. Wilcox, Ralph Talbot became secretary of the County Fuel Board.

Tulsa County was the only County in the United States, according to data received by the County Administrator, which did not transmit a formal complaint either to the State Fuel Administration or the National Administrator. During the existence of the Administration there was but a single complaint made against the enforcement of regulations pertaining to production and this one was the result of the requirements of the Kansas City office. No license was revoked in Tulsa on account of a violation of the Fuel Administrator's orders.

Local dealers in fuel were allowed the retailer's $1.50 per ton margin on coal.

The Fuel Administrator disapproved and prevented the adoption of the "skip stop" system proposed by the Tulsa Street Railway Company on the ground that it was not necessary. This would have permitted the cars to stop only at alternate intersections.

Following are the provisions of the "lightless night" order:

"No corporation, association, partnership or person engaged wholly or in part in the business of furnishing electricity for

illumination or power purposes; and no corporation, association, partnership or person, maintaining a plant for the purpose of supplying for their own use electricity for illumination or power, shall use any coal, oil, gas or other fuel, for the purpose of supplying electricity for illumination or displaying advertisements, notices, announcements or signs designating the location of an office or place of business, for electric searchlights or for external illumination for ornamentation of any building, or lights in the interior of stores, offices or other places of business, when such stores are not open for business excepting such lights as are necessary for the public safety or as are required by law; nor for excessive street lighting intended for display or advertising purposes, whether such lights are maintained by the municipality or by others."

These prohibitions were effective only on Thursday and Sunday nights, of each week, exceptions being made to lights used by the United States or State Government and street lights of cities and towns under contract, but not for a "White Way." Porch and entrance lights where necessary at residences, factories and business houses, were not prohibited.

The County Fuel Board at the time of its continuation consisted of G. E. Williamson, Ralph Talbot, J. Burr Gibbons and Mrs. Minette Hedges.

Local Fuel Administrators were: Sperry, J. D. Winters; Jenks, Q. V. Johnson; Sand Springs, A. E. Kerr; Skiatook, C .H. Cleveland; Bixby, Harry Worsham; Broken Arrow, R. B. Mitchell.

IV.

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

The American Protective League was organized in March, 1917, with the approval of the Attorney General of the United States, and during the war was operated under the direction of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

It was a volunteer league of citizens acting through local organizations under a Board of National Directors.

The National Headquarters were in Washington, D. C., in close proximity to the Department of Justice. Divisional headquarters were established in the various States and possessions of the United States. Local branches were installed in the cities, towns and villages of the country.

The organization was wholly non-partisan in character. (Extract from the Report of the Attorney General of the United States to the Senate and House of Representatives, dated December 4, 1917.)

"As the work increased and the probability that this country would be drawn into the war became more certain, the Department encouraged the organization of various local volunteer citizens' committee for the purpose of being on the lookout for disloyal or enemy activities and the presentation of such matters to the proper officials. These volunteer associations have rendered very great assistance.

"One of them in particular, which is nation-wide in scope and which is known as the American Protective League, has proven to be invaluable, and constitutes a most important auxiliary and reserve force for the Bureau of Investigation. Its membership, which is carefully guarded, includes leading men in various localities, who have volunteered their services for the purpose of being on the lookout for and reporting to this department information of value to the Government, and for the further purpose of endeavoring to secure information regarding any matter about which it may be requested to make inquiry. This organization has been of the greatest possible aid in thousands of cases in the principal cities of the United States. Its members are not officers or agents of the Department and do not attempt to take decisive action in any matter, except through the regular officers of the Department. Its work has been performed in a thoroughly commendable manner with a minimum of friction and complaint and from motives of the highest patriotism. It is a self-sup-

porting organization, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of its services to the Bureau of Investigation."

The Tulsa Division of the American Protective League was organized May 26, 1917, and operated under the consecutive direction of John A. Hammer, C. E. Lahman and F. L. Bartlett. A campaign to perfect the organization was begun by Bartlett in March, 1918. Directly associated with him were Roscoe Griffith, assistant chief; Miss Pearl McAdams, executive secretary, and Capt. H. Grayson Bell.

Financial assistance was solicited only from persons and institutions known to be patriotic supporters of the war. In addition to this financial assistance some of the larger local oil companies which maintained private forces for their own protection gratuitously offered the League the services of these trained men. In this connection mention should be made of Fred Cook of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, whose broad experience with the Department of Interior at Muskogee and years of service under the Department of Justice rendered his assistance of particular value to the organization. The closest relation existed between the Department of Justice and the American Protective League throughout the country and nowhere was this co-operation more evident than in Tulsa. Invaluable aid was rendered the League by John A. Whalen, local agent for this department. Access to his files was accorded investigators who were encouraged in their activities by his complete reliance upon their discretion.

The police department of Tulsa contributed largely to the success of the League by commissioning members for special police duty and placing at their disposal its criminal records and Bertillion system. Through the Bureau of Identification of this department which handled the registration of enemy aliens in Tulsa and vicinity, the League was able to secure duplicates of photographs and the data of the entire registration. The Tulsa Division was one of the few branches of the organization which had available this particular data in their files.

Other contributing factors to the successful operation of the Tulsa Division were the Home Guard which participated in the Slacker drive, the Draft Board and the County Council of Defense.

The Tulsa Division handled approximately 500 investigations, covering every nature of case over which the Department of Justice had jurisdiction.

The following resume from the official files of the League gives evidence of the scope and importance of its operations:

Disloyalty cases, 148; of these the majority were persons of German descent, the most rabid ones being of the second generation.

Alien enemy cases, 21; the League maintained a guardianship committee which had personal supervision of the 60 alien enemies registered in Tulsa, making weekly reports as to their whereabouts.

On violation of the Espionage Act 11 cases were compiled, hearings having been obtained before the commission in each case.

On violation of the Food Act but six cases were handled, this work coming more directly under the direction of the Council of Defense.

Of cases involving financial war measures there were four. One investigation covered a period of four months, the suspects having been traced through nearly every State in the Union.

Six cases of impersonation or wearing uniform of officers of the Allied Nations were investigated.

Loyalty and character cases numbered forty-eight. These were assigned to the League for investigation and report by the Intelligence Bureau of the War Department. This work was a necessary preliminary to the issuance of pass-ports for overseas service by the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and branches of the Army and Navy.

In the 135 cases apprehended under the Selective Service Law were included draft evaders, slackers, men who registered but who did not fill out their questionnaires, men who failed to appear for medical examination, men who failed to appear at the railway station for embarkation for training camps; however, this number represents only a small fraction of the cases investigated.

Of training camp activities there were eight cases; war risk insurance, one; general neutrality, six; miscellaneous, forty.

Investigations made outside of the Tulsa district, on cases sent to the League by other branches, were numerous. In this work Capt. Bell rendered a special service. Through his acquaintance with agents and representatives of the Department of Justice he was able to avoid the usual delays in securing verification of his credentials. These investigations led him to Washington, Chicago, New York, to the Gulf coast and as far west as Salt Lake City. Delicate matters involving citizens of France, Great Britain, Switzerland and Italy were handled by the League with commendable tact.

In August, 1918, Bartlett resigned his office as chief of the Tulsa Division to enter the Naval Aviation Ground School at Boston. He was succeeded by P. E. Magee, president of the Union National Bank.

During the latter days of the organization, through the courtesy of Whalen, the League occupied adjoining offices

to the Department of Justice in the Federal Building and through this proximity was finally absorbed by this department.

By official order of the Bureau of Investigation the League was disbanded in February, 1919, with a strong expression of appreciation from the Department of Justice for its splendid service during the most trying days of the war.

V.

NAVY LEAGUE

Tulsa's initial effort towards the winning of the war was manifested in the organization of the Navy League on May, 1917, this being the first County war body to be organized in the State of Oklahoma. This movement gave promise of great achievement when the career of the National organization was suddenly brought to a close as a result of a controversy between Secretary of War Daniels and the National directorate of the United States Navy League.

During its brief existence, however, the Tulsa branch, of which J. Burr Gibbons was president and Mrs. A. W. Roth manager of the Women's Division, established an enviable record for the magnitude and diversity of its accomplishments. The League at one time made a single order for $15,000 worth of knitting wool.

Plans for a State organization of large proportions was under way at the time the League was disbanded. Immediately following the organization of the Tulsa branch plans for an extensive State organization were inaugurated under the direction of J. Burr Gibbons, State organizer, assisted by Capt. W. H. Stayton, executive secretary of the National organization, sent from National headquarters for this purpose. Gibbons became a National director and his plans for a National war program was adopted without a change. In the National organization he was made a member of the membership and campaign committees, member of the State and sectional organization committee and chairman of the National Publicity Committee.

The executive committee of the Tulsa branch included J. M. Berry, chairman; E. W. Sinclair, E. R. Perry, R. M. McFarlin, J. H. McEwen, Mark E. Carr, E. E. Oberholtzer and Mrs. A. W. Roth. W. C. Lamm was executive secretary and Miss Elsie Calvin was his assistant.

The following women constituted a committee which taught knitting, inspected articles and packed them for shipment: Mrs. Don Hagler, Mrs. H. C. Ashby, Mrs. G. C. Stebbins, Mrs. R. S. Grey, Mrs. R. M. Moody, Mrs. A. E. Fumer and Mrs. C. W. Gillete.

The Tulsa branch of the Navy League equipped with knitted articles the crew of the cruiser "Cunningham." The 1200 knitters working in 60 units produced 5,000 articles valued at $10,000.

Miriam Turk, eight years old, who knit sweaters, was the youngest knitter. The youngest boy knitter was Stanley Wilson, ten years old, who knit sweaters. An invalid seventy-seven years old knit 15 sweaters in six months, although she was bedridden most of the time. Grant C. Stebbins, fifty-five years old, a millionaire oil man, knit everything but socks.

When the Navy League was disbanded all materials in stock were turned over to the Tulsa County Chapter of the Red Cross and the workers were absorbed by the knitting units of that organization.

The following is the financial report of the Navy League issued December 11, 1917:

Total collections, $5,923.00; total receipts from merchandise sale, $427.45; total collections, $6,350.45; total disbursements, $3,781.54; cash on hand, $2,568.91.

Among the high lights in the Navy League activities in Tulsa are the following:

Tulsa branch was the first and only branch of the Navy League in Oklahoma.

It built and owned a headquarters on "Liberty Square."

It owned the only auto-submarine in the State.

It maintained automobile speaking tours in Tulsa County and the adjacent country, for recruits for the Navy and for workers in comforts committee work.

Christmas boxes were provided for sailors, Tulsa Engineers and Tulsa Ambulancers through a campaign waged for this purpose in December, 1917.

The Tulsa Navy Recruiting Office enlisted 523 men in 1917, which was more than the combined enlistments of the other six sub-stations in the State of Oklahoma. It was a significant fact that Tulsa was the only sub-station with a Navy League.

VI.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The War Industries Board was created at Washington for the purpose of husbanding and maintaining such natural resources of the country as were necessary to the successful conduct of the war. The United States in this work was divided into regions and these regions subdivided into districts.

R. M. McFarlin of Tulsa was appointed chairman of the Eleventh District of the Fourteenth Region, which comprised the following Counties and their resources:

Craig and Ottawa, lead and zinc; Washington, Tulsa and Creek, cement; Craig, Nowata, Rogers, Tulsa, Washington, Osage, Kay, Noble, Creek, Payne, Lincoln, Okmulgee, Hughes, Okfuskee, Pawnee and Seminole, oil and gas; Rogers, Tulsa,

Washington, Craig, Creek, Okmulgee and Okfuskee, coal; Pottowatomie and Hughes, asphalt; sands, clay and stone being found in the entire district.

McFarlin served as chairman for the duration of the war. He perfected a complete organization of his district and placed all available information on file for the use of the Government.

VII.

U. S. SHIP BUILDING RESERVE

Early in the year 1918 it was evident that the fortunes of war lay with that side which could place the larger number of men and the greatest quantity of provender and munitions of war on the western front in the shortest possible time. Without the timely arrival of an overpowering American force and practically inexhaustible supplies Paris would have fallen to the enemy during that summer. The necessity for immense shipping tonnage became so apparent that the United States Government exerted every effort to the end that the greatest possible tonnage of new shipping should be placed on the seas at the earliest possible moment.

To further this movement the United States Shipbuilding Reserve was created. These reserves, which consisted of volunteers for shipbuilding from every State in the Union, were calculated to supply any shortage of labor which might appear at any of the Government or private shipbuilding yards. The response throughout the country was very liberal and the products of these yards were sufficient for the transportation of ample supplies and men to bring about an early victory. They served, as well, to blast the hopes of the German Kaiser that, through the operations of his ruthless submarine policy, England and France would be starved into submission.

For the conduct of the campaign in behalf of the United States Shipbuilding Reserve H. C. Tyrell of Tulsa was appointed director for the State of Oklahoma. Although the call did not extend to every portion of the country, Oklahoma was prepared to send a substantial number of men had the necessity for such action arisen.

VIII.

BUREAU OF EXPLOSIVES

Tulsa was, perhaps, more vitally interested in one war measure than any other city in the country. The Explosive Act, or rather the National movement to control the sale, use and handling of explosives for the period of the war, was put into effect at a time when there appeared to be imminent peril of a

movement to destroy not only oil, but other industrial plants of all kinds.

The Mid-Continent fields were expected to play a vital part in the winning of the war. Information was at hand of a plot to curtail production in Tulsa and the nearby fields by the free use of dynamite. The destruction of the home of J. Edgar Pew, one of the men most prominently connected with oil production, was accepted as the initial movement. Prompt steps were taken to prevent further outrages of this character, as well as to conserve for the Government a large quantity of explosives or their ingredients, for use in the prosecution of the war.

Under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of the Interior an Advisory Committee on Explosives Regulations in Oklahoma was appointed to assist in the proper enforcement of this new law in this State. These men served without charge. A State inspector or director was also appointed. J. J. Larkin, a member of the Executive Committee of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense, held this place for an extended period. J. Burr Gibbons, J. J. Larkin and J. Edgar Pew, vice president of the Carter Oil Company, were among the eleven men who served on the regulations committee. Gibbons was appointed director of publicity.

Under the Explosives Act no person could buy, sell or use explosives, whether in coal or other mines or for dynamiting stumps or wells, without a license, and many persons were not entitled to such license.

Hardware dealers were forced to keep records of all such sales.

Every druggist was obliged to secure a license. The regulations governing the sale of ingredients were strict, as will be seen from the following order issued by the Explosives Inspector to the druggists of Tulsa County:

"The average druggist is probably somewhat surprised to know he must have a Federal license for the sale of explosives or the ingredients of explosives. Such a requirement has been found necessary by the Government during the war. Many of the drugs commonly sold in drug stores are also used as ingredients of explosives. If no restrictions were placed on the sale of these drugs, the man who could not get explosives direct could buy the materials at the drug store and make the explosives himself.

"Under the Federal law, druggists will be required to keep a record of each sale of an ounce or more of the chemicals listed as explosive ingredients and a license is required in order to sell them. Further more, the person purchasing these ingredients in quantities of one ounce or more must also first obtain a license

and it will be a violation of the law to sell to anyone who has not procured such a license. The license required may be obtained from the County Clerk or the other licensing agent in this community and the cost for such license is only 25 cents. The party making application for a license, however, must satisfy the Government officials that he is a responsible person and that he will use the explosive ingredients for a legitimate purpose. Sales of less than one ounce may be made without the purchaser having a license.

"The list of drugs designated as ingredients include certain forms of the following: : Bichromates, Chlorates, Chromates, Nitrates, Nitric Acid, Perchlorates, Perborates, Permanganates, Peroxides and Phosphorous.

"Failure to obtain such a license and to comply with this law makes one subject to Federal prosecution and a violation of the law is punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"The Explosives Inspector for this State who is charged with seeing that this law is obeyed is Fred Raines, with headquarters in Muskogee, Oklahoma, and any druggist who is in doubt as to the requirements of the law or who wishes to obtain a detailed list of the chemicals classed as explosive ingredients should communicate with this inspector."

IX.

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

Each organization had its distinctive duties during the war, but no organization had a more complete and separate task to perform than the United States Boys Working Reserve. First, it was a matter of using the boy power of the Nation to fill the gaps left by the men who enlisted or were in the draft; second, it was part of the food production plan, and through its efforts in 1918 a million soldiers were fed for one year, and last, but not least, it was a means for keeping about 210,000 boys occupied. It taught them agriculture and industry and cemented the friendship of farmer boy and city boy through a common cause—American freedom.

The character of the service performed in Tulsa County is shown by the following report issued by the county office:

In Tulsa County the Boys Working Reserve did not make much headway in 1917, but in the spring of 1918 about five hundred boys signed up for service. The work in Tulsa took on the greatest activity after the Armistice was signed. This was indeed a very critical time. Nearly all of Europe was facing starvation and the farmers of America had pledged themselves to come

to their relief with the greatest crops in history, especially wheat. The Reserve began recruiting in Tulsa and elsewhere with renewed vigor so that it would have a large force of boys available for the harvest fields at the first call.

On October 20, 1917, Arthur Lafayette Farmer was commissioned Federal-State Director. From his office and through many trips to the field he directed the work of the Reserve with unselfish zeal, at all times inspiring his co-workers by his high patriotism.

DeLaRue Baker, county demonstration agent, was appointed county director of the Reserve. He later joined the Colors and was succeeded by J. S. Malone, also county agent for Tulsa County. The Y. M. C. A. did much to make the work a success in this county, appointing O. S. Burkholder city director, with Harry Thompson as enrolling officer.

On January 6, 1919, Howard W. Meyer was added to the official staff as an assistant to A. L. Farmer in the state work, and gave much of his time to the work in Tulsa and Tulsa County. He was a discharged sailor from the merchant marine, who was in the U. S. Army Transport Service, and who had just returned from France. Meyer received this appointment on account of his experience in handling boys in Y. M. C. A. and Scout work.

During the winter of 1917-18 the Reserve began organization through high schools, academies and colleges. By the following spring it was ready for service, and hundreds of boys invaded the cotton fields of Oklahoma and worked in the western wheat fields and on farms near the homes of members of the Reserve. In many instances the farmer harbored doubts as to the value of the services of the city boy, but in every case where the boy was in earnest and the farmer somewhat patient the boy proved himself to be better than many an older hand. The city boy went into the work with a vision of service. He was not only working, he was helping to win the war. Somewhere over there a hungry soldier or a war refugee would be fed with the wheat he was saving through his hard labor.

Factory, store and office boys must not be forgotten, for they filled an important place. These lads worked hard and invested much of their money in War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds, and gave liberally to the welfare organizations. Many of the boys worked so well that their employers regretted to see them go back to school.

The Reserve did much to train the recruit for his work. For many reasons Oklahoma was not successful in establishing a training camp for the future farmers from the city. In many states, however, the Reserves were trained for the work on well equipped farms, in camps and often in the A. & M. Colleges.

But Oklahoma did accomplish a very effective work in putting the Department of Labor's farm craft lessons in the public schools. These lessons were put to good use by teachers of agriculture in giving the student practical instruction in farming. Approximately four thousand of these books were distributed among school children in the higher grades.

In the fall of 1918 the work slackened as the children were urged to go back to school. At the time Howard W. Meyer was added to the staff the work was reorganized and new recruits were enlisted to the number of one hundred in Tulsa and about two hundred in the county.

In the spring of 1919, during the period of recruiting boys for the work of harvesting, many badges were awarded for service during the summer of 1918. These badges were of bronze, and resembled the great seal of the United States, with the words "U. S. Boys Working Reserve" in a circle. The bars bore the letters "U. S. B. W. R." and across the face "Honorable Service 1918." The badge was given for six weeks' farm work and a season of faithful service under Reserve rules.

In June, 1919, the Tulsa Reserve opened an employment office, and with the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the State Department of Labor organized the Juvenile Employment Service. By the joint efforts of these organizations hundreds of boys and girls found employment during the summer months. Employers found it convenient to call upon this department for their juvenile labor as they were thus protected from any violation of the Child Labor Laws. The Reserve office handled about two hundred and fifty applications.

The history of the Reserve in Tulsa County closed on August 31, 1919. The U. S. B. W. R. as a national movement was demobilized on July 31st, with the discontinuance of the U. S. Employment Service, of which it was a branch. However, due to the interest shown in the boys by the Tulsa County Council of National Defense, the Reserve was able to continue its work until the completion of the summer program.

Council of Defense funds were also used during the period after January 1st to maintain the office of the Reserve, the Department of Labor paying the salary of the assistant director.

On August 9th the Reserve closed its employment office in the Public Library Building. The first office was in the Palace Building. At the time Howard W. Meyer took over the active work of the Reserve it was moved to the War Savings Stamp Bank on the corner of Fourth and Main Streets.

The last work done by the Reserve was the establishment of a camp of peach pickers. The boys who engaged in this work ranged from 15 to 18 years of age. They worked in the vicinity

of Perry, Okla., where they helped to pick 7,000 peach trees. A recreation tent was furnished the boys where an interesting program was enjoyed.

Other employes of the Reserve in Tulsa, who did both local and state work, were Mrs. W. T. Edmondson, and Wallace LaForge, who succeeded her. Miss Celeste Harrington and Harry Thompson were volunteer workers in the office. Valuable assistance was also contributed by Miss Mabel Butler, Mrs. E. H. Deal and Miss Effie Wilcox.

The Advisory Board of the Reserve was made up largely of Tulsa men, namely: Training and education bureau, E. E. Oberholtzer and C. S. Avery; assignment and wages bureau, C. W. Brown of Durant and George W. Vincent of Stillwater; welfare bureau, Hugh C. Leggett of Oklahoma City and Dr. Forest Dutton of Tulsa; publicity bureau, J. A. McKeever and L. A. Justus of Tulsa; library co-operation bureau, Charles H. Stone of Stillwater and Miss Alma Reid McGlenn of Tulsa.

X.

FEDERAL-STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The United States Employment Service was an important factor in the solution of labor and industrial problems throughout the country during the war.

The United States is divided into thirteen districts, with a district superintendent in charge of each district. Each State within the district has in charge a Federal Director of Employment. In turn the State is divided into districts with a certain number of Counties in each district. The Tulsa district includes Pawnee, Osage, Washington, Nowata, Craig, Rogers, Tulsa, Creek and a large part of Ottawa County.

Carl Lee was examiner in charge of the Tulsa district during the war. He was assisted by Emmett W. Ellis and J. F. Prothero. Lucile Warren was superintendent of the State Employment Bureau with Mrs. Emma Fast in charge of the Women's Division.

The local Bureau, which is the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, began shipping men to Government plants as a State office when workmen were recruited for shipyards at Portland, Ore. In May, 1918, the Government created the Federal-State Service and the Tulsa Bureau became the most active and efficient labor agency in Oklahoma. All quotas for men were met promptly; skilled labor supplied through this channel being unequalled in the State. Common mechanics shipped through the Tulsa Bureau were given preference; many of them were immediately promoted to superintendents and foremen in important Government industries.

The majority of men shipped were steel workers and carpenters.

Shipments of men were made to Portland, Seattle and San Francisco, Camp Eustace, and Norfolk, Va., Nitro, W. Va., Mussell Shoals, Ala., Nashville, Camp Knox and Camp Pike.

The Community Labor Board, which passed on every recruit, both as to physical fitness and efficiency, was composed of Carl Lee, chairman; Tom Clark, representing skilled labor; Andrew Hays, unskilled labor; Sam Maze, employers, and Walter Miller, employes. Due to the strict requirements of this Board the local Bureau never had a man returned as unavailable.

The labor "roundup" in the fall of 1918 was most successful. Loafers and bootleggers were given the choice of essential war work or the Army with the result that labor conditions in Tulsa during the war were considered to be better than in any other city in the Southwest. Local conditions gradually adjusted themselves. Through the considerate operation of the Federal-State Bureau local industries did not suffer as a result of the labor demands made by the Government. When a call was issued effecting any particular industry a conference was called immediately with the local managers of such industries and in every case satisfactory adjustment was made.

Tulsa field was strong in essential war work. Oil industries making supplies to be used directly or indirectly in war work were considered essential and a majority of Tulsa's larger manufactures were over 50 per cent war orders. The United States Zinc Smelter was on a 100 per cent war basis, making large shipments of its products to Italy.

After the signing of the armistice the Community Labor Board served as a replacing agency, 2,200 returned service men were replaced during the first four months of the demobilization period.

CHAPTER SIX

War Fund Campaigns

I.

LIBERTY BONDS

The American people made a remarkable record in aiding the United States Government to finance the war. Five great Loans were floated by popular subscription. The calls made in these five issues aggregated $17,500,000,000. The total subscriptions amounted to $21,478,356,250, showing over-subscriptions to the extent of $3,978,356,250, or 14 per cent.

France, presumably bled white in seven previous loans, subscribed $6,000,000,000 in a single day in her eighth loan. America, however, was not reduced to that extremity.

Four War Loans were issued by the United States during the period of actual hostilities. The Fifth, or Victory Loan, was floated after the signing of the Armistice—a peace offering.

The characteristics of the Bonds to which Americans subscribed most liberally may be summarized as follows:

The life of the Bonds in the First Liberty Loan was from 15 to 30 years at the option of the Government, the issue being for $2,000,000,000, and bearing 3 1-2 per cent interest. These Bonds were exempt from all taxes except estate and inheritance taxes. The date of issue was June 15, 1917. They mature on June 15, 1947, being redeemable at the Government's option, however, on or after June 15, 1932. Interest payments on these Bonds are made on June 15th and December 15th of each year. One of the conditions of the sale of these Bonds was that they were to be convertible into any higher rate Bond issued during the war and within six months from the date of issue of such higher rate Bond. This had no reference to short-term loans, however. The date of the termination of the war was to be fixed by the President by proclamation. These 3 1-2s were convertible on November 15, 1917, into 4 per cent Bonds, and were again convertible into 4 1-2s on October 24, 1918. This second converted issue was not convertible into any future issue.

The Bonds offered in the Second Liberty Loan were of 15 to 25 years, and bore interest at the rate of 4 per cent. In response to a call for a $3,000,000,000 Loan a total of $3,808,766,150 was subscribed by the public. These securities were of issue of November 15, 1917, will mature November 15, 1942, but may be

called on or after November 15, 1927. Interest payments are made on May 15th and November 15th. These were convertible into second converted 4 1-4s on May 9, 1918.

The security offered in the Third Liberty Loan was not convertible into any future issue. The call for $3,000,000,000 by the Government was met with a total subscription of $4,176,516,-850. These were ten-year Bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 1-4 per cent, issued on May 9, 1918, and maturing September 15, 1928. They are not redeemable until maturity. Interest dates on these Bonds are September 15th and March 15th.

In the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign the call for $5,000,-000,000 met with a response totalling $6,993,073,250. These Bonds were 4 1-4s, 15-20 years, issued October 24, 1918, due October 15, 1938, redeemable at the Government's option on or after October 15, 1933, interest dates being April 15th and October 15th. They are not convertible into any future issue.

The Victory Loan consisted of both 3 3-4s and 4 3-4s three to four year notes. Although the Treasury Department was authorized to offer $7,000,000,000 of these notes to the public, subscriptions only to the amount of $4,500,000,000 were asked for and accepted. The Victory Loan note was issued May 20, 1919, matured May 20, 1923, and is redeemable at the Government's option on or after June 15, 1922, upon not less than four months' notice. The interest dates are December 15th and June 15th. The holder of the 3 3-4s or 4 3-4s may convert from one issue to the other at his option. The 4 3-4s are exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation (except estate and inheritance taxes) then or thereafter imposed by the United States or by any local taxing authority (except estate or inheritance taxes, and surtaxes), and excess profits and war profit taxes, then or thereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations. The 3 3-4s are exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation (except estate and inheritance taxes) then or thereafter imposed by the United States, any state or any possession of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

II.

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGNS

For those who had opportunity to take active part in the Liberty Bond campaigns in Tulsa, this privilege will remain always as a glorious memory of useful activities well performed. As a result of the combined efforts of Tulsa's volunteer campaign workers each one of the five Loans was liberally oversubscribed. Tulsa's response to the Government's request during the five Loans was a subscription of about $1.34 for each dollar of quota specified by the Treasury Department.

The heaviest oversubscription was made in the First Loan, when subscriptions totalling $5,685,000 were made in response to the Government allotment of $2,500,000 as Tulsa County's share of the national burden at that time. If there was any doubt of Tulsa's willingness to support the Government in this war in the interest of liberty, it must have been immediately dispelled when the total subscriptions to the First Liberty Loan was made public.

In the succeeding Loans the same spirit was manifested, but the people realized that in addition to a prompt and ready response to the Government's financial call there must also be a conservation of their finances in order that they might meet each succeeding Loan with a reasonable oversubscription, no matter how many calls it might be necessary for the Government to make.

The following table tells the tale of the staunch patriotism and liberality of Tulsa County in the matter of helping to finance the Government:

Loans—	Quota	Subscriptions	Over-subscriptions
First Liberty Loan	$ 2,500,000	$ 5,685,000	$ 3,185,000
Second Liberty Loan	4,500,000	6,450,000	1,950,000
Third Liberty Loan	3,566,400	5,037,400	1,471,000
Fourth Liberty Loan	7,506,000	8,461,600	955,600
Victory Loan	5,639,600	6,865,150	1,225,550
TOTAL	$23,712,000	$32,499,150	$ 8,787,150

The First Loan was called early in the spring of 1917, shortly after the eventful day in April, on which the declaration of war against Germany was made. There was at that time no perfected organization for the sale of Government securities. There was also a most appalling lack of information among the people generally regarding Government Bonds. It must be remembered that with the exception of the officials of national banks and a

very small number of large investors there was scarcely a single man who had ever seen, much less owned, a Bond of the United States Government. The compelling force that resulted in the sale of so large a number of these Bonds was not that the interest rate was attractive, for it was but 3 1-2 per cent per annum; nor was it that the people were accustomed to buying and owning this form of security, for they were not, but it was due solely to a patriotic desire to lend their funds in proportion to their means in support of American ideals of liberty and patriotism.

It was necessary that volunteer organizations be formed to represent the Government in the sale and delivery of these securities. The banks with their organizations provided a ready and convenient channel through which the Bonds could be delivered to the purchasers after payments had been completed. Regular campaign organizations formed by volunteers from the business and professional men and the women of the city and county were the selling forces that secured the subscriptions from the general public. As succeeding Loans came on these organizations became better perfected, reaching their highest efficiency in the Fourth Loan, at which time they sold in Tulsa County $8,461,600 ,the total number of subscribers being 21,420. Of this amount $7,607,500 was sold in the city of Tulsa to 16,134 subscribers.

The increase in general interest among the public in the purchase of these Bonds may here be noted by comparing the number of individual purchasers in the Third Loan with those in the Second Loan, when a total of slightly over fourteen thousand individuals in Tulsa and Tulsa County became purchasers of the second issue, while in the First Loan there were only 3,500 individual buyers.

The Second Liberty Loan was called in the fall of 1917, when Tulsa County was given a quota of $4,500,000. Total subscriptions to this Loan were $6,450,000, an oversubscription of $1,950,000.

One of the first officials appointed for Tulsa's volunteer committee was J. M. Berry, vice-president of the Central National Bank of Tulsa, who assumed the responsibilities of County chairman in the First Loan and served continuously in the same capacity during the Second, Third and Fourth campaigns. R. M. McFarlin was appointed as district chairman and served also during the Second and Third Loans and during the succeeding Loans acted in other executive and advisory capacities.

The active city campaigns for the First and Second Loans were handled by N. R. Graham, special representative of the Exchange National Bank. Graham organized his workers for the First and Second Loans under the title of Tulsa's Army of Lib-

erty. This organization formed the nucleus around which was builded the future organizations which worked so successfully during the succeeding Loans. Graham also served as manager of the first district for the Third Loan, assistant State chairman for the Fourth Loan, and as joint State chairman for the Fifth or Victory Loan.

The executive officers who were directly in charge of the campaigns for the First and Second Loans were J. M. Berry, O. H. Leonard and N. R. Graham.

An interesting episode during the progress of the Second Loan was the luncheon given by R. M. McFarlin, then president of the Chamber of Commerce, on Liberty Day, October 24, 1917. McFarlin invited as his guests at this luncheon a representative body of business men of Tulsa. Only one of the men favored with an invitation failed to be present at the luncheon. After the meal was concluded McFarlin stated that he desired to take the supscriptions of his twenty guests for such amounts of the second issue of bonds as they could conveniently purchase. Every man promptly gave in his subscription, and the total secured at this luncheon was the sum of $1,850,000. On the following day the one invited guest who was unable to attend went to McFarlin to explain his inability to accept his hospitality. When told of the action taken by the other guests he added his subscription of $75,000.

The campaign for the Third Loan opened April 6, 1918, and closed on May 4th. The Bonds of the Second Loan were issued to bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, while those of the Third bore interest at 4¼ per cent. The Bonds of the First and Second issues contained a provision permitting them to be exchanged for bonds of a later issue that might bear a higher rate of interest, and a large number of purchasers availed themselves of this privilege. For the campaign of the Third Loan, a much larger committee was formed in order that the campaign might be carried on with the greatest possible efficiency. J. M. Berry, County chairman, directed most of his attention to the compaign of the County and appointed C. S. Avery County manager and as his active assistant. A. V. Davenport was made city manager and was in active charge of the campaigns in the city of Tulsa for the Third, Fourth and Fifth Loans. At that time there came actively into the Liberty Loan work the National Women's Liberty Loan Committee, which was represented in the Tulsa campaigns by some of Tulsa's most capable and patriotic women, who rendered exceedingly valuable service to the cause and whose presence among the workers and at the campaign meetings was a constant inspiration and pleasure.

During the Third Loan Mrs. W. N. Sill was district chair-

E. ROGER KEMP

E. W. SINCLAIR

GRANT R. McCULLOUGH

W. L. LEWIS

E. ROGER KEMP, District Manager Southwestern Division of American Red Cross; chairman Tulsa County Chapter Red Cross; County chairman May 1918 Red Cross Campaign, and member of executive committees in other drives; gave all his time to war work during period of hostilities.

E. W. SINCLAIR, member of advisory committee on war loans, district chairman United War Fund drive, and member of executive committees in other drives; member executive committee U. S. Navy League.

GRANT R. McCULLOUGH, member advisory committee on War Loans; county chairman in May 1918 Red Cross drive and member of executive committees in other drives.

W. L. LEWIS, member advisory committee on War Loans.

E. P. HARWELL, member Executive Committee United War Work campaign.

C. S. AVERY, County Manager in Third and Fourth Liberty Loan drives; member of Fair Price Committee, and member of Advisory Board U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

E. E. OBERHOLTZER, City Manager 1917 Christmas Red Cross drive, executive committee other drives; Four-Minute Man; member executive committee Navy League, and of Red Cross Chapter.

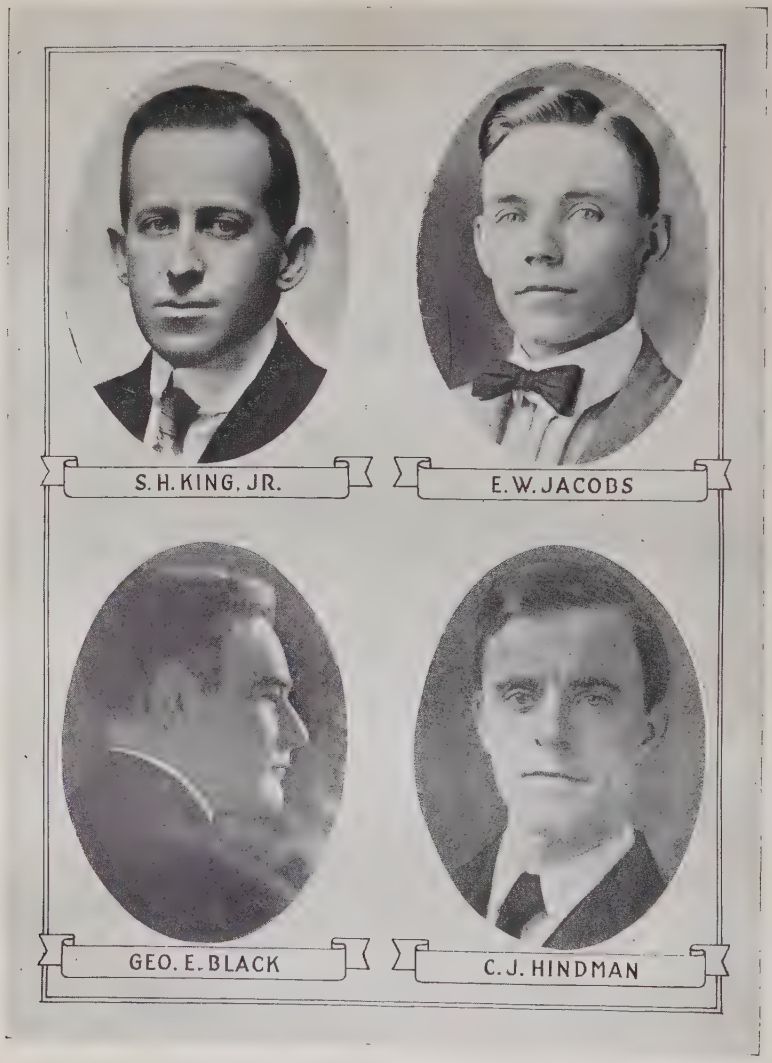
LEE LEVERING, District Chairman Victory Loan campaign; city chairman in War Savings Stamps campaign, and manager of W. S. S. Bank.

C. E. BUCHNER, General Secretary Y. M. C. A.; Secretary Soldiers and Sailors Council; active in war fund drives in Tulsa County and State Director of the United War Work drive for Arizona.

A. V. DAVENPORT, City Manager in Third and Fourth Liberty Loans and in Victory Loan campaign.

F. W. BRYANT, member of Advisory Committee on war drives and County Chairman in Victory Loan campaign.

CLARK FIELD, campaign director United War Work campaign; City Chairman May, 1918, Red Cross drive, Four-Minute Man and member of Executive Committee of Red Cross Chapter.



STEPHEN H. KING, JR., member advisory committee on war loans and one of city chairman in War Savings Stamps drive.

E. W. JACOBS, member advisory committee on war loans; handled $25,000,000 in war securities which passed through Exchange National Bank.

GEORGE E. BLACK, County Food Administrator for brief period.

C. J. HINDMAN, last Food Administrator for Tulsa County.

man for women; Mrs. G. N. Ransom, county chairman for women and Mrs. Murray D. Russell, city chairman for women.

The advance preparations for the campaign for the Third Loan were extensive. In the city the plan of the campaign was directed with the idea of placing the Bonds in the hands of the largest number of purchasers possible. This for the purpose of distributing the burden in proportion to the individual means and to absorb as far as possible only the surplus funds of the community. In the previous loans the number of purchasers had been comparatively few and mostly among the wealthier citizens. In the Third Loan the need of more complete distribution was recognized as well as the value of increased loyalty and patriotism that would certainly come to each individual as he became an owner of one or more bonds, and because to that extent a stockholder in the Government. In the preliminary preparation for this campaign the city was laid out in districts and committees of men and women were organized to canvass their respective districts in order that the opportunity to purchase these bonds could be given to every person. As a matter of novelty the various committees of workers in the city campaign were organized as naval units and given names accordingly. Each man solicitor was designated as a "battleship" and held the rank of naval captain. Each committee of solicitors was styled a "division," and in charge of a "commodore." The women workers were styled "destroyers," each with the rank of captain and under command of a "commodore." There were some committees of special workers known as flying squadrons, commanded by a rear-admiral. No little amusement and entertainment was afforded by the designation of naval titles and the frequent use of naval terms and expressions during campaign meetings. The city manager was frequently referred to as "admiral," and his table, at which he presided at noon-day luncheons, was referred to as the "bridge." Temporary offices for the Third Loan were established in the assembly rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the second floor of the Simmons Building on East Third Street. The headquarters of the Fourth Loan was in the same place, while in the Fifth Loan, the Chamber of Commerce having moved to the fourth floor of the Municipal Building, the Victory Loan organization established its office in the same place. During the Third Loan the details of the office were handled by E. S. Young, as auditor, who handled all the funds received by workers as payments on subscriptions. One of the features of the Third campaign was the noon-day luncheons for workers held daily from 12:00 to 1:30 in the main dining room of the Hotel Tulsa. The enthusiasm displayed at these meetings was an inspiration to all who were privileged to attend. It was an hour for recreation, refreshment and re-

newal of enthusiasm. Patriotic songs were sung during the meetings, led by the Apollo Club and male chorus. Robert Boice Carson led the Apollo Club. At these meetings, which were directed by the city manager, reports were made of the progress of the campaign, the activities of various solicitors and short talks were made upon topics appropriate to the occasion and interesting to the workers. Set speeches were avoided and only those who were believed to have a message of interest were invited to speak on these occasions. Many persons of national prominence were guests at these various functions, adding by their presence very much to the interest of the meetings and carrying away with them the memory of Tulsa's enthusiastic loyalty which could not soon be forgotten. It was at these luncheons that insistence was first made in Tulsa for proper public respect for the National flag and National anthem. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung each day by the entire meeting as a closing feature and each person in the room was required to stand until the last note had died away.

The audience was not permitted to rise for the singing or playing of any other air except when entertaining visitors from some of the Allied countries. In deference to them their National anthem was played.

The attendance at these luncheons was from 250 to 350 each day. In recognition of their services a special form of attractive merit badge was given to each worker in the campaign when that worker had secured twenty-five or more individual subscriptions or had performed some other task of special value to the campaign. A strict rule was followed by the city manager in the bestowal of these badges. None were given except for real service actually rendered the campaign by the recipients. They were given only at the noon-day luncheon meetings and in each case the worker was called to the city manager's table whereupon the presiding officer pinned the decoration upon the honoree, always with enthusiastic applause from the assembly. Each worker so honored can well remember the occasion of this preferment and holds among his treasured collections this badge of honor conferred on account of actual service rendered his Government and amid the enthusiastic plaudits of his co-workers. The occasion of presenting these badges was regarded as one of the most interesting features of the noon-day program.

Each distinguished visitor who attended these meetings and added to the enthusiasm by his presence or to the entertainment by means of his or her special talent was invariably decorated with one of these badges, a souvenir of Tulsa's war time activities.

The merit badge given in the Third Loan was a bronze pin, a replica of the Liberty Bell, below which flowed a ribbon of the National Colors. The badge given in the Fourth Loan was a bronze shield pin bearing the words "For Service, Fourth Liberty Loan." The badge given in the Fifth or Victory Loan was emblematic of victory and peace. It was a bronze medallion pin surmounted by the shield and eagle's wings. On the face was a female figure extending the wreath of victory over the words "For Service for Peace." Around the circumference of the medal were the words "Liberty" and "Victory," 1917, 1918, 1919. Underneath the medallion was a pendant bar showing five stars representing the five loans. On the reverse side of the medal were the words, "Presented by the Tulsa Liberty Loan Committee."

The spirit which prevaded Tulsa during the Liberty Loan drives extended to all parts of Tulsa County.

In the Third Loan the total subscriptions of $5,037,400 raised in the County included allocated subscriptions of railroad employees in the sum of $25,050, and miscellaneous subscriptions amounting to $202,500. The balance was distributed among the banks of the different towns as follows: Bixby, quota, $52,300, subscriptions, $47,500; Broken Arrow, quota, $87,400, subscriptions $108,350; Jenks, quota $14,000, subscriptions $20,800; Owasso, quota $8,800, subscriptions $18,000; Red Fork, quota $2,800, subscriptions $8,500; Sperry, quota $6,400, subscriptions $16,600; Skiatook, quota $45,200, subscriptions $85,500; Sand Springs, quota $32,300, subscriptions $61,500; Tulsa, quota $3,316,400, subscriptions $4,428,100; West Tulsa, quota $10,300, subscriptions $15,000.

The following chairmen in outlying districts were appointed in the Third Liberty Loan:

School District No. 1, L. L. Wiles, Skiatook; School District No. 2, Mrs. Zola Calfe, Catoose; School District No. 3, J. W. Mooreman, Tulsa; School District No. 4, J. P. Harter, Tulsa; School District No. 5, S. H. Presley, Alsuma; School District No. 7, F. S. Hurd, Broken Arrow; School District No. 8, O. White, Broken Arrow; School District No. 10, M. M. Jones, Bixby; School District No. 12, E. W. Hedgecock, Dawson; School District No. 13, N. D. Smith, Tulsa; School District No. 14, J. H. Smith, Owasso; School District No. 15, J. W. Turley, Flat Rock; School District No. 16, Miss Jappa Mason, Turley; School District No. 17, Mrs. C. F. Bair, Sperry; School District No. 19, J. Albert Miller, Sand Springs; School District No. 20, Ralph Chase, Wekiwa; School District No. 21, W. C. Best, Sand Springs; School District No. 22, E. E. Oberholtzer, Tulsa; School District No. 23, E. E. Norvell, Bixby; School District No. 24, E. E. Coffey, Mounds; School Dis-

trict No. 26, F. L. Stewart, Glenpool; School District No. 27, J. S. Lawhon, Jenks; School District No. 28, O. C. Brooks, Red Fork; School District No. 30, A. H. Bynum, Broken Arrow; School District No. 31, G. W. Vohon, Broken Arrow; School District No. 32, T. J. Shimp, Broken Arrow; School District No. 33, J. B. Doolittle, West Tulsa; School District No. 37, R. F. Morris, Broken Arrow; School District No. 46, Reasonover, Bixby; School District No. 47, H. H. Wilcox, Leonard.

A very interesting condition which developed during the Third Loan and which was also evident in succeeding loans was the almost impatient desire of many patriotic purchasers to increase their already liberal subscriptions. This manifestation arose after the campaigns had been in progress a few days, in order that the quota might be reached quickly and from fear that it might not be reached at all. The splendid loyalty of these people seemed not to recognize the amount of time necessary to make a thorough canvas of the city and in that way to secure a large number of subscriptions, thus reaching the quota without placing undue burden upon any person or business concern. It was actually necessary, in order that the city manager carry out his prearranged plan, that he refuse many voluntary additional subscriptions in the first week of the campaign from persons who had already made liberal purchases and who, in the opinion of the management, had already purchased their proper portions of the quota. One notable incident was the visit to the city manager's office of the wife of one of Tulsa's wealthy and patriotic citizens with her husband's check signed in blank with the request that it be used where it might be necessary for an additional purchase of Bonds. This check was not used and was returned immediately to the maker with the sincere thanks and the statement that on account of the already liberal purchase no additional subscription would be necessary. A few days' time justified this action as the quota was well oversubscribed and with a larger number of individual purchasers than in any previous loan.

The Liberty Loan organization in Tulsa was entirely a volunteer one. The officers and members of the committees worked entirely without salary or remuneration of any kind, in many cases leaving their private business for weeks at a time. These personal sacrifices were cheerfully made and with a sincere desire to in that way serve their Government during these critical times to the best of their ability.

The officers of the organization were equipped with furniture, typewriters, adding machines and telephone service cheerfully furnished without any charge by the various business concerns in Tulsa.

The Third Liberty Loan committee comprised the following officers: R. M. McFarlin, district chairman; N. R. Graham, district manager; J. M. Berry, County chairman; C. S. Avery, County manager; A. V. Davenport, city manager; Clarence B. Douglas, director of publicity; E. S. Young, auditor; Ralph Talbot, chairman speakers' bureau; B. F. Finney, director outside publicity. Mrs. W. N. Sill, district chairman for women; Mrs. G. N. Ransom, County chairman for women; Mrs. Murray D. Russell, city chairman for women.

The officers of the Fourth Liberty Loan committee were as follows: R. M. McFarlin, district chairman; J. M. Berry, County chairman; C. S. Avery, County manager; A. V. Davenport, city manager; J. A. McKeever, director of publicity; Frederick L. Thornton and George F. Thomas, auditors; Ralph Talbot, director of speakers' bureau; B. F. Finney, director outside publicity; J. F. Forster, director of transportation. Mrs. W. N. Sill, district chairman for women; Mrs. A. W. Coleman, County chairman for women; Mrs. Frank A. Haskell, city chairman for women.

The officers of the Fifth or Victory Loan committee were Lee Levering, district chairman; Fred Shaw, district manager; Frank W. Bryant, County Chairman; C. S. Avery, County manager; A. V. Davenport, city manager; J. A. McKeever, director of publicity; George F. Thomas, auditor; W. O. Buck, chairman of speakers' bureau; Orra E. Upp and Clark Field, sales managers; Alva J. Niles, director of outside publicity; J. T. Forster, director of transportation; H. C. Linder, chairman of committee on arrangements, tanks and flying circus.

The executive committee of the Fifth Loan consisted of J. E. Crosbie, E. W. Sinclair, W. E. Brown, G. R. McCullough, T. J. Hartman, S. H. King, Jr., W. L. Lewis, M. V. Walter, R. M. McFarlin, E. Constantin, M. C. Hale, C. H. Hubbard, L. E. Abbott, C. A. Mayo, W. A. Vandever, A. L. Farmer, F. C. Gow, H. H. Rogers, E. R. Perry, Dan Hunt, I. G. Rosser, Alf G. Heggem, D. F. Connelly, W. C. Steger, A. H. Bell, G. E. Warren, J. W. Sloan, Dr. S. G. Kennedy, M. Moran, T. C. West, Eugene Lorton, Charles Page, Dana H. Kelsey, M. M. Travis, M. M. Doan, E. R. Kemp, G. T. Braden, Max Madansky, L. E. Z. Aaronson, W. G. Skelly, J. H. McEwen, R. C. Sharp, W. L. Kistler, H. N. Cole, Frank Haskell, H. M. Preston, Clarence B. Douglas, F. O. Larson, Charles Colvin, Walter Miller, George S. Bole, J. H. Evans, E. P. Harwell, F. W. Insull and E. E. Overholtzer. Mrs. W. N. Sill, district chairman for women; Mrs. Minnette Hedges, County chairman for women; Miss Hilda Jones, County manager for women; Mrs. George B. Stanley, city chairman for women.

The quota for Tulsa County in the Third Loan was set by the Treasury Department at $3,566,700. The total subscriptions

received were $5,037,400, an oversubscription of $1,470,700. The total number of subscribers was 19,191. The sales in the City of Tulsa alone were $4,428,100 from 15,131 subscribers. Of this total the women workers secured $1,075,500.

The campaign for the Fourth Loan opened on September 28th and closed October 19, 1918. The actual campaign in Tulsa was opened on October 2d. A large amount of the preparatory work had been done in anticipation of a Fourth Loan. Information was gathered from reliable sources regarding the probable purchasing ability of the people in order that amounts might be suggested to various individuals in conformity to their means. Frequent reports were made to headquarters during the campaign of slackers who either declined to purchase at all or who attempted to make purchases in amounts very much smaller than their circumstances warranted. All such reports were investigated and most of them were found to be greatly exaggerated. While there were a number of cases of men who had become wealthy in Tulsa and who, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, purchased in amounts very much smaller than they properly, very few cases of real slackerism were revealed.

The quota for Tulsa County in the Fourth Loan had been set at $7,506,000, more than double the quota in the Third Loan, and, although Tulsa was not the largest city in Oklahoma, this quota was considerably larger than that set for any other Oklahoma county. The committee set $8,000,000 as the goal which Tulsa must reach to cover the quota and a reasonable oversubscription. It seemed a tremendous task and many well informed people seriously doubted the possibility of success. The war was then raging in the height of its fury and patriotism had been stirred to its very depths. A large and very efficient force of men and women workers gathered on that Wednesday morning, October 2d, and began their work, confident of success. In two days they had sold on the street and brought into headquarters subscriptions totalling $1,507,550. By the end of the third day their sales had reached a total of $2,623,000, and enough additional had been made in the various banks to run the total well over $3,000,000. At the end of the fourth day of the actual campaign the workers had sold $3,179,150 and the banks $884,350 additional. Over $4,000,000 and over half the amount hoped to be reached had already been secured. Unquestionably Tulsa's patriotic enthusiasm reached its apogee in this campaign. Those who were so fortunate as to be among the solicitors will not soon again be a part of any public activities at once so thrilling and inspiring. At this time the United States had nearly four million soldiers in service and a sufficient force of our men were in the front lines to make a notable effect upon the enemy. Germany's big drive

had been checked scarcely two months before and the Huns were gradually being forced back during these early October days. Germany was beginning to make overtures for peace, but they seemed only to increase the determination of our soldiers to achieve a permanent victory. These veiled offers of peace in the heat of this important campaign caused a fear in the minds of many that it might result in a letting down of effort sufficient to prevent the flotation of the Loan. The following letter, which was sent out by E. Constantin, president of the Constantin Refining Company, is representative of the determined effort on the part of the people of Tulsa at that time to promptly push this loan to a successful conclusion and to fight the war till Germany was completely vanquished:

"Tulsa, Oct. 8, 1918.

"Dear Sir:

"The drive of iniquitous German peace proposals is on. Conceived in filth and brought forth in rottenness, it is far more dangerous than any military move. We know our armies can stop and beat back the best in Germany. The Army has made good—now comes our test.

"This peace proposal is for the purpose of lulling America into a feeling of false security. The way to beat it is to subscribe, and quicky, Tulsa's quota, for anything but a military peace is unthinkable.

"For the purpose primarily of making such military peace sure, and secondarily to maintain Tulsa's reputation for doing things, I have called a meeting of prominent men for Wednesday, October 9, 1918, at 4 p. m., at the Chamber of Commerce.

"The amount to be subscribed is not excessive, for, according to confidential reports, the individual will be called upon for only a small amount if all will subscribe according to his means, measured by sincere patriotism.

"It is the duty of everyone to be present—your time now belongs to your Government, and no absence can be excused.

"Yours for the Fourth Liberty Loan,

"(Signed) E. Constantin."

This meeting gathered in the directors' room of the Exchange National Bank, the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce not being available at that time. The room was filled to capacity with men who had received Constantin's letter. There was not a man in the room who had not already made his subscription to the Fourth Loan. Constantin opened the meeting by stating the urgent necessity of showing by the oversubscription of this Loan that the United States intended to fight this War to the complete subjugation of Germany. He then announced his intention to immediately double his original

subscription and asked for pledges of additional subscriptions from those present. As quickly as the names and amounts could be taken down, $324,500 in additional subscriptions was made.

Just at this time the campaign was interferred with by a serious outbreak of what was termed the Spanish influenza. Frequent cases of pneumonia developed from this infection and deaths were numerous. The public was quickly seized with alarm and public officials generally over the country ordered the discontinuance of public meetings in the hope of arresting the spread of this malady. The noonday luncheons were allowed to continue, but the force of workers was reduced by sickness, and for several days the work of the Fourth Loan campaign was greatly handicapped.

In spite of this serious interference the Committee was able to reach its quota and disband the voluntary force of workers on October 15th. At the close of the National Campaign on October 19th the total subscriptions in Tulsa County had reached the handsome figure of $8,461,600. This exceeded the total subscriptions in any other Oklahoma County throughout the war. The total number of individual subscribers was 21,420. The sales in Tulsa city alone were $7,607,500, distributed among 16,134 individual subscribers. Out of this magnificent total the Women's Committee secured subscriptions totalling $2,664,450.

In this campaign advanced payments on subscriptions received by workers were handled over the counter in the city headquarters in an amount exceeding $790,000. This large amount of money was handled with an error of only $20.

The total amount raised in Tulsa County in the Fourth Liberty Loan, $8,461,600, included subscriptions of railroad employes in the sum of $66,400. The remainder was raised in the various communities as follows: Bixby, quota $79,900, subscriptions $101,500; Broken Arrow, quota, $128,500, subscriptions $154,100; Collinsville, quota $131,250, subscriptions $131,150; Jenks, quota, $25,900, subscriptions $30,300; Owasso, quota $19,350, subscriptions $24,350; Red Fork, quota $18,450, subscriptions $19,800; Sperry, quota $13,750, subscriptions $25,000; Skiatook, quota $89,050, subscriptions $104,150; Sand Springs, quota $49,750, subscriptions $172,250; Tulsa, quota $6,905,450, subscriptions $7,607,500; West Tulsa, quota $24,750, subscriptions $24,900.

The following chairmen in outlying districts were appointed in the Fourth Liberty Loan: School District No. 1, W. S. Vannaman, Catoosa; Joint School District No. 1, C. F. Rogers, Skiatook; School District Uo. 2, J. T. Whitley, Tulsa; Joint School District No. 2, Otto O'Kief, Keystone; School District No. 3, James

Hargrove, Tulsa; School District No. 4, J. P. Harter, Tulsa; School District No. 5, S. H. Presley, Alsuma; School District No. 6, F. C. Beiberick, Broken Arrow; School District No. 7, Dr. W. D. Ownby, Broken Arrow; School District No. 8, Mrs. C. C. Mercer, Broken Arrow; School District No. 9, Charles Stunkard, Tulsa; School District No. 10, R. L. Meadows, Bixby; School District No. 11, Ben McKibben, Broken Arrow; School District No. 12, John Polston, Tulsa; School District No. 13, C. W. Robertson, Tulsa; School District No. 14, N. R. Mounger, Owasso; School District No. 15, Bert Buckmaster, Tulsa; School District No. 16, C. B. Corley, Turley; School District No. 17, R. W. Blaine, Sperry; School District No. 19, H. E. Bartlett, Sand Springs; School District No. 20, Leon Landrum, Piatt; School District No. 21, W. C. Best, Sand Springs; School District No. 23, George Wiles, Bixby; School District No. 24, W. D. Lee, Mounds; School District No. 25, W. H. Roller, Mounds; School District No. 26, John A, Primm, Glenpool; School District No. 27, C. W. Roush, Jenks; School District No. 28, Col. E. Mays, Red Fork; School District No. 30, A. H. Bynum, Broken Arrow; School District No. 31, Martin Schuttler, Broken Arrow; School District No. 32, Wes McCullough, Broken Arrow; School District No. 33, J. B. Doolittle, West Tulsa; School District No. 34, Ed Cason, Collinsville; School District No. 36, Ben Polston, Broken Arrow; School District No. 37, R. F. Norris, Broken Arrow; School District No. 46, A. L. Nicewander, Broken Arrow; School District No. 47, H. H. Wilcox, Leonard; School District No. 69, W. L. Childers, Bixby, and Collinsville District, E. D. Jones, Collinsville.

Following is the list of active workers and solicitors in the city of Tulsa in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign: R. C. Jopling, W. A. Bradshaw, G. E. Warren, W. L. DeBerry, L. E. Pittenger, A. E. Taylor, O. E. Upp, Dr. W. M. Wilson, W. Cuddy, J. G. Scott, C. P. Cox, A. E. Coppers, J. A. Waldrep, J. J. Warinner, W. L. Stout, Harry H. Rogers, Mack J. Rimackle, G. R. Allen, B. B. Gamble, A. C. Wilson, O. W. Martin, S. O. Manlove, Forest Tipsward, P. McCullough, Ralph Talbot, E. A. Braniff, E. Courtney, P. J. Edwards, J. P. Evers, A. L. Farmer, E. M. Gallagher, Wash E. Hudson, E. E. Harvey, A. A. Hatch, C. A. Hastings, T. M. Leslie, R. F. Morley, John B. Meserve, C. P. Manion, F. F. Nelson, Mrs. C. B. Gump, Miss Lucille Beckner, Miss Morrison, Mrs. George Canterbury, Miss Maxine Day, Mrs. C. J. Thornton, Miss Lucile Switzer, Mrs. E. G. Hastings, Mrs. C. W. Kerr, Mrs. A. Ernsberger, Mrs. G. O. Hollow, Miss Mable Buttler, Mrs. E. R. Perry, Mrs. A. L. Murphy, Miss Catherine Acosta, Miss Beth Hackendorf, Mrs. George Hoagland, Mrs. Helen Doyle Durrett, Mrs. Carl Gillette, Miss Virginia Williams, Mrs. M. D. Russell, Mrs. F. H. Greer, Mrs. L. M. Billingslea, Mrs. John Hanna, Mrs.

O. L. Frost, Miss Leahoma Makel, Miss Florence Griffith, Miss Paulina Mullins, Mrs. Louis Cohen, Miss Jessie Harness, Mrs. M. M. Doan, Mrs. G. R. McCullough, Mrs. A. Arthur, Mrs. Earl Sneed, Mrs. W. D. Abbott, Mrs. B. G. Boatwright, Miss Halleen Alley, Miss Kate Owens, Miss Modena Woodward, Mrs. M. B. Paulea, Miss Vera B. Hoover, Charles B. Rogers, W. B. Richards, E. A. Robinson, Rev. C. R. Tucker, T. A. Trusty, T. L. Wallace, M. C. Prunty, W. L. Lewis, I. W. Lane, Henry McGraw, J. F. Vandeventer, E. P. Brown, C. A. McDonald, R. M. McFarlin, H. B. Goodrich, Carl Gillette, C. S. Wiley, G. W. Brockway, N. R. Graham, J. C. Montfort, A. D. Young, Lee L. Levering, Mr. Wheat, Mr. Reardon, A. E. Wickizer, C. K. Leslie, Jr., Wm. M. Prakfa, Roy Bradley, Harry Morton, A. V. Mauk, Charles Lane, W. O. Buck, N. J. Gubser, D. F. Connolly, F. H. Greer, F. C. Gow, Charles B. Laure, C. D. Coggeshall, A. J. Hamel, C. L. Wait, E. B. Houston, H A King, N. K. Tomkins, Richard Tilton, John Smith, G. F. Beaty, Miss Matle Riggs, Miss Elizabeth Brannon, Mrs. F. M. Hunt, Mrs. H. D. Murdock, Miss Vera Gwynn, Miss Celestia Harrington, Mrs. W. L. Dickey, Mrs. D. J. Davisson, Miss Ruth Robertson, Mrs. C. Kroll, Mrs. E. P. Harwell, Mrs. W. C. Steger, Mrs. F. H. Thrailkill, Miss Mary Owen, Mrs. H. B. Segner, Miss Jessie LaForge, Miss W. N. Sill, Miss Florence Craver, Miss Ione Lemmon, Mrs. O. K. Leslie, Mrs. Ed Levin, Miss Elinora Cooper, Mrs. Charles Lamb, Mrs. William Miller Ross, Mrs. H. N. Cole, Mrs. G. S. Berry, Mrs. George S. Bole, Mrs. C. J. Holt, Mrs. H. G. Barnard, Mrs. S. R. Gammon, Miss Margaret Moran, Mrs. J. R. Manion, Mrs. W. J. Gregg, Mrs. Frank Shallenberger, Miss Betty Brooks, Miss Emma Strawn, Miss Elizabeth Bretlinger, Mrs. O. H. McCarty, Mrs. A. G. Heggem, Mrs. A. H. Craber, Mrs. F. A. Haskell, Mrs. J. A. Chapman, Mrs. Dixie Gore, Mrs. Charles W. Flint, Mrs. Elsie Birmingham, A. I. Waner, B. H. Davis, G. W. Green, Rev. C. V. Kling, O. L. Gates, F. W. Insull, W. H. Mainwaring, J. T. Forster, J. H. Stockton, A. G. Lott, G. C. Kern, R. H. Bartleet, Charles B. Larre, J. L. Freeman, R. H. Thurston, J. G. Scott, C. G. Smith, H. L. Wallace, Charles B. Buthod, Clarence Orman, C. W. Benedict, W. E. Downing, C. B. Wallace, G. M. Ransom, R. C. Lamprick, N. T. Gilbert, C. H. Seger, Lee Clinton, J. P. Byrd, Jr., W. M. Baker, E. W. Jacobs, O. H. Leonard, E. W. Sinclair, W. A. Brownlee, J. L. Shaughnessy, A. J. Keeling, J. H. Brown, William Hackendorf, George T. Williamson, Otis L. Snow, Ben H. Lancaster, Harry Castle, W. V. Biddison, C. E. McCune, Mrs. P. G. Walker, Jr., Mrs. John Z. Anderson, Mrs. James Veasey, Mrs. Charles F. Noble, Mrs. R. M. McFarlin, Mrs. S. E. Dunn, Mrs. C. W. Benedict, Miss Irene Delaney, Miss Kathleen Love, Mrs. A. E. Coleman, Mrs. Winifred Washabaugh, Miss Jennie King, Miss Faye Elliott, Miss Marion Gibney, Miss Charlie

Nickle, Mrs. J. H. Markham, Jr., Miss Vera Ball, Mrs. V. C. Franklin, Miss Ollie Cole, Miss Gertrude Connolly, Mrs. W. C. Hunter, Mrs. I. G. Rosser, Mrs. J. D. Burke, Mrs. H. N. Greis, Mrs. W. E. Brown, Mrs. J. T. Lantry, Mrs. T. K. Simmons, Miss Ozea Bourg, Mrs. L. E. G. Aaronson, Mrs. T. K. Smith, Mrs. Charles Douglas, Mrs. M. Gallias, Mrs. H. Barnett, Mrs. Alice Brogan, Mrs. C. H. Leonard, Miss Bess Bourland, Mrs. Alpha Peed, Miss Ethlyn Carpenter, Mrs. Ralph Dillard, Mrs. C. O. Robinson, Mrs. A. W. Roth, Mrs. J. M. Berry, Mrs. F. P. Walter, Mrs. G. G. Gillette, Miss Helen Kemp, George Stanley, E. S. Ellis, A. L. Wait, Rev. W. H. Murphy, B. B. Calk, Walter Ahlum, Claude Tuttle, A. E. Duran, H. M. Van Reede, Pat Rafferty, R. L. Moody, Court Lewis, J. S. Pearce, O. P. Little, H. D. Todd, E. E. Oberholtzer, I. G. Fiddler, Rev. J. W. Abel, Rev. Louis S. Barton, H. N. Gardner, Theodore Cox, G. J. Turner, J. A. McKeever, C. S. Avery, R. C. Vandevater, L. J. McConnell, C. L. Gilmore, Pat Evans, W. F. Leffingwell, Dan Hunt, W. H. Horster, H. A. Jenkins, O. T. Dawson, J. T. Chamblee, Harry Shipman, Harvey Rhodes, M. C. Hatch, L. E. Nichols, Rabbi J. B. Menkes, E. S. Worthington, H. E. Bethel, E. R. Jones, John S. Davenport, L. V. Hitch, H. A. Wakefield, O. A. Steiner, J. W. Woodford, J. M. Hayner, William Miller Ross, O. L. Goodale, H. E. Snyder, I. McKnight, G. E. Bodine, F. O'Brien, T. C. Phillips, W. C. Garrett, G. W. Showalker, G. W. Levitt, G. E. Bennett, A. E. Ford, L. H. Arntrout, Roscoe Adams, R. A. Woods, A. F. Bourne, A. D. Kneale, H. R. Gruber, L. N. Ewing, H. E. Kinzie, R. C. Shepardson, Clark Field, Arthur Baker, W. H. Hendes, J. H. Constantin, Roy Lundy, H. R. Crews, L. L. Doyle, F. M. Prisser, W. E. Haskins, Clyde J. Coleman, Dr. H. H. Messimer, L. H. Louis, J. T. Horner, Elton B. Hunt, C. C. Schmelsel, Marion McCarty, Robert A. Stekoll, Joseph Davis, Joseph Olson, M. R. Travis, Jap Lewis, Rabbi M. Teller, Sam Boorstein, Richard Durrett, J. E. Blair, Dr. C. K. Francis, F. E. Sheldon, J. F. Kirkpatrick, William Goodman, Ben Curtis, J. H. Gardner, Ray Fellows, W. F. Stahl, John W. Cunningham, Mowry Bates, W. F. Stone, R. E. McCline, Philip Kates, N. G. Henthorne, R. G. Smith, A. J. Cripe, A. C. Hunt, E. C. Chase, L. W. Rabideau, G F. Bell, L. E. Abbott, Joe Levy, Elbert Eskridge, E. A. Guise, C. R. Haggard, M. D. Creel, D. N. Mitchell, Robert Boice Carson, Harry Kiskaddon, J. K. Livingston, B. Pearlstein, W. A. Vandever, F. C. Freedley, C. R. Boling, M. B. York, D. E. Isaacs, W. F. Deiterman, W. F. Mayo, C. A. Burleson, R H. Owens, C. H. Fenstermacher, F. O. Larson, C. L. Holland, M. N. Walter, Captain A. Ray Wiley, E. C. Cunningham, W. C. Steger, I. G. Rosser, A. V. Davenport, John M. Goldsberry, C. E. Dixon, J. D. Winters, L. L. Wiles, A. W. Lucas, C. H. Cleveland, R. B. Mitchell, Kelly Gibson, F. S. Hurd, C. B. Rawson, Guay

V. Johnson, A. C. Wise, T. A. Henry, George G. Ryan, Mrs. George G. Ryan, H. C. Vesper, and F. C. Tompkins.

Towards the close of this campaign an interesting feature at one of the noonday luncheons was the presentation to the city manager, A. V. Davenport, and the county manager, C. S. Avery, of handsome solid gold watches by the Tulsa Clearing House Association. The presentation was made by E. W. Sinclair, president of that association. The watches were of an attractive thin model, with the monogram of the recipients engraved on the back and bearing on the inside cover these words: "Presented by the Tulsa Clearing House Association for service, Fourth Liberty Loan, October, 1918."

In September, 1918, the United States Shipping Board gave permission to name ten ships, then being built, for cities in the Tenth Federal Reserve District. At the same time the Tank Corps of the War Department gave permission to name ten tanks for cities in this district. In order to establish proper and fair competition among the cities a classification was made on the basis of population, ranging from cities under 5,000 to those over 150,000, by J. M. Worley of Kansas City, then director of publicity for the Tenth Federal Reserve District. The first city in each class to exceed its quota and at the same time to distribute the sale of bonds to at least twenty per cent of its population was given the honor of naming a ship. The second city in each class to so qualify was permitted to name a tank. Tulsa was then placed in class seven as having a population of between 50,000 and 75,000. Tulsa was beaten in this contest by Lincoln, Nebraska, which city qualified a short time before Tulsa, Tulsa qualifying as the second in time and receiving thereby permission to name a tank. The manufacture of tanks was discontinued shortly thereafter on account of the signing of the armistice and the cities which had qualified for permission to name tanks were given instead their originally coveted privilege of naming a ship. In consequence thereof, the good ship "Tulsa" was launched at Hog Island, Pennsylvania, at high noon on Saturday, July 26, 1919. She was christened by Miss Lula Crosbie, daughter of J. E. Crosbie, president of the Central National Bank. Miss Crosbie christened this 7,825-ton steel merchant vessel by breaking a bottle of crude oil over the bow as the "Tulsa" slipped its moorings.

The Fifth, or Victory, Loan campaign opened on April 21st, and closed on May 10, 1919. The armistice had been signed on November 11, 1918, over five months before the opening of this campaign. In the minds of many the war was over and the necessity for further war activities had passed. The need for the flotation of the Victory Loan, however, was exactly as great

as had been the need for the success of any of the previous loans. Money was needed to bring our soldiers home from France; to pay the costs of demobilization; for supplies purchased both here and abroad, and for numberless other items incident to the disbanding of our greatest army.

The volunteer campaign organization in Tulsa, which had done such notable service and displayed so remarkable an enthusiasm during the Fourth Loan had, as it seemed, automatically disbanded, as though wearied of war work, not recognizing the necessity for the same patriotic effort that had been made in previous campaigns. It was not possible to recruit an organization for this campaign to equal, either in size or in enthusiasm, those of the Third and Fourth Loans. The quota set for Tulsa County in the Victory Loan was $5,639,600, the largest asked for in any previous Loan except the Fourth. When it is considered that it was not possible to secure as large number of workers as in the Fourth or to awaken a similar amount of enthusiasm, and in view of the general apathy of the people, their war-worn condition and eagerness to return to their own business, the fact that this Loan was successfully sold direct to the people, with an oversubscription of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, made all workers feel that it was in every sense a Victory Loan. The management, after the success of the four previous Loans, was determined that in spie of the terrific handicap of waning interest that this Loan should be successfully oversubscribed and without the assistance of bank subscriptions. From the first day the reports from the street workers were most discouraging and the amount of their sales pitifully small in comparison with those of previous Loans. The total sales from workers in two weeks had reached only the sum of $1,588,000, scarcely more than was sold in two days by similar methods in the Fourth Loan. Sales to individuals through the banks had, at the end of two weeks, exceeded the sales of the workers by about $600,000, but still leaving the County about $2,000,000 short of its quota.

The number of workers had been considerably reduced by this time as the result of discouragement and their sales had dropped to less than $50,000 a day. There was but one week more in which to finish the work, with a shortage of nearly $2,000,000. It was at this stage of the campaign that the efforts of an additional force of salespeople was enlisted, men with peculiar ability, needed to successfully finish the campaign. These were the officers of the various banks who canvassed their patronage for new and additional subscriptions. This guaranteed the flotation of the Loan and turned threatened failure into another financial victory for Tulsa.

It was not until noon on Friday, May 9th, next to the last day of the campaign, that it was known that the quota had actually been subscribed, and to the immeasurable satisfaction of all of the Committee, it was found that when the total was made after the close of business Saturday, May 10th, that there was an oversubscription of $733,250, total sales having been made of $6,372,350. Included in these figures were $135,000 of voluntary subscriptions by banks in Tulsa, none of which was asked for by the Committee or necessary to reach the quota.

Of these total figures $5,883,050 were purchasers in the city of Tulsa, purchases in the County outside of Tulsa being $492,800. Total sales in the Victory Loan by the Women's Committee in Tulsa County were $436,400, in the city of Tulsa $424,800.

During the progress of the Fifth Loan, on May 3, 1919, a Flying Circus was held in Tulsa by Government and foreign aviators with a fleet of some twenty planes of various styles. Their exhibition was given for the purpose of stimulating interest in the Loan and demonstrating the use of airplanes in war service. The officer in charge consented to take up as passengers four persons to be selected from the active workers in the campaign. In the contest for this honor ten women and eleven men qualified as eligible, and from those names four were drawn by lot. In consequence they were given a thrilling ride over the city lasting an hour and fifteen minutes. The fortunate workers who took this aerial flight were Mrs. H. L. Felt, Miss Esther Fox, Arlie J. Cripe and W. H. Mainwaring.

For having exceeded its quota in all of the Loans Tulsa was presented by the U. S. Treasury Department with honor flags in recognition of its loyalty. The first flag was presented after the close of the Third Loan. This flag had a white field surrounded by a deep red border and with three vertical blue stripes across the center. The honor flag for the Fourth Loan is of the same style and color, showing four vertical blue stripes. The honor flag for the Fifth Loan shows a V on the center of the white field and with the same red border. In addition to these three flags a fourth was presented, the same in style as the honor flag for the Fourth Loan, excepting that a blue stripe crosses diagonally the four vertical blue stripes. This latter flag recognizes oversubscription in each of the five Loans.

At the conclusion of the Loan campaigns these flags were flown from the staffs on the principal buildings and industrial plants of Tulsa. They will now be preserved by the Tulsa County Historical Society.

The following returns were received by the county manager from the outside banks at the close of the Victory Loan:

Bixby, quota $84,650, subscriptions $41,000; Broken Arrow,

quota $128,700, subscriptions $128,700; Collinsville, quota $91,-200, subscriptions $91,200; Jenks, quota, $22,000, subscriptions $22,500; Owasso, quota $12,300, subscriptions $13,400; Red Fork, quota $8,500, subscriptions $11,650; Sperry, quota $11,600, subscriptions $17,000; Skiatook, quota $87,000, subscriptions $100,-200; Sand Springs, quota $47,600, subscriptions $67,150.

The following chairmen had charge of the campaign in their various districts: Collinsville, John M. Goldsberry, chairman, H. C. Bollman, manager; Broken Arrow, Robert B. Mitchell, chairman, D. LaRue Baker, chairman of speakers bureau; Sperry, J. D. Winters, chairman; Skiatook, A. W. Lucas; Owasso, C. E. Dickson; Jenks, Quay V. Johnson; Dawson, Mrs. George Rhyne; Bixby, A. C. Wise; Red Fork, Cecil Henry; Sand Springs, C. B. Rawson. In charge of the townships were: Plainview, P. J. Maudlin; Turley, Mrs. C. W. Gillespie; Leonard, Mrs. H. C. Hixon; Scales, Ed Babb; Bethel Union, Mrs. B. L. Rike; School District No. 25, J. W. Clark; Liberty District, Basil McClendon.

The War Record Flag was awarded to all the above towns, except Bixby.

III.

RED CROSS DRIVES

Tulsa and Tulsa County met the test in the four campaigns for funds for the support of the American Red Cross in its mission of mercy. Millions were invested in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, both as a patriotic duty and as an investment. Red Cross subscriptions, however, were free-will offerings from which there were no visible financial returns beyond the mutual benefits which should accrue from the early conclusion of the World War. The Red Cross drives "mobilized the hearts and souls of all America" and the proceeds did double duty in caring for the wounded and relieving the distress of civilian populations in the war area.

The first campaign or "drive" in Tulsa for Red Cross funds was made in June, 1917. At that time there was no state organization and the Red Cross quota was incorporated with those of the Navy League and the Y. M. C. A. into the $100,000 Tulsa War Relief Fund. A total of $125,000 was reached in this campaign.

The first strictly Red Cross drive was made just preceding the holidays of 1917. It was known as the 1917 Christmas Red Cross Membership campaign. In this the goal was members, not dollars. The quota allotted to Tulsa County was 15,000 members. The total membership enrolled was 27,000. The quota for the State was 500,000. The campaign opened on December 17th and closed on Christmas eve.

Edgar A. Wilcox, at that time secretary and local manager of the Public Service Company of Oklahoma, was County manager for the drive, with Ralph Talbot managing director of the campaign. E. E. Oberholtzer was appointed city manager, J. Burr Gibbons was director of the speakers' bureau, and N. R. Graham was made treasurer for the campaign.

Other members of the County Executive Committee were J. M. Berry, L. S. Barton, R. M. McFarlin, E. W. Sinclair, Ed Warren, Mrs. R. F. McArthur, Mrs. A. W. Roth, Mrs. W. N. Sill, Miss May Friend, Miss Mae Evans, C. E. Buchner and E. Roger Kemp.

W. D. Moss conducted the Publicity Department for the campaign.

Those charged with working the territory outside of Tulsa were:

Glenpool—F. F. Stewart, city manager; team captains, Fred

Jeffries, Victor Lockett, M. T. Stulf, F. R. Pauly, J. A. Primm, Elmer Finley, Floyd Powell, V. Cumby and John Egbert.

Sperry—J. D. Winters, city manager; team captains, R. Martin, R. W. Blaine, C. A. Bingham, O. R. Griggs and Joseph Harschbarger.

Broken Arrow—R. R. Hurd, city manager; team captains, Earl Gardiner, M. C. Williams, Tracy Hunsecker, U. B. Mader, J. G. Remy, Paul Walters, V. L. Lee, Leon Barth, George Adams, Charles Foster, Ernest Barnard, Lester Green, Harlan Sandusky, Walter Hensley and Avery Rough.

Dawson—George G. Ryne, city manager; team captains, John Curry, C. W. Albright, V. T. Brown and E. H. Crumrine.

Owasso—Dr. Wilson Humphries, city manager; captains, Mrs. Wade Meyers, Ed Colburn, Miss Daisy Ross, L. Estell, H. H. Hayden and Mrs. Sam Miles.

Sand Springs—V. A. Schiefelbusch, city manager; captains, Rufus Colgin, Thomas Hanley, H. J. Huber, Mark M. Stanley, Charles Parker, Amos Yoder, Ross Rayburn, F. P. Lannon, Rev. E. C. Sloan, Rev. S. R. Gordon, Rev. L. D. Corning, J. A. Shogren, Fred Gantz, Robert W. Gibbs, Lee Fitzhugh, A. J. Schultz, L. L. Matthews, S. A. Esell, L. S. Hohl, J. E. Lawless and John Ball.

Skiatook—L. L. Wiles, city manager; captains, C. H. Cleveland, A. W. Lucas, Dr. A. J. Butts and F. F. Cochran.

Bixby—Harry H. Worsham, city manager; captains, J. A. Poorman, Leona Lowman Wise, J. N. Dunlap, Rev. Gardner, Ruby Reasonover, J. F. Kays, O. E. Robinsoall, Joseph Randolph, J. Hansh Carter and H. H. Wilcox.

J. Burr Gibbons, as director of the Speakers Bureau, was assisted by Rev. J. W. Darby, W. O. Buck, N. R. Graham, E. J. Bundy, Falsa F. Morley, George Reeves, W. F. Stahl, Rev. L. S. Barton, E. S. Moon, C. B. Rogers, E. E. Oberholtzer, Aleck Kerr, A. L. Farmer, A. P. W. Kerr, Ed Warren, R. A. Woods, Lee Daniels, Clark Field, Ray Fellows, Eugene Lorton, Frank Greer, Mayor J. H. Simmons, Arlie J. Cripe and Horace Hagan. Township managers were appointed as follows: Jenks, H. B. Hamilton; Broken Arrow, R. R. Hurd; Bixby, Harry H. Worsham; Skiatook, L. L. Wiles; Sand Springs, Alexander Kerr; Owasso, Dr. Humphries; Sperry, J. D. Winters, Red Fork, T. A. Henry; Dawson, George C. Rhyne; Glenpool, F. F. Stewart.

In the down town booths to solicit Red Cross subscriptions during the campaign were the following young women: Misses Blanche Rogers, Mae Evans, Evelyn Mock, Mabel Marsh, Jerry Griffin, Dorothy Griffen, Ruth Fitzpatrick, Edna Nelson, Mary Delaney, Miriam Murphy, Helen Delaney, Evelyn Connelly, Mabel Core, Vivian Fulghum, Carmen Coyle, Ethelyn Carpenter, Irene

Delaney, Norman Miller, Ninah Norris, Naomi Meserve, Helen Ardizone, Frankie Herman, Trude Connelly, Florence Heald, Leona Kline, Dorothy Dorn, Bess Hudson, Mildred Hansel, and Mesdames Lester A. Gillespie, John Wesley Boles, Harry Castle, Frank W. Dillard, Ruth Dewey, Ross Rayburn, E. K. Roth, Max B. Andrae, Winston T. Henry and Knight Douglas.

During this campaign every person who took out a Red Cross membership was given a Red Cross service flag to place in the window. For each additional member of a household who secured a membership a small cross was added. On Christmas eve a lighted candle was placed in the window illuminating the service flag.

An energetic campaign was put on by the soliciting organization, the Speakers Bureau and the Publicity Department. Every church in the city and County lent its assistance to the movement. All clubs and societies became active workers. Tulsa's young society women, in charge of booths, wore regulation Red Cross uniforms.

At the conclusion of the campaign on Christmas eve it was found that substantial oversubscription had been placed to the credit of the County, the total of 27,000 memberships being divided as follows:

Tulsa 7,071, Sand Springs 1,720, Skiatook 1,502, Broken Arrow 1,232, Jenks 529, Bixby 380, Leonard 70, Owasso 350, Sperry 209, Red Fork 200, Dawson 215, Turley 158, Glenpool 345, Watkins, Glenpool township, 172.

In this campaign the following general program was carried out for the week of December 17-24.

On Sunday pledges were distributed, there were Red Cross membership talks and speakers addressed all public gatherings.

On Monday managers and workers canvassed the business districts of the city. Red Cross talks were made in every theater and Red Cross flags were displayed from flagmasts throughout the city.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday workers canvassed the residence district and called at every home not displaying a Red Cross service flag. Red Cross talks were made in every theater.

On Friday there was a general cleanup, while on Saturday work was centered on the booths located in the business section. On Saturday night church bells rang, service flags displayed in windows were illuminated and school children sang Christmas carols in the streets.

The women workers proved an effective force during this campaign. Mrs. W. W. Brodie, captain of the team, maintained headquarters at the Y. M. C. A. Booths were placed in every bank

lobby, in every hotel lobby and in all of the principal stores. Mrs. Brodie selected the following lieutenants and made the following assignments:

Lieutenants—Mrs. E. Roger Kemp, Mrs. C. D. F. O'Hern, Mrs. William Pomeroy, Miss Mae Evans, Miss Sarah Davidson. Assignments of booths: Scott-Halliburton-Abbott, Misses Carmen Coyle and Irene Hastings; Vandever's, Mrs. Victor Walker and Mrs. George S. Polo; Hunt's, Mrs. Lester Gillespie and Miss Miriam Humphrey; Hunt-Murry, Misses Irene Dulaney and Gertrude Connolly, Exchange National Bank, Mrs. Max D. Andre, Misses Mae Evans, Evelyn Mock and Dorothy Dorn; Central National Bank, Mrs. E. Roger Kemp, Mrs. C. D. F. O'Hern; First National Bank, Miss Mildred Hansel; Union National Bank, Mrs. Edgar Ewing and Miss Mabel Morris; Liberty National Bank, Miss Edna Nelson and Miss Mary Dulaney; Producers State Bank, Miss Naomi Meserve; National Bank of Commerce, Misses Isabelle and Priscilla Drake; Hotel Tulsa, Mrs. Knight P. Douglas and Misses Ethelyn Carpenter, Ruth Fitpatrick and Mina Norris; Kress, Mrs. Chester McKeown and Mrs. Hal T. Macon; lobby Gallais Building, Mrs. J. E. Washington; lobby Daniel Building, Mrs. Roscoe Griffith and Mrs. Clyde Fowler; courthouse, Mrs. F. A. Baker and Mrs. F. I. Louis; lobby Ketchum Hotel, Mrs. J. R. Burdick; American National Bank, Mrs. Ruth Dewey and Miss Mabel Core; postoffice, Misses Jerry and Dorothy Griffin; Palace Clothiers, Mrs. C. E. Crawley and Miss Leona Kline; Model Clothiers, Misses Blanche Boone and Ramona Geck; Brown & Blazer, Mrs. Harry Castle and Miss Bess Hudson; Jenkins Music Company, Mrs. John Wesley Bates and Miss Ruth Brown.

Managers in the surrounding towns in the County were:

At Sand Springs—Manager, V. A. Schiefelbusch; team captains, Rufus Colgin, Thomas Hanley, H. J. Huber, H. E. Williams, Harry E. Bartlett, Louis Barnett, A. T. W. Kerr, E. C. Hubbard, Joe Irwin, T. A. Secord, G. Ciociola, J. W. Ganoway, B. F. Breeding, J. A. Miller, Roy Inbody, Mark M. Stanley, Charles Parker, Amos Yoder, Ross Rayburn, F. P. Lannon, Rev. E. C. Sloan, Rev. S. R. Gorden, Rev. L. D. Corning, J. A. Shogren, Fred Gantz, Robt. W. Gibbs, Lee B. Fitzhugh, A. J. Shultz, L. L. Mathews, S. A. Esell, L. S. Hohl, J. E. Lawless and John Hall.

At Skiatook—City manager, L. L. Miles; team captains, C. H. Cleveland, A. W. Lucas, Dr. A. J. Butts and F. F. Cochran.

At Bixby—City manager, Harry W. Worsham; team captains, J. A. Poorman, Lana Lowman Wise, J. L. Dunlap, Rev. Gardiner, Ruby Reasonover, I. F. Kays, O. E. Robinson, Joseph Randolph, J. Hans Carter and H. H. Wilcox.

The Red Cross drive for funds in May, 1918, was the most important of the various campaigns waged on behalf of that

organization. Tulsa's quota in this drive was $180,000. The city of Tulsa alone contributed $260,000 and the outside districts in the County an additional $50,000. The campaign took place during the week of May 20th. The National appropriation was $100,000,000.

On May 11th the following organization was effected for the campaign:

Chairman, E. Roger Kemp; district chairman, W. O. Buck; Tulsa County campaign manager, Grant R. McCullough; assistant manager, Mark E. Carr; assistant manager, J. Burr Gibbons; County chairman, C. S. Avery; city chairman, Clark Field; chairman Publicity Committee, J. A. McKeever; chairman Outdoor Advertising Committee, Ben F. Finney; chairman Speakers Committee, Ralph Talbot; auditor, Roscoe Adams; Team Committee, Arthur McCune and Orra E. Upp.

The Executive Committee was composed of E. R. Kemp, J. H. Evans, J. Edgar Pew, E. W. Sinclair, A. M. McFarlin, E. P. Harwell, J. A. Hull, H. C. Tyrell, C. S. Buchner, J. M. Berry, Ed Warren, D F. Connolly and J. J. Larkin.

On the Advance Committee were J. H. Evans, D. F. Connolly, R. M. McFarlin, H. M. Preston, J. E. Pew and E. R. Kemp. The Flying Squadron consisted of N. R. Graham, chairman; Fred Shaw, Lee Kunsman and Lee Levering. J. Burr Gibbons was Chairman of the "Stunt" Committee.

The workers were organized on a business classification basis. The system was modeled after the Government income tax schedule, the ratio increasing slightly with the size of the income. Donations were calculated as follows: On annual income of $1,000 to $2,000, $6 to $12; $2,000 to $3,000, $12 to $25; $3,000 to $5,000, $25 to $125; $5,000 to $10,000, $125 to $300; $10,000 to $15,000, $325 to $550; $15,000 to $20,000, $550 to $1,000; $20,000 to $30,000, $1,000 to $2,000; $30,000 to $50,000, $2,000 to $3,000; $50,000 to $75,000, $3,000 to $4,000; $75,0000 to $100,000; $4,000 to $5,000.

The following majors and Team Committees were appointed:

Team majors: C. Bumgarner, W. A. Bradshaw, L. N. Ewing, C. A. Myers, Roy Lundy and E. A. Guise.

Team captains: Charles T. Abbott, Rev. Abel, George Bell, C. W. Bishop, F. M. Bohn, O. O. Boston, Ira Brooks, I. G. Rosser, Thomas Byrne, William Coke, Ed Chastain, M. D. Creel, A. J. Cripe, J. M. Crutchfield, Fred Downs, J. J. DeShane, Claude Dawson, John Davenport, M. Engler, L. N. Ewing, J. J. Gardner, Roy Getman, J. Burr Gibbons, W. A. Goodner, Vic Gray, E. A. Guise, J. P. Harter, Harry Heilbron, F. Hinderliter, Julius Kahn, William Killner, S. H. King, Ben Lancaster, Joe Levy, Frank Louis, Henry Lindner, William Mainwaring, Max Madansky, Harry Mann, Dr. J. H. Morgan, Walter Mount, Dr. Murdock,

Walter Nichols, Trueman Nixon, H. M. O'Hara, Joe Payne, J. B. Porter, C. M. Pritchard, C. E. Render, Jack Robb, H. Rudisill, Ollie Settle, William Smith, Edward Soph, William Stahl, George Stanley, O. O. Steiner, R. C. Stueve, Dr. Temples, William Vandever, A. L. Waite, J. C. Waldrep, Dr. C. R. Walter, Joe Washington, O. G. Watt, T. T. Wells, E. A. Wilcox, E. L. Wilson, Arthur Young and Cy Young.

Sixty-six appointments were kept by speakers at the various theaters in Tulsa during the week of the campaign.

The most difficult Red Cross campaign of accomplishment was that of the 1918 Christmas Roll Call Membership drive. The war was over to the extent of the signing of the armistice. The Hun forces had been decisively defeated; a second epidemic of Spanish influenza had broken out, inclement weather and bad roads and other obstacles interfered with the universal subscription sought by the organization.

The same unfavorable conditions existed throughout the United States. Tulsa County's quota was set for 30,000 members. Money was no object. Ten memberships at a dollar each was more highly prized than one ten-dollar membership. After many handicaps the County finally accounted for 30,763 members and with this number won honors. Tulsa Chapter received an honor flag for securing seventy per cent membership in the Chapter's jurisdiction, and was one of the eleven out of six hundred Chapters in the Southwestern Division to be awarded this banner.

The Campaign Cabinet for this drive consisted of Clark Field, roll call chairman; E. E. Oberholtzer, campaign director; W. O. Buck, speakers bureau; Mrs. W. W. Brodie, clerk; M. B. Flesher, cashier; G. P. Lamy, publicity; E. A. Guise, advertising; Mrs. A. W. Roth, team recruiting sergeant; Mrs. Minette Hedges, manager rural schools; E. B. Huston, manager business district; Mark Carr, manager manufacturing and industrial district; Mrs. A. H. Craver, manager residence district.

The Executive Board Advisory Committee was composed of E. Roger Kemp, chairman Tulsa County Chapter; E. L. Connolly, secretary Tulsa County Chapter; W. R. Guiberson, chairman publicity Tulsa County Chapter; W. O. Buck, district representative. Mrs. W. N. Sill, C. E. Buchner, R. M. McFarlin, L. E. Abbott, Alf Heggem, Mrs. George Ransom, W. C. Steger, Mrs. C. E. Strouvelle, Mrs. William Miller Ross, Mrs. Frank Haskell, Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey, Lula M. Billingslea, John R. Woodard and A .V. Davenport.

One of the features of this campaign was "Over There Day," Wednesday, December 18th, when, throughout Okahoma, it was asked that one solemn hour be dedicated in prayer to the boys in service in France. Pursuant to this plan Mayor Hubbard issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, The Red Cross Christmas membership campaign will begin Monday morning, December 16, and close Monday night, December 23, covering a period of one week, and

"WHEREAS, It is the duty of every patriotic citizen, whether man, woman or child, in Tulsa, to give his moral support to the world's greatest humanitarian organization, thus giving concrete evidence of his endorsement to the Red Cross and its ministerings to the needy and suffering, and

"WHEREAS, The greatest victory in the history of the world has been in a great part due to the efforts of the Yankees over there, many of whom received wounds which will necessitate their remaining in hospitals for many months, and to whom the Red Cross will be a ministering angel;

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, Charles H. Hubbard, mayor of the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma, do hereby proclaim the week of December 16 to 23 Red Cross Christmas Membership Week, and call upon every loyal American to give his heart and his dollar to this great cause; I further request that industrial whistles be blown over the city at 9 o'clock Monday morning, December 16, to mark the beginning of this week, and

"I further proclaim Wednesday, December 18, "Over There" Day, and ask every Tulsan to breathe a prayer of thanksgiving to the boys over there when he hears the whistles blow at 30-minute intervals from 9 to 11 o'clock Wednesday morning; it is also asked that Tulsa merchants make no special efforts to transact their usual volume of business during these two hours.

"In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature this 14th day of December, 1918.

"C. H. HUBBARD, Mayor of Tulsa."

By Tuesday night, the second day of the drive, Tulsa committees reported a total of 7,000 memberships with many blocks 100 per cent subscribers. On Saturday following a general recanvass of the city was made under the direction of W. O. Buck, chairman for the district. All houses not displaying the Red Cross service flag were visited and if the absence of the flag was due not to the lack of a heart but of a dollar, complimentary subscriptions were given the occupants.

In this connection it is interesting to note the comparative contributions and the record made by District No. 5 in the Red Cross campaigns of which W. O. Buck of Tulsa was district representative.

In the second war fund drive in May, 1918, the Tulsa county chairman was Grant R. McCullough, the quota for Tulsa County was $180,000, and the total subscriptions $309,901.64. In the Christmas Roll Call membership campaign in December, 1918,

the county manager was Clark Field, the number of members enrolled was 30,763, and the percentage of population enrolled was .44364.

In the May drive in Creek County the chairman was L. B. Jackson, the quota $59,212 and the total subscriptions $75,027.84. In the 1918 Christmas drive there were 9709 members enrolled, the percentage of population being .20873. The county manager was Mrs. Charles Whittaker.

In the May drive the chairman for Washington County was A. C. Easter, the quota was $60,000, and the subscriptions $90,-214.65. In December there were 77,040 members enrolled, the percentage of population being .26198. The county chairman was S. W. Shoemaker.

In Osage County in the May drive A. N. Ruble was county chairman. The quota was $25,000, and the subscriptions $56,-593.70. In the December drive A. N. Ruble was again chairman, 7,083 members were enrolled, and the percentage of population was .21851.

IV.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGNS

One of the severest tests to which American patriotism was subjected was the putting over of the United War Work campaign in which $170,500,000 as a minimum was asked of the people. This campaign was initiated on the day of the signing of the Armistice, November 11, 1918, and continued for a week. In order that the various organizations for which this fund was intended might not longer wage individual drives in conflict with the great war fund movements which must necessarily be pushed to a successful conclusion, they were grouped into one great association for this purpose.

The beneficiaries were the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army.

The State of Oklahoma was given a quota of $1,360,000 and subscribed $2,050,000. Tulsa County was given a quota of $250,000, excessive from point of per capita calculation, but Tulsa alone unhesitatingly raised $300,000 with approximately 21,000 subscribers.

The State committee was headed by Alfred O. Booth, campaign director for Oklahoma, and E. W. Marland, chairman of the campaign committee. E. W. Sinclair was chairman of the Twelfth District.

The personnel of the Tulsa County organization follows:

Campaign cabinet: E. W. Sinclair, district chairman; N. R. Graham, assistant district chairman; Clark Field, campaign director; C. E. McCune, city chairman; C. S. Avery, county chairman; J. A. McKeever, advertising; J. Burr Gibbons, publicity; W. O. Buck, speaker; Mrs. A. W. Roth, chairman women's department; Mrs. P. G. Walker, Jr., city chairman; Mrs. George M. Ransom, county chairman and W. O. Ligon, Jr., (C. P. A.) auditor.

Executive committee: E. W. Sinclair, J. M. Berry, E. R. Kemp, G. R. McCullough, W. A. Vandever, Captain E. Constantin, Marion Travis, D. F. Connoly, J. S. Cosden, P. E. Magee, A. E. Duran, J. A. Chapman, H. C. Tyrell, Thomas R. Chesnut, Mark Carr, J. E. Crosbie, E. P. Harwell, Frank Lewis, Joe Olson, James A. Veasey, E. E. Oberholtzer, Ralph E. Campbell, Mrs. A.

W. Roth, Mrs. P. G. Walker, Jr., Miss Alma McGlenn, Mrs. A. H. Craver, Mrs. C. E. Strouville, Miss Hilda Jones, Mrs. George M. Ransom, Mrs. Morris Gallas, Mrs. Ed. Levin, Adjutant Rosa Coblenz, Mrs. C. J. Hindman, Mrs. William Miller Ross, Mrs. Frank Haskell, Mrs. J. A. Chapman, Mrs. R. M. McFarlin, Mrs. W. N. Sill, Mrs. John Markham, Jr., Mrs. W. E. Brown and Mrs. E. R. Kemp.

The campaign in the city of Tulsa is thus described in a report made by Clark Field, city campaign director:

"First there was advance work by the executive committee to secure subscriptions from $250 up. The aim was to have men of influence as workers and to secure suitable amounts in subscriptions from the list of large givers and to get this out of the way before the general campaign. This gave a working basis upon which to build the campaign. Then the residence district was intensively worked by women, first in a campaign of education through the distribution of literature from house to house during the week prior to the campaign, and in a one-day clean-up of subscriptions in the residence district on Monday, November 11th. The purpose of this plan was to get every member of the household to subscribe at home regardless of the subscription made by the head of the house at his place of business. Next, the business district by blocks was thoroughly canvassed by committees of both women and men.

"In addition to the above the Victory Boys and Victory Girls were organized. These were to secure subscriptions only from boys and girls who would agree to earn the money subscribed.

"Industries were handled separately in order to secure the subscription of every employe of every industry and corporation.

"The Armistice was signed on Monday, the opening day of the campaign. The people were celebrating the wonderful event. The schedule of the campaign was completely disorganized. The residence section was a day and a half late. The business section partly started on time. The employes of corporations quit work for a day and the industries started two days late. For the moment the outlook was most discouraging. The committee laid the facts before the workers and appealed to them to forget the Armistice and go to work. The response was immediate. The "Tulsa Will" spirit was everywhere in evidence with the result that the campaign closed on Monday, November 18th, on schedule time with an amount of $50,000 in excess of the quota.

"The influenza epidemic had closed the churches, schools and theatres, and had prevented public gatherings thereby seriously hampering the organization. The campaign workers could not hold meetings and the best publicity, the Four-Minute speakers, was not available.

"In view of the difficulties which had to be overcome the

committee considered the United War Work campaign one of the most successful war drives put over in Tulsa."

In lieu of meetings as an agency through which to reach the public during the United War Work drive, it was necessary to devise several unique publicity "stunts" which were calculated to arouse the interest of the people. Under the supervision of J. Burr Gibbons, director of publicity, assisted by an ingenious committee, several of these attractions were initiated.

One of the most effective features of the campaign was a large map of the city of Tulsa, about twenty feet square, which was placed at the corner of Third and Main Strets. As the blocks of the business and residence sections of the city became 100 per cent patriotic in the drive they were shown on this map, to the intense interest of thousands of spectators. Each block was designated as a sector and an inscription across the top read "Tulsa's War Map—Have you gone over the top in your sector?" At the bottom was the urge "Let's paint the town red" and as the committees reported each block one hundred per cent subscribed, it was painted red amid the applause of the spectators.

The following team captains and workers in the order named called on the homes of Tulsa with educational literature on Wednesday and returned on the following Monday, November 11th, for the pledges or subscriptions:

Team No. 8.—Mrs. C. W. Kingsbury, captain; Mrs. J. Woolsey, Mrs. F. S. Hoxie, Mrs. R. A. Smith, Mrs. W. C. Conelly, Mrs. J. H. Morgan, Mrs. W. E. Thompson, Mrs. Fred Osborn, Mrs. June Oldham, Mrs. H. C. Lindner, Mrs. Shelton, Miss Laura Osborn, Miss Frances Wilson, Mrs. Frank Avery, Mrs. Jake Hane.

Team No. 11.—Mrs. Moulton, captain; Mrs. Copperas, Miss Maxfield, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Dubbs, Mrs. Ellers, Mrs. McHenry, Mrs. John.

Team No. 26.—Mrs. W. E. Brown, captain; Mrs. R. Walker, Mrs. Satora, Mrs. D. C. Richardson, Mrs. N. R. Graham, Mrs. A. C. Hixon, Mrs. I. G. Rosser, Mrs. Nat Ligon.

Team No. 21.—Mrs. T. P. Flanagin, captain; Mrs. J. M. Temples, Mrs. J. J. Dunham, Mrs. Ira Pilcher, Mrs. T. M. Triplett, Mrs. E. E. Shipman, Mrs. C. W. Emery, Mrs. S. E. Schmidt, Mrs. Mrs J. B. Hawkins, Mrs. William Hackendorf, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. H. O. Weaver, Mrs. H. P. Hill.

Team No. 6.—Mrs. A. M. O'Donnell, captain; Mrs. F. K. Smith, Mrs. J. R. Cole, Jr., Mrs. T. D. Lee, Mrs. H. H. Goddard, Mrs. H. O. McClure, Mrs. L. S. Randolph, Mrs. A. F. Robertson, Mrs. Joseph Carson, Miss Isabel Fonda, Miss Sybil Howendobler, Miss Blanche Gallais.

Team No. 2.—Mrs. J. J. DeShane, captain; Mrs. T. C. Eaton,

Mrs. A. M. Elleger, Miss Ruby Elleger, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Rugh, Miss Ona DeShane.

Team No. 9.—Mrs. O. H. McCarty, captain; Mrs. J. B. Brown, Mrs. H. Rudisill, Mrs. E. P. Marshall, Mrs. H. P. DeLangy, Mrs. Conn Linn, Mrs. Letha Lawhon, Mrs. N. J. Gubser, Mrs. Charles Gilmore, Mrs. H. W. Callihan, Mrs. F. J. Hinderliter, Mrs. Charles Mercer, Mrs. J. V. Horrigan, Mrs. A. Ray Wiley, Miss Lucile Lee, Mrs. R. A. Woods.

Team No. 14.—Miss Alma McGlenn, captain; Mrs. S. E. Dunn, Mrs. L. W. Baxter, Mrs. Mabel Claire Witt, Miss Netina Pearson, Mrs. C. V. King, Mrs. H. E. Carry, Mrs. Frank Barnes, Mrs. Ed Avery, Mrs. J. D. Richards, Mrs. J. M. Chick, Miss Dorothy Dorn, Mrs. J. B. Porter, Mrs. J. H. Sykes, Mrs. L. L. Doyle, Mrs. W. H. Crowder, Mrs. J. W. Simpson, Mrs. Clark Field.

Team No. 5.—Mrs. R. E. Campbell, captain; Mrs. G. E. Burford, Mrs. D. C. Morrison, Mrs. Clarence Taylor, Mrs. E. C. Higgins, Mrs. A. L. Murphey, Mrs. Wm. Gregg, Mrs. John Roy, Mrs. C. O. Robinson, Mrs. James Veasey, Mrs. J. A. Hull, Mrs. G. A. Perrick, Mrs. J. B. Meserve, Mrs. C. W. Kerr, Mrs. L. J. Martin.

Team No. 16.—Mrs. Geo. S. Berry, captain; Mrs. Sneed, Mrs. Pyeatt, Mrs. Hindman, Mrs. Ada Harper, Mrs. Ralph Dillard, Miss Bess Hudson, Miss Mary Sill, Miss Mabel Core, Miss Minor Norris.

Team No. 20.—Mrs. Ed Levin, captain; Mrs. H. Barnett, Mrs. J. C. Huff, Mrs. Ben Levy, Mrs. C. O. Dotts, Mrs. Lillian Perkins, Mrs. Nathan Gens, Mrs. Dick Saye, Mrs. W. L. Noelles, Mrs. T. C. King, Miss Esther Fox, Mrs. Ned Rigsbee.

Team No. 12.—Mrs. W. C. Farmer, captain; Mrs. J. N. Williams, Mrs. Jas. Boyle, Mrs. W. J. Allen, Mrs. F. A. Smith, Mrs. I. Alexander, Mrs. V. S. Wilhite, Mrs. F. A. Ward, Mrs. Geo. F. Bauer, Mrs. Ora Neale, Mrs. McSpadden.

Team No. 22.—Mrs. Winifred M. Washabaugh, captain; Mrs. Coggeshall, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Frank Breene, Mrs. L. M. Billingslea, Mrs. George Lancy, Mrs. G. H. Thrailkill, Mrs. Patrick, Miss Jennie King, Mrs. Frank Dillard, Mrs. Cleake, Miss Farmer, Mrs. Halliburton, Mrs. Gillette, Mrs. Otis McClintock, Mrs. C. L. Waite, Mrs. W. H. Walker, Mrs. J. Hamel, Mrs. A. Aaronson, Catherine Welker, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. F. Rodolf, Mrs. A. Heggem.

Team No. 11.—Mrs. E. M. Stroud, captain; Mrs. B. Post, Mrs. Knall, Mrs. Sweat, Mrs. Kitge, Miss Hazel Borst, Marie Jones, Nettie Jones, Marie Kenney, Pearl Turner, Miss Roy, Mrs. W. E. Davis.

Team No. 4.—May D. Evans, captain; Miss MeKee, Mrs. Tabor, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Wilhamson, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Ritchie.

Team No. 24.—Mrs. Ellis, captain; Miss Barnes, Mrs. I. C. Smith, Mrs. Booker, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Greenway, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Robinett, Mrs. Miller.

Team No. 18.—Mrs. J. A. Chapman, captain; Mrs. H. G. Barnard, Mrs. R. M. McFarlin, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. J. W. Gilliland, Mrs. E. P. Harwell, Mrs. E. B. McFarlin, Mrs. T. O. Cremins, Mrs. F. P. Walter, Mrs. J. M. Gillette, Mrs. E. W. Sinclair, Mrs. E. P. Linn, Mrs. S. R. Gammon, Mrs. A. T. Alison.

Team No. 19.—Mrs. P. W. Whitaker, captain; Miss Inez Hughlett, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Goble, Mrs. Lunsford, Miss Shappell, Miss Sterling.

Team No. 25.—Mrs. C. F. Epperson, captain; Mrs. S. R. Lewis, Mrs. T. E. Roderick, Mrs. R. C. Stevenson, Mrs. Frank Wooden, Mrs. C. E. Kinnear, Miss A. M. Stringfield, Mrs. C. J. Mead, Mrs. Longe, Mrs. W. H. Murphy.

Team No. 7.—Mrs. Gallas, captain; Mrs. F. B. Berlin, Mrs. John Smiley, Mrs. Roy Wickiser, Mrs. James Wickiser, Mrs. S. E. Cockrell, Mrs. Walter Nichols, Mrs. L. S. Knight, Mrs. H. P. Frantz.

Team No. 13.—Mrs. B. W. Grant, captain; Miss Dora Miller, Miss Mame Emmons, Miss Bertha Blades, Miss Mabel Messiner, Miss Jennie Butler, Mrs. A. T. Fountain, Mrs. O. A. Steiner, Mrs. Marie Mott, Mrs. Wm. M. Wilson, Mrs. Hainey, Mrs. J. F. Cline, Mrs. E. A. North, Mrs. S. M. Lattimer, Mrs. A. E. Montgomery, Mrs. J. J. Healy, Mrs. J. W. Whitney, Mrs. H. L. Standeven.

Team No. 10.—Mrs. A. Ernsberger, captain; Mrs. W. H. Peck, Mrs. C. E. Reece, Mrs. Carl Pleasant, Mrs. Murry D. Russell, Mrs. G. E. Carroll, Mrs. J. O. Cheairs, Mrs. W. H. Hendee, Mrs. F. W. Dye, Mrs. C. E. Rathbun, Miss Shinn, Mrs. T. H Jones, Mrs. F. McLaughlin, Mrs. C. F. Hopkins, Mrs. M. Killion, Mrs. W. J. Whittaker.

Team No. 15.—Mrs. Wm. Miller, captain; Mrs. L. E. Hohman, Mrs. Geo. H. Anderson, Mrs. Annie Baker, Mrs. T. K. Chornut, Mrs. G. Wallace Carney, Mrs. Walter Duckett, Mrs. John Dwyer, Mrs. W. M. Fleetwood, Mrs. Chas. L. Hall, Mrs. J. E. Hamner, Mrs. E. Forrest Hayden, Mrs. I. E. Kerrigan, Miss Alice Kirkbride, Mrs. W. O. Ligon, W. W. Lockhart, Mrs. Chas. F. Martin, Mrs. D. F. McMahon, Mrs. H. D. Murdock, Mrs. H. H. Parker, Mrs. W. H. Pomeroy, Mrs. J. R. Ramsey, Mrs. Wm. Steene, Mrs. W. J. Williams.

The following majors and field captains handled the business districts:

Major Roy Lundy; Captains M. V. Walters, Ora Upp, Walter Nichols, Dr. Walters, C. E. Lehman, James J. Gardner, Hub Rus-

sell, E. S. Hutchison, L. H. Armentrout, Mrs. E. A. Stubler, Miss Ozea Pourg.

Major J. J. DeShane; Captains Edward Soph, C. K. Leslie, J. W. Sanders, Mrs. Dan Davidson, Mrs. Dixie Gore, Mrs. Earle G. Hastings, Mrs. Murray Doan, Mrs. John Yust, Mrs. Thomas Chestnut, Mrs. J. R. Manion, Miss Jennie Y. King.

Major Bradshaw; Captains E. H. Argue, O. G. Watt, E. N. Adams, W. A. Vandever, L. L. Doyle, Guy Davis, J. D. Porter, John Davenport, Julius Kahn, J. A. Waldrop, H. C. Lindner, Joe Levy, Mrs. Claud Hough, Mrs. Lewis Barnett, Mrs. T. C. Haller, Mrs. Claud Rosenstein.

Major T. T. Wells; Captains W. A. Goodner, Harvey Young, M. Engler, Vick Gray, Sam Post, Ed Chastain, S. M. Bell, Tony Eaton.

Major Wm. Stahl; Captains Mrs. Eugene Lorton, Mrs. J. B. Meserve, Mrs. C. F. Farren, Mrs. L. N. Ewing, Mrs. McCrary, Mrs. Garland Marrs, Mrs. H. L. Fitzgerald, Arthur Young.

Major E. A. Guise; Captains William Killimer, R. E. McCline, Mrs. F. P. Walters, O. A. Steiner, Ray Fellows, Mrs. E. R. Perry, Alf. Heggem, Ollie Settle, Lee Kunsman, Max Madansky, Bob Purdy.

Major L. N. Ewing; Captains I. G. Roeser, Cliff Moore, Bert Roberts, Charles Mouser, Kelly, at Auto Co., L. N. Ewing, Joe Payne, Mrs. C. E. Crawley, George Stanley.

V.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS CAMPAIGNS

To Tulsa belongs the distinction of opening the first War Savings Stamps bank in the United States. It was located in the old Planters Bank, and there the business was conducted until the handsome new building was erected at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. The new bank was built at no cost to the organization. The building supplies merchants of Tulsa contributed the material and union labor organizations performed the work gratis.

The purpose of the government in launching the War Savings Stamps campaign was twofold; to raise revenue with which to conduct the war and to inculcate in the American people a spirit of thrift. This campaign was intended for the sale of War Savings Stamps, or Baby Bonds which, when matured in five years from the date of the first issue, would have a par value of $5 and would have borne interest at the rate of about 4¼ per cent. per annum. The sale of these stamps began in the month of December, 1917, when they were sold for $4.12, there being a small increase in price each month for a year. For smaller purchasers and savings, what was known as the Thrift Stamp was issued. Thrift Stamps were convertible into War Savings Stamps at a price which allowed the same rate of interest borne by the Baby Bond.

Tulsa county's quota in the sale of these stamps was $1,386,820. On January 1, 1919, the county had reached a total of $1,359,448, or 98 per cent. of its quota. At that time Tulsa County ranked fifth in the state in percentage of the quota sold, which equalled $19.60 per capita.

The officers of the campaign were Fred Shaw, district manager; Orra E. Upp, county chairman; Ralph A. Woods, in charge of Tulsa agencies; W. D. Moss, publicity manager; E. E. Oberholtzer, chairman for city schools; Mrs. Minette Hedges, chairman for county schools; Lee Levering, manager W. S. S. Bank. The following chairmen for county branches were appointed:

Delbert Johnson, Lynne Lane township; Chas. Foster, Broken Arrow township; J. B. Simmons, Jenks township; L. L. Wiles, Skiatook; Robt. Martin, Sperry; Jim Smith, Owasso; Geo. Rhyme, Dawson; Harry Worsham, Bixby; O. C. Brooks, Red Fork, and J. A. Bernier, Sand Springs.

Agencies for the sale of W. S. S. and Thrift Stamps were established in all public offices, in banks and business houses,

factories, and at every point where sales were likely to be made. The total number of agencies in Tulsa County was 844.

In addition to this a drive for pledges and sales was put on on June 28, 1918, when approximately $2,000,000 was sold. In charge of this campaign was Roy Lundy, Ralph Woods, Lee Levering, W. D. Moss, Charles Myers, and S. H. King, Jr., who were assisted by a large corps of workers. The ladies were organized by Mrs. Lula M. Billingslea and Mrs. Lilah Lindsey, who were county chairmen for women and to whom was due much of the credit for the successful termination of the campaign.

Throughout the year of 1918 the principal source of sales was the W. S. S. Bank, which was managed by Lee Levering. Great competition and interest was engendered by schedules of sales forces of various organizations, fraternal, commercial and civic, each of which was allotted a day on which to sell these securities. The highest three sales in these competitions and the companies or organizations making them were kept posted at the bank. Scores of men and women were on duty during these sales, to the delight of patriots and the great discomfiture of those who might hesitate to do their duty. When the large oil companies were on duty it was not an unusual sight to see upwards of one hundred salesmen halting both pedestrians and vehicles. The regular business of the bank was handled by Miss Celesta Harrington, Miss Mabel Butler and Miss Jessie Harness, cashiers.

The War Savings Stamps Bank was also used as the office of the city food administrator and the members of the Fatherless Children of France Society paid their pledges and transacted their business through its windows. The bank was used for committee meetings of other war organizations.

In August, 1919, the W. S. S. Bank became the property of the Tulsa County Historical Society and was moved to its new site on South Cincinnati street, adjoining the municipal building.

VI.

TULSA WAR BUDGET

Combining local with National war necessities, Tulsa inaugurated War Budget campaigns to provide for demands both at home and abroad.

The War Relief Fund campaign in November, 1918, netted a total of $113,109, with a quota of $110,000, including the County allotment for the Y. M. C. A. Of this amount $105,000 was raised in Tulsa. The campaign was conducted by C. E. Buchner, County chairman.

The Tulsa fund was divided as follows: Y. M. C. A. work with soldiers in prison camp, $75,000; rotary recreation work

outside of army camps, $10,000; Y. W. C. A. Hostess Home Fund for soldiers camps, $5,000; Soldiers Library Fund, $3,000; Boy Scouts and military training in schools, $3,000; Four-Minute Men, $2,000; Federal Boys Working Reserve, $2,000; Armenian Relief Fund, $2,000; Home Guard, $2,000; Company C (Tulsa) mess fund, $1,000.

A War Budget campaign for $173,000 was brought to a successful conclusion March 20, 1918. Of the sum raised $120,000 went to the Red Cross Fund, $30,000 to the Council of Defense, $15,000 to the Y. M. C. A., $5,000 for the War Savings Stamps campaign, and $3,000 to the Third Liberty Loan campaign. The campaign was conducted by C. E. Buchner and Orra E. Upp.

Another campaign netted $10,000 to the Armory Fund and $15,000 for the military organizations, the Navy League and the Ambulance and Hospital Funds.

VII.

ARMENIAN RELIEF

That the Christians in the Near East may not perish as the result of the World War, the Armenian-Syrian Relief campaign was inaugurated in the United States during the fall of 1918. This, however, coming at the close of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign and in the first days of the United War Work campaign, with the signing of the armistice and another Red Cross and Victory Loan campaign in view, did not receive the support throughout the country which was accorded other war movements.

Tulsa County, however, with a quota of $37,000, reached $26,000 up to the end of September, 1919, the drive having been continued and extended from time to time in the hope that the full National quota might be attained.

The appeal in this cause was made by President Wilson. Approximately 4,000,000 people of Armenia, Syria and Allied countries were absolutely dependent upon donations made by the Allied countries during the war. Over 400,000 homeless children, most of them made orphans by the assassination of their parents, had to be cared for. The plan of the Turks had been to kill the entire Christian populations and save the smaller children to be reared as Moslems, thus eliminating Christianity in these provinces. Thousands of young girls who, having endured unparalleled sufferings and indignities, had been sold on the slave market, were released to starve when the Turks feared punishments for their wrong-doings. In the provinces of Aleppo in Syria there still remained 6,000 girls in slavery. Over a million noncombatant men and women had been slain. Disease

and want had made further ravages on the populations of the various provinces.

It was to relieve this situation that funds were asked. The State campaign was conducted by Rev. Perry Pierce of Muskogee. The County campaign was first directed by a committee of five and then turned over to Rev. J. W. Abel, who made splendid headway as County chairman. Miss Catherine McCormick, a National speaker, arrived to take charge of the speaking and publicity campaign and was assisted by Miss Bertha Menze and Ralph O. Von Thurn of the Tulsa Y. M. C. A.

J. Renfro was made special campaign manager.

Headquarters were first established in the War Savings Stamps Bank, being transferred later to the First M. E. Church at the corner of Fifth and Boulder, where, in October, 1919, the work was still in progress.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Contributory Agencies

I.

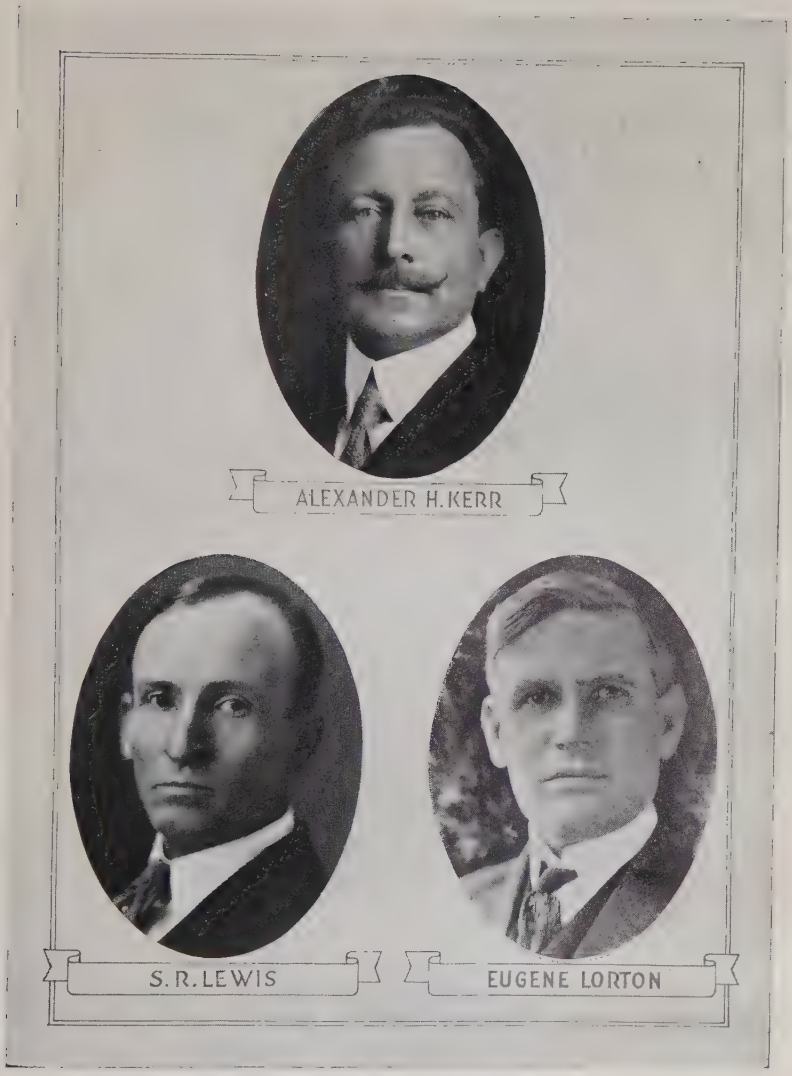
TULSA CITY AND COUNTY PRESS

The most potent factor in the Nation during the World War in keeping alive the patriotic spirit of the people and in giving lavishly of time, talent and practically unlimited space to every effort to win the war through military and civic organizations, was the press of the country, and too much cannot be said in commendation of the unselfish patriotic spirit of the publishers—Nation-wide—and especially in Tulsa County.

Eugene Lorton, owner of the Tulsa World, and Charles Page, owner of the Tulsa Times and the Tulsa Democrat, through their editorial departments, from the beginning of the war to the close, assigned a number of their most brilliant writers to keep in daily and almost hourly touch with the war work at home and abroad, and from the pens of these members of the press and through the medium of the publications the public was kept constantly advised of conditions as they arose; of crises to be met; of difficulties to be surmounted; of concrete things necessary to be done, and in the news columns and on the editorial pages of these publications the pleas for co-operation, for patriotic work and for the loyalty of the people were every day in evidence.

What was true of the World, the Democrat and the Times, was true in a like degree—limited only to capacity—of other publications in Tulsa County, and no call was ever made on any publication in Tulsa County for space, for service, for the assignment of feature writers that was made in vain. Emphasizing the appreciation of the people for the splendid work of the newspaper publishers were the number of resolutions of thanks tendered the publishers by the various organizations engaged in the war work.

It is not too much to say that had the space in the local press, so freely given, been charged for at even the lowest rate per inch these publishers would be the largest financial contributors to the World War in Tulsa County. It is eminently fitting that in a history of Tulsa County in the great war this tribute of appreciation should be given to the newspaper publishers of Tulsa County, and particularly to those gentlemen named who direct the destinities of Tulsa's leading publications.



ALEXANDER H. KERR, Dollar-a-Year Man; served as assistant to U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and assistant to U. S. Food Administrator in food conservation.

S. R. LEWIS, member Oklahoma State Council of Defense and ex-officio member Executive Committe of County Council.

EUGENE LORTON, proprietor of Tulsa World, one of strong factors in National Defense and other war measures.

DR. J. B. MENKES, Four-Minute Men; first head of Tulsa Jewish Welfare Board and religious secretary of Board at Camp Doniphan.

RABBI MORRIS TELLER, Last war head of Tulsa Jewish Welfare Board and representative at Camp Doniphan.

RAYMOND SIEGFRIED, President Tulsa branch of Knights of Columbus during the war.

N. A. THOMPSON, Director of Soldiers and Sailors Council; in training with one-pound gun platoon.

II.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

A history of Tulsa County in the war would not be complete without a fitting tribute being paid to the Civic Societies of Tulsa, practically all of which dedicated a majority of the time of the weekly meetings to work on the various committees organized during the war period.

The officers and members of the Chamber of Commerce were, of course, conspicuous throughout the war and a list of active workers would almost constitute a list of membership in the organization. President R. M. McFarlin, who served during the years of 1917-18 as the war president of the Chamber of Commerce, devoted practically all of his time to war work and in this was ably assisted by the entire membership of the directory as well as the membership of the Chamber.

The Rotary Club was especially active under the presidency of W. A. Vandever and Alf G. Haggem, and the annual reports of these gentlemen made to the organization enumerated the war activities of the Rotarians and constitute one of the brightest chapters in the history of Rotary.

The City Club, with W. O. Buck at the helm as presiding officer, devoted a portion of each weekly meeting to the civilian work of the war, and the organization was active in all campaign work, both as individuals and as an organization.

The Tulsa Advertising Club was a distinct asset to every campaign put on in Tulsa County and rendered splendid service all along the line. In all matters of publicity and in team work and in individual effort every member of the organization showed a willingness to, at all times, contribute his utmost to the successful completion of each undertaking. The direction of the Advertising Club during the war period was under the presidency of E. A. Wilcox and L. E. Abbott.

The Lions Club, under the presidency of A. V. Davenport and W. C. Steger, rendered valued service in team work, committee work and as individuals, and no call was ever made on the organization without an immediate energetic response.

The Kiwanis Club, under the presidency of John Woodard and Albert H. Bell, organized during the war period, was one of the most active organizations in the city, and contributed sub-

stantially to the campaign work and to the individual efforts in getting positive results.

The Automobile Club filled a distinct position and responded promptly whenever called upon, doing its full duty in every instance.

The records made by these civic organizations—meeting as they did, one each day at lunch—furnished a ready-made audience for every speaker of note visiting the city; furnished a reception committee and entertainment committee for men and women of National and International reputation, sent to Tulsa during the war, and solved in this way a very great problem confronting the various campaign managers. While it is unquestionably true that the regular minutes of the meetings of these organizations in themselves constitute a splendid record of achievement in normal times, it is especially true that the brightest and most pleasing chapters in the history of these organizations and those to which posterity will refer with most appreciation will be those chapters written in detail, telling of the splendid war work of Tulsa's active civic bodies.

III.

DOLLAR A YEAR MEN

In the early stages of America's participation in the World War, when the extraordinary demand for talent in technical and other matters of vital importance could not be supplied by the regular forces of Government employes and officers, a call was made for men prominent in business and industrial life who would devote their time to their country's service. The counsel of these men was sought for their peculiar knowledge or fitness in evolving and executing Government policies. Adequate compensation was not considered, but in order to invest them with proper authority, they were placed on the pay roll at a salary of one dollar per annum. They were known as "Dollar a Year Men" throughout the war.

Tulsa County furnished two Dollar a Year Men to the country during the grave crisis or rather two Tulsa County men became industrious and important aides. Alexander H. Kerr of Tulsa and Sand Springs, a wealthy manufacturer, left his business and took up headquarters in Washington. Being unable to obtain proper accommodations otherwise he purchased a home in the National Capital. The other was A. H. Farmer of Tulsa.

Alexander H. Kerr held the post of assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. David F. Houston. He was in charge of certain war work in the Department of Agriculture, working in conjunction with Clarence B. Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. A part of his duties was the supervision of the distribution by the Department of Agriculture of literature pertaining to the conservation of food through the field forces of the Department.

Kerr was also appointed by Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, and Secretary Houston as the joint representative of both of these departments in charge of the distribution throughout the United States of food literature to manufacturers, employers and others who desired to avail themselves of the privilege by purchase of assisting the Government's activities in the education of the public to food conservation. Over 21,000,000 pieces of literature were distributed through these channels under his direction.

IV.

BANKS AND INDUSTRIES

Of the varied interactive agencies which made Tulsa a power in furnishing the sinews of war, no single combination of men exercised a greater influence on the situation than did the Executive Committee which determined the relative personal responsibility of citizens and corporations in meeting the city's financial war obligations. This group consisted of representatives of the city's banking interests, the members being drawn from the following banks: Exchange National, E. W. Sinclair, R. M. McFarlin and E. W. Jacobs; Liberty National, W. L. Lewis; Union National, Lee Clinton and Tom Hartman; American National, Stephen King, Jr.; First National, G. R. McCullough; Central National, J. M. Berry and F. W. Bryant; Bank of Commerce, J. M. McBirney.

The character or the personnel of this committee was an important factor in convincing laggard contributors of their individual responsibilities in the business of the winning the war. Evasions were useless as the rating of every man of means in the community was easily available. Every subscription and donation was scrupulously considered by the committee and whenever it was deemed justifiable citizens were requested to increase their contributions, to the end that each man should bear his share of the burden. Their judgment was seldom challenged and their appraisements were regarded as eminently just by the public at large.

Financial, oil and other large interest of Tulsa played leading roles in the local war drama. This applies both to the number of fighting men who left their employ as well as to the marvelous wealth which was placed at the disposal of the Government in the hour of need.

Twenty per cent of all the war securities sold in the State of Oklahoma was purchased in Tulsa, more than the combined purchases of Oklahoma City and Muskogee. In percentage of male employes sent to war, Tulsa banks ranked among those of the ten leading cities of the country, a uniform enlistment of 33 per cent having been maintained among the banking forces.

Every bank in Tulsa conducted a department for the handling of war securities without cost to the public or to the country. Each employed from three to five persons, and at an annual cost of from $5,000 to $20,000, for this purpose. Not a dollar was derived from collections, which ran far into the millions. The

bonds were carried practically at the rate which the issues bore throughout the war.

The banks of Tulsa retained the positions of all employes who went to war. In numerous instances these men were promoted upon their return from military service.

Besides bearing a large part of the financial burdens of the community, officers of the various banks extended patriotic service.

From the Exchange National Bank R. M. McFarlin was district manager for four Liberty Loans, having jurisdiction over several counties. E. Roger Kemp was district manager for the Southwestern Division of the Red Cross. Harry H. Rogers was chairman of District Board No. 2. J. J. Larkin was at the head of the Explosives Bureau in the State at one time. J. A. Hull, a director, went to France as an ambulance driver. N. R. Graham, special representative, was State chairman of the Victory Loan campaign, vice State chairman for the Fourth Liberty Loan and the 1918 Christmas Red Cross Roll Call Membership campaign, was State director of the Four-Minute Men, and served in various capacities on the County Council of Defense and in local war drives for funds.

From the Central National Bank, J. M. Berry was County chairman for the first four Liberty Loans, F. W. Bryant being County chairman for the Victory Loan. W. O. Buck was County chairman of the Four-Minute Men and had supervision over four Counties in the second Red Cross drive and in the 1918 Christmas Roll Call Membership drive.

The Security State Bank furnished Major Alva J. Niles, who became inspector general of a Division of the American Army in France.

Grant R. McCullough, of the First National, was County chairman of the May, 1918, Red Cross drive and served on executive committees in other drives.

The Producers State Bank furnished Major Patrick J. Hurley, who served eighteen months in France and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

From the Union National Bank came Major Charles Fowler Hopkins, a high officer of railroad transportation in France.

The oil companies and commercial houses of Tulsa contributed handsomely to all war funds and met all demands for personal service.

Like the banks, the large oil companies gave assurances to all employes who left their employment for military service that their own or advanced positions would be waiting for them as soon as they were mustered out and had returned to civilian life. Many of their leading officials relinquished their duties to engage in the various war drives, and the employes were organized for

effective work in these drives. At the Cosden plant, for example, 640 men out of the 2,000 who entered service, had returned to their former or to better places by August 1, 1919, a total of 100 per cent of all who reported for re-employment. Each of the forty-two departments of that plant was organized for war drives with a foreman in charge. The Cosden Company bought the bonds for which the employes subscribed and resold them on easy payments at a low rate of interest.

A fact known to only a few people at the time was that the Mid-Continent Oil Fields were at one time called upon to make good the large deficiencies in the supply of oil for the conduct of the war. In March, 1917, when England lost 20,000 trucks in the drive in Flanders and the Roumanian oil fields, which had supplied Italy and France with lubricating oils, were no longer available to the Allies and when the Mexican output, which had supplied England, fell to minimum, the Mid-Continent operators were urged to increase their output twenty-five per cent. This was no easy task in view of labor conditions. C. H. Fenstermacher of the Cosden Refinery, who had volunteered and had departed for war service in the Y. M. C. A., was brought back from Camp Funston to speed up production. Other companies increased their output of gasoline, lubricants and other products, with the result that America came to the rescue of the Allies in the operation of the aviation and the truck service and in the transportation of foodstuffs and munitions of war.

Large contributions and subscriptions were made not only by the companies, but by employes of such concerns as the Texas Oil Company, the Prairie, the Tidal and other corporations operating in Tulsa.

Large business houses and oil companies maintained their own Red Cross work rooms, and in some instances donated a certain number of hours per week of each employe's time to Red Cross service.

J. A. HULL, millionaire bank director, who served in France as Y. M. C. A. ambulance driver.

HARRY HARTER, Y. M. C. A. Overseas Secretary; joined French Army.

FRED WOODSON, Y. M. C. A. Secretary, later commissioned lieutenant at Officers Training Camp.

J. D. McClelland, Y. M. C. A. Overseas Secretary.

C. H. FENSTERMACHER, Four-Minute Man; Y. M. C. A. camp worker, called back from training camp to Tulsa to speed up oil production at Cosden plant during crisis.

CHARLES GILMORE, Y. M. C. A. Overseas Secretary.

JOHN L. LINDLEY, Scout-Executive Tulsa Boy Scouts.

W. C. LAMM, Secretary-Treasurer Tulsa branch U. S. Navy League.

V.

Y. M. C. A.

Tulsa was fortunate in having a well organized and completely equipped local Y. M. C. A. when the United States entered the World War and to this agency much credit is due for the successful way in which Tulsa handled the many unusual problems faced during the war period and the demobilization period.

The lobby of the Association was used as the recruiting office for the first officers' training camp, and in the office of the physical director of the Y. M. C. A. the physical examinations were made for both the Tulsa Engineers and Ambulancers. The shower baths, the swimming pool and other parts of the Association building were used to the utmost by the men just entering the service.

While Tulsa's volunteer companies were located at Camp Sinclair, C. H. Fenstermacher of the Association staff, was assigned to serve these men while they were awaiting instructions and as they went to camp they were accompanied by him. Not only were the men served by a Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp Sinclair, but the cafeteria of the Y. M. C. A. was called on to feed them.

During the early Liberty Loan drives and war budgets the General Secretary, C. E. Buchner, gave a large share of his time to the campaigns. In a later drive he was District Manager over ten counties in Oklahoma and for the United War Work Campaign was appointed State Campaign Director for the State of Arizona, which led the entire United States in the percentage of over-subscription in that campaign. During later drives in Tulsa in the absence of the General Secretary on that work, the staff of the local Y. M. C. A. gave unstintingly of their time to the various campaigns.

Probably no other organization in the city gave a larger proportionate number from their employed force than the local Association. Their staff made almost two complete turn-overs or, in other words, they furnished their staff twice to the war program, sending men to the Army and into Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross war work at home and abroad. These men were:

Fred E. Woodson, Army Y. M. C. A., later Second Lieutenant F. A.

C. H. Fenstermacher, Army Y. M. C. A.

J. D. McClelland, Army Y. M. C. A. Overseas.

Roy B. Bradshaw, Machine Gunner, U. S. Army.

W. W. Higgins, First Lieutenant, American Aviation.

Ernest J. Wright, Army Y. M. C. A. Overseas.

H. H. Townsend, Army Y. M. C. A. Overseas.

F. E. Pierson, Army Y. M. C. A.

A. H. Anglin, Army Y. M. C. A., later First Lieutenant, Chaplain U. S. Army.

L. Cloyd Murray, Army Y. M. C. A., later First Lieutenant, Chaplain U. S. Army.

M. Gaylord Simons, Sergeant U. S. Army.

LeRoy Hobb, Corporal U. S. Army.

Harry Harter, American Red Cross, French Field Artillery, French Aviation and still later attache U. S. Consul; awarded Croix de Guerre.

Emil Mikeska, Army Y. M. C. A., later American Aviation.

N. A. Thompson, U. S. Army, First Class Private.

Ralph E. Johnson, Tulsa Ambulance Company., U. S. Army.

Hugh C. Graham, First Lieutenant U. S. Army.

Blanche C. Johnson, Yeomenette, U. S. Marines.

In addition to these, two of the fifteen men on the board of directors entered Army Y. M. C. A. work:

Chas. R. Gilmore, Army Y. M. C. A. Overseas.

J. Arthur Hull, Army Y. M. C. A. Overseas.

The number of members of the Association who entered the service of their country is impossible to determine, but there is a certainty that the number is considerably over 700, out of a membership of about 2,000.

E. Roger Kemp, a member of the board of directors, acted as Campaign Director for the entire Southern Department for both the Red Cross and United War Work Campaigns. In addition to this he was head of the local Red Cross work and gave almost his entire time to the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., of which he was a member, and to the American Red Cross.

In co-operation with the Tulsa County Council of Defense, the local Exemption Board, the Red Cross and various other agencies in the city, the drafted men were given farewell banquets at the Y. M. C. A. These banquets became exceptionally valuable in the strengthening of the morale of the boys about to enter the service and were an agency in the development of true patriotism among the people of Tulsa County.

From the very first the local Y. M. C. A. sent from one to three men with almost every train of drafted men going to camp. These men did an invaluable service. Writing paper, post cards, flags, testaments, reading matter, chocolate, drinking cups and many other conveniences were supplied the men. In this way not only Tulsa County men, but men from this part

of the State were served. Only those who have made a trip by train carrying drafted men to their camp can realize the spirit of the men on the train, the lack of accommodations, the long periods with nothing to do and often long periods with no food or no water, or inferior food and hot, distasteful water.

It was almost a daily occurence for a relative or friend to come to the Association for information regarding some man in the service. "We have not heard from him for six weeks." "He was very sick the last time he wrote." "We are afraid he has the 'flu.'" "He must have been transferred, or gone overseas," are the types of innumerable pleas that the Y. M. C. A. was able to meet. In from one day to a week usually the relative or friend had definite information regarding the "lost" soldier. The local Association found the very best co-operation and service from the Army Y. M. C. A. secretaries in the various camps to which they telegraphed or wrote regarding "lost" soldiers.

Several times the Y. M. C. A. received word a few hours ahead of a troop train that the cafeteria should serve a meal to the boys as they stopped over an hour. At one time 140 men were served and were on their way back to the train in twenty-eight minutes. This prompt service was appreciated. At other times by wire the Association would offer to a troop train that they knew was coming through a bath and swim if the officials would allow a stop-over of thirty minutes to an hour.

The Sunday Forum, which became an institution in Tulsa, was used to advantage by placing before the men who attend the Forum the subjects of the hour presented by the best speakers available and throwing them open for discussion. Returned service men like Private Peat and Private Coen of the Canadian Army, returned Y. M. C. A. secretaries and others brought the message of the battlefield to Tulsa men.

The newspapers were the most potent agency in awakening the people to the seriousness of the war, and educating them as each crisis was met and passed. The second greatest education program was that followed by the four-minute men, and without doubt the activities and program of the local Association follows in third place.

In addition to the nine men from its own staff who went into army Y. M. C. A. work the local Association acted as a recruiting office for army Y. M. C. A. men and women, and sent into the service an addition of twenty-five men and two women from Tulsa County, as follows:

Ira Brooks, A. B. Cory, J. A. Hull, Karl B. Conway, Wm. H. Pomeroy, Dr. R. J. Lamb, O. P. Sturm, Guy E. Hall, C. R. Gilmore, W. M. Black, A. B. Harn, R. L. McMinn, H. R. McCreary, Wm. C. Worcester, Robt. K. Davis, C. J. Allen, C. L. Brooks, C.

Brooks, E. E. Holmes, Wm. A. Anderson, Richard Durrett, Jack Slaughter, S. F. Coen, L. S. Barton, Dr. E. C. Freese, Miss Mynn Cogswell, Miss Grace Maddox.

Over half of these served the army overseas, the others serving at camps in the United States. In addition to the men and women mentioned above, who are from Tulsa County, an additional thirty from surrounding counties were recruited and sent into Y. M. C. A. work through the local Y. M. C. A.

Most of these men spent a period of preparation in some Y. M. C. A. war work school where applicants were rated A, B or C, according to their qualifications. Every man recruited through the Tulsa office received the "A" rating which is a compliment to the local committee in charge of recruiting.

An interesting service was rendered by the physical department to men who were deficient, usually for underweight, and unable to pass the physical examination for enlistment. At least twenty men received closely supervised physical training and were enabled to enlist by overcoming such physical deficiencies. As soon as men began going into the service the local Association realized the necessity of sex education for the men. Pamphlets were issued and distributed under such titles as "Remember Mother and Sister" and a series of five sex talks was given.

Among other interesting statistics is the fact that 2,000 khaki testaments were distributed to service men before they left or on the troop trains which were manned by men from the local Association.

The work of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association at home and overseas was so tremendous that it is impossible to give an idea of the service rendered in a short paragraph, but a few statistics are interesting: 11,229 workers had been accepted and sent to Europe in April, 1919, and at that time there still remained of that number 5,693 men and 2,657 women or a total of 9,350. The number of pounds of goods handled in fifteen months totaled 186,206,030, which had to be shipped and re-shipped, carried by railroads, trucks and in any other conveyance possible. For Y. M. C. A. service in France there were only 700 trucks when hostilities ceased and these had to transport not only goods but entertainers, secretaries, supplies, lecturers, etc. In the month of October, 1918, alone the railroads handled 765 cars of general supplies, 86 cars of flour, 148 cars of sugar, 150 cars of tobacco, 59 cars of chocolate, 63 cars of raw material for manufacture, and 144 cars of lumber and hut materials. There were over fifteen hundred points at which the Y. M. C. A. served the A. E. F. There were over fifteen hundred points at which the Y. M. C. A. served the French Army. In addition to these at more than three

thousands points the Y. M. C. A. served the Italian Army through more than two hundred secretaries, and was in Russia with more than three hundred men. On March 1st, there were 487 places in Germany where it was serving. There were more than three hundred centers of service in England, and nearly one thousand buildings in American camps on this side.

A total of $20,298,655.87 was received by the Association's Soldiers Remittance Bureau in 332,144 remittances. This vast sum was sent home for the soldiers without expense to them and owing to incorrect addresses many remittances were difficult to deliver, but 99¾ per cent had been delivered June 1, 1919.

A few "Movie" totals would be interesting—56,000,000 soldiers saw, free, the varied programs of 90,000 separate shows, from August, 1917, to April, 1919. Each show averaged 6,000 feet of film, so there was a continuous string of film 102,273 miles long, four times the circumference of the globe; 1,562 workers were engaged full time in this work, using 1,098 machines. These figures are for overseas only and this work was duplicated on this side.

With 401 men and 472 women (February 1st) the Y. M. C. A. conducted work in 25 leave areas serving thousands of men just back from front line trenches for a few days of rest and recreation. Hotel accommodations, beds, swimming, entertainments, theatres and movies, sight-seeing trips, and many other conveniences were furnished at these leave areas.

Three hundred and four million sheets of writing paper, and 225,000,000 envelopes were furnished free of charge as were also 2,250,000 articles of athletic material, also 5,000,000 books, 7,000,000 booklets and magazines, 10,000,000 newspapers — in all 2,268,000,000 soldiers comforts were distributed.

To carry on all this great work money was required and the Y. M. C. A. went to the American people three times for funds. The first request was for $3,000,000, and this was oversubscribed to the total of $5,000,000. The second drive was for $35,000,000 and a total of $52,000,000 was subscribed. Then in the United War Work Budget the Y. M. C. A. had a total of $100,000,000 of the $170,500,000 asked. This was oversubscribed as well.

Tulsa's part in these drives was always done in the "Tulsa way" by a liberal oversubscription of the total allotted. The first drive was for only a few thousand dollars and Tulsa people scarcely knew when it was subscribed. The second drive called for $75,000 from Tulsa County and the third was included in the United War Budget, Tulsa's subscription being almost $300,000.

VI.

Y. W. C. A.

With the entrance of America into the war in April, 1917, the Tulsa Association pledged itself to use every energy for the winning of the war and to this end urged the members to devote all the time possible to the service of the Red Cross and to assist in all Liberty Loans and other war fund campaigns.

In April the Tulsa Association appointed a committee to raise a fund of $1,800 to pay for a special War Work Secretary to investigate the needs of girls in the vicinity of training camps in its Southwestern Field. This committee was composed of Miss Florence Heald, Mesdames J. W. Sloan, F. S. Clinton, R. F. MacArthur, A. T. Allison, R. M. Moody and J. D. Richards. Tulsa was the first city Association in Oklahoma to provide a fund for a War Work Secretary.

Many members of the Association volunteered for war work in whatever capacity needed. Miss Florence Heald, a member of the Board of Directors, was accepted for Red Cross work across the seas and spent many months in that service. Among the first to offer her services in 1917 was Miss Luella Soliday, who became a nurse in the training camp at Camp Beauregard. Several girls went to Washington, D. C., for war-time service.

The Tulsa Association, with the Library Association and Y. M. C. A., raised a fund for the war work of the National organizations which they represent. Six thousand dollars of this was sent by the Tulsa Association to the National War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association to be used to help build and equip hostess houses in connection with training camps. The hostess houses became the popular headquarters for the women and girls who visited the camps to see relatives.

Various groups of girls gave plays and pageants in order to raise money for the Red Cross. In the fall of 1917 Miss Eva Horner, girls' work secretary, organized Patriotic League Clubs in eleven schools. The purpose of these leagues was to instruct in and develop patriotism and service in younger girls. A successful pageant, "The American Girl on Trial," was presented during 1918. The Patriotic League and Campfires of the Association gave the Red Cross 561 knitted articles and made 4,953 other articles.

The completion of the new Association Building, which had been begun in the fall of 1916, was deferred until after the signing of the Armistice when the Association then concentrated every effort toward finishing and equipping its home.

VII.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Tulsa Council Knights of Columbus No. 1104 took an active part in all war work in Tulsa during the great struggle, being well represented in all Liberty Bond and Red Cross campaigns and in various other patriotic movements. Owing to the important part that the Knights of Columbus were taking in war relief activities among soldiers and sailors, both in this country and overseas, the greatest efforts of the local organization were directed toward securing the necessary finances for increasing the scope of this work. Early in 1917, when the Knights of Columbus launched their first war relief work, it was thought that $1,000,000 would be sufficient to maintain it and through a per capita assessment against all members of the organization this sum was raised. However, it was soon realized that $3,000,000 would be immediately required and Tulsa Council was given an allotment of $10,000. In the campaign put on in December, 1917, over $20,000,000 was raised for the Knights of Columbus War Fund.

The local Council also took an active part in the United War Work campaign in November, 1918. It was a member of this organization who was awarded the prize offered by the campaign committee for securing the largest number of subscriptions in territory that had already been worked.

The local Council furnished 125 of its 450 members for military service, two of this number having died while serving with the colors.

Knights of Columbus days at the War Savings Stamps Bank were always marked by great activity, this organization standing among the leaders in the amount of bonds sold.

Throughout the period of the war the local club rooms of the organization were used as work rooms by the Red Cross. They also served as dormitories for returned service men, seeking employment, during the period of demobilization.

VIII.

SALVATION ARMY

Every man who served at the front has a warm place in his heart for the Salvation Army. The work of this organization was conspicuous. In Tulsa the local Corps co-operated with the various war movements and was especially active in min-

istering to the wants of men returning from training camps and abroad. It also co-operated with the Soldiers and Sailors Council in post-war work. On the return of the 111th Engineers, Salvation Army lassies served doughnuts and coffee to the men.

The Tulsa Corps was in charge of Adjutant Rosa Coblenz. Two of the members engaged in overseas service, Hirschel Jones and Clarence Rothenbach.

IX.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

Like the Jews of other cities, Tulsa Jewry was called upon by the Jewish Welfare Board to help in the welfare work among the Jewish boys at Camp Doniphan. The Jewish Welfare Board was to the Jewish youths in the service what the Knights of Columbus and the Y. M. C. A. were to the non-Jewish youths. The award of the Distinguished Service medal to Col. Harry Cutler, chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board, was the official recognition by the Government of the valuable service rendered by that organization in helping to win the war. When this Board called upon Rabbi Jacob B. Menkes of Temple Israel and Rabbi Morris Teller of the Congregation B'nai Emmunah to serve as religious secretaries of the camp they cheerfully consented to render this service to their country and to their fellow Jews. It was their duty to visit Camp Doniphan from time to time for the purpose of conducting religious services in the camp and to look after the well-being of the Jewish boys while there. The Jewish welfare board had a paid representative at the camp.

While in the Camp the Rabbi was not only the director of religious services, but was the consultant of the regular representative of the Jewish Welfare Board. The Jewish women of Tulsa contributed generously to the comforts of their men in camp by sending large consignments of edibles and reading matter. For the Jewish holidays all the Jewish boys were invited by the members of the Tulsa Jewish community to spend the holidays with them and through the efforts of the Rabbis and Emile Offenbacher and Mrs. Charles Douglas, arrangements were made with local families to billet them. As the leave of absence was too short to take advantage of this invitation, goodly sums of money were forwarded to the boys in camp for a holiday treat.

Members of the Jewish community of Tulsa were large contributors to all war funds and co-operated both financially and otherwise in the activities of the Soldiers and Sailors Council.

X.

PATRIOTIC COMFORTS COMMITTEE

The Patriotic Comforts Committee of Tulsa was organized in December, 1917, by Christian Scientists and was a branch of the Comforts Forwarding Committee of Boston, Massachusetts.

While this organization was not a part of the regular church activities, the work was carried on entirely by members of the Christian Science Church. The object of this work was to assist in the general war work by knitting for the soldiers and sailors and making garments for the children of war-stricken France and Belgium.

All the funds and materials used by this committee were furnished by Christian Scientists. The work was under the direct supervision of Mrs. W. H. Bagley, chairman, assisted by Mrs. Courtland L. Butler, secretary, and Mrs. H. H. Wrightsman, treasurer.

The work was carried on in groups or teams, and the captains of the various teams were as follows: Mrs. C. R. Adams, Mrs. Frank Franz, Mrs. Claude L. Hough, Mrs. Charles F. Noble, Mrs. W. W. Evans, Mrs. W. R. Miller and Mrs. S. J. Campbell.

Each team met at the home of the captain at least once each week, and sometimes oftener, and spent the day in making and knitting garments for war purposes. All of the garments were made from the official Red Cross patterns. The cutting of the garments was in charge of Mrs. John McLean.

From December, 1917, to April, 1919, the members of this committee knitted and shipped to the general headquarters in Boston 840 knitted articles and 2,454 other garments.

During the period of the war a Camp Welfare Fund was maintained by the Christian Scientists and $2,080.26 was forwarded for war relief through this fund. Mrs. S. J. Campbell of Tulsa was the State representative of the Camp Welfare Committee and spent much of her time in war work at Camp Doniphan.

XI.

BOY SCOUTS

Among the genuine patriotic services rendered by Tulsa during the World War, none were more faithfully or cheerfully performed than those contributed by the Tulsa Boy Scouts.

Their motto of one good deed a day might well have been changed to one of continuous devotion. In all war drives, at conventions, at meetings, at all functions of the Red Cross and kindred organizations, the Boy Scouts were the "handy men," ready at a moment's notice to perform any task assigned to them, individually or as a troop.

The Tulsa Scout Council, at the beginning of the war, numbered 324 active scouts in its fourteen troops. Each troop was connected with some church of the city, both as a troop and as a part of the church organization.

The following is a record of the organizations served and the service performed:

Fourth Liberty Loan: Distributed cards to show windows; distributed 1,000 posters; distributed 200 stickers on automobiles, and served as messengers for Liberty Loan Committee.

United War Work Campaign: Distributed 1,600 posters; performed six days' office work; distributed advertising matter for war train; distributed advertising matter for Irvin Cobb lecture; distributed literature for Private Peat lecture.

Red Cross: Worked two days at canteen; patrolled library two days; distributed posters; distributed slides for picture shows; served as gleaners and drove an automobile two days.

Young Women's Christian Association: Cleared a garden spot at Parthenia Park and distributed stickers on automobiles.

Young Men's Christian Association: Distributed cards for lecture; delivered cards and letters to pastors; furnished a bugler for shop meetings for four days and helped to take invoice.

City of Tulsa: Drove automobile one day for city nurse; patrolled flooded district for police department; assisted police in patroling streets for parade and worked on poor fund.

American Legion: Patrolled streets for parade; distributed posters to windows and stickers on automobiles.

Armenian Relief: Placed 150 posters in show windows.

Rotary Club: Collected old clothing.

Victory Loan Campaign: Had charge of all publicity for ten days, which included the placing of 850 large posters, 200 small posters and 1,000 stickers on automobiles. Furnished three boys for office work each day for ten days.

Federal Labor Bureau: Delivered letters to pastors.

Headquarters, Tulsa County Boy Scouts of America: Performed office work and served as messengers for the executive.

In addition to their war service the scouts assisted civic organizations in various campaigns.

From their headquarters at the Y. M. C. A. the Boy Scouts handled approximately 4,250 posters, 2,525 banners and 8,200 stickers.

Tulsa Scout Council Officers: H. L. Standeven, president;

C. E. Buchner, vice-president; O. S. Burkholder, vice-president; A. L. Farmer, vice-president; J. W. Robb, commissioner; F. E. Bossard, deputy commissioner; N. J. Bubser, treasurer; E. G. Cunningham, secretary; John M. Lindley, scout executive. The scoutmaster's council consisted of C. L. Eckle, president; J. M. Rainbolt, vice-president, and F. E. Bossard, secretary-treasurer.

Following is a list of scoutmasters and assistants: Troop 1, scoutmaster, W. E. LaForge, assistant, Glen LaForge; Troop 2, L. W. Olander, Mark Smith; Troop 3, H. W. Meyer, L. C. Cockrell; Troop 4, W. H. Murphy, Archie Goodman; Troop 5, Homer Hughes, Allen Howell; Troop 6, W. C. Garrett, Joe Badger; Troop 7, A. E. Butler, Charles Madden; Troop 8, G. W. Goumaz, Walter Raper; Troop 9, F. E. Bossard, no assistant; Troop 10, J. M. Rainbolt, C. D. Lockwood; Troop 11, B. F. Lawrence, no assistant; Troop 12, C. C. McCrary, no assistant; Troop 13, C. L. Eckle, C. M. Bosley; Troop 14, L. G. Hamilton, L. A. Banes.

XII.

HOME AND FARM DEMONSTRATION BUREAU

"Food will win the war," was the slogan of 1917 throughout the Agricultural Department of the United States Government.

The Oklahoma State Agricultural College and offices of the United States Department of Agriculture are located at Stillwater, Oklahoma, and each County has a branch office. The Tulsa County office was located in the courthouse in Tulsa and was known as the Farm Demonstration Office. Miss Jessie Shannon was Government supervisor of Home Economics in Tulsa County during the war.

The work of this office was to teach the people better methods of raising and marketing food products, how to preserve the food in the home for future use, and the use of wheat substitutes.

This work was done by means of organization throughout the County. In each rural schoolhouse meetings were held giving the people instruction on the planting and raising of food products.

The people responded cheerfully. In cold schoolhouses, with possibly the light of one or two lanterns, sixty or seventy people would gather, more than willing to do their part in helping to win the war.

Mrs. Minnette Hedges, county superintendent of schools, instructed her teachers to hold school on Saturdays during the winter and spring of 1918. This shortened the school term from three to six weeks, thereby enabling the older boys and girls to be at home early in the spring to assist in the planting of gar-

dens and to help gather the early fruits and vegetables. In this way they helped to carry out the Government's instructions in raising and canning one can of fruit and one can of vegetables for each day in every home for the coming year.

In Tulsa the Housewives League was organized in order to see that the State Pure Food Laws were observed, and to help regulate prices, weights and measures.

Meetings were held in the different school buildings of the city at which demonstrations and lessons were given in cooking and in the canning of fruits and vegetables. These meetings were well attended and proved to be very helpful.

Throughout the County the women responded nobly to the call for food conservation. In many homes housewives did more than the government asked of them in the way of saving food, using a very small amount of sugar or no sugar at all, also using other than wheat flour in order that the American Army might have the best of food.

The women of Tulsa County made an enviable record in the extent to which substitutes were used for wheat flour, meats and fats. By so doing they contributed their part to the 45,000,000 bushels of cereals, together with an equal amount of other foods which was sent abroad by the Government during the first year in which the United States was actually engaged in the World War.

Valuable assistance was rendered the Tulsa County Council of Defense by J. Larue Baker, at that time County Farm Demonstrator, in working out the plan of the Federal Government for excessive production during the war.

Increased production was stimulated by personal solicitation among farmers and the organization of boys' and girls' clubs. The marketing and distributing problems were solved through this agency.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Miscellaneous

I.

KNIGHTS OF LIBERTY

One of the first serious war problems of an internal nature to arise in Tulsa was that brought about by the establishment here of a sort of district headquarters for the Industrial Workers of the World.

They opened up rather elaborate headquarters on Archer Street, just off Main. Literature was scattered broadcast. Their objective seemed to be the organization of all oil field workers in the Mid-Continent field, for the purpose of paralyzing the oil industry, which at that time was most essential to the carrying on of the war.

They had already started strikes and other disturbances in the Louisiana fields and were openly threatening to disrupt the Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas territories.

About this time the home of J. Edgar Pew, a promient oil man, was dynamited. This act of violence aroused the citizenship to the necessity for prompt action.

The police department executed a carefully planned raid on I. W. W. headquarters early one evening. They seized a quantity of decidedly un-American and anti-war literature and arrested seventeen members of the order who happened to be present. This number included one or two officers of the local branch. No sooner had they been incarcerated on a technical charge of vagrancy than "outsiders" began to appear. They employed attorneys to defend their jailed compatriots and seemed to have plenty of funds.

The trial of the I. W. W's in the municipal court lasted several days, and was attended constantly by a crowd that packed the court room. On the evening of the last day the defendants were found guilty. The court assessed jail sentences against each of them, but suspended them on condition that the prisoners leave the city at once and never return. About dark that evening they were removed from the jail and placed in automobiles, to be taken to the city limits and sent on their way.

At the corner of Boston and Archer Streets, within a stone's throw of the I. W. W. headquarters, the police cars were halted

by a crowd of perhaps fifty men wearing black cowls and black masks. They were heavily armed. The police escorts were forced to leave the automobiles and turn over their weapons. The black-robed men worked quietly and quickly. They stood on the running boards of the cars, and there was a pistol at the head of every convicted I. W. W.

They drove to a lonely spot in the Osage Nation northwest of the city. The I. W. W's were forced to get out. A tree was selected. The lights of the cars furnished the illumination. One by one the I. W. W's were stripped to the waist, tied to the tree and flogged by the leader of the band. Hot tar was then applied to their backs and feathers thrown into it.

After all had been thus treated they were told to head away from town and never to return. They scurried through barbed wire fences and undergrowth, while pistol and rifle shots whizzed over their heads.

During the whipping ceremony the masked individuals referred to themselves as "Knights of Liberty." By this name they were known ever afterward. The story of their action was wired throughout the Nation and shortly other bands of "Knights of Liberty" began to spring up at widely scattered points.

The identity of the members of this strange organization never became known although some months later a large number of anonymous pamphlets were scattered about Tulsa. They contained a tirade against the treatment that had been accorded the I. W. W's and gave what purported to be a partial list of the leading lights in "The Knights of Liberty."

The Knights never appeared in public again excepting toward the close of the Fifth Liberty Loan campaign, when they marched silently down the street early one evening, bearing banners that warned Liberty Loan "slackers" to "get busy." The loan campaign went over the top within twenty-four hours.

II.

IMPERIAL BELGIAN COMMISSION

One of the memorable events of the war was the official visit to Tulsa of the Imperial Belgian Commission. This body consisted of men high in the counsels of King Albert, who had been sent to America to portray an intimate picture of the horrors and destruction attending Prussian warfare in Belgium and to express to the American people the gratitude of the Belgians for the splendid relief work being done in their country by the American mission.

In this work, as in all other war measures, Tulsa had lived up to her best traditions. A sum of money, sufficient to maintain a small commune in Belgium, had been subscribed by Tulsa citizens. Women of the city had worked tirelessly for months in the cause of Belgian relief. It was fitting, therefore, that to Tulsa should fall the honor of entertaining this distinguished delegation in Oklahoma.

German atrocities had shocked the American public to the core. The heart of Tulsa, in common with all America, went out to Belgium whose small army in August, 1914, had halted the mighty invading forces of the German kaiser. This respite had enabled France and Great Britain to mobilize their forces sufficiently to withstand the onslaught of the German hordes and save Paris from early capture.

In reprisal for this service to the Entente Allies and to the world, Belgium had suffered robbery, arson, rapine and death. Tragedy had succeeded tragedy until the word Belgium became a synonym for martyrdom.

The visit of this special commission to Tulsa fell on July 21st, 1917, the anniversary of Belgian independence. The order in which Tulsa County drafted men were to report had just been fixed by the War Department and the spirit of patriotism ran high. The city was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

Assisting Tulsa in the entertainment were Governor R. L. Williams, Bishop Meerscheart, Chief Bacon Rind of the Osage Nation, and a number of Catholic priests from nearby towns and cities who were Belgian subjects.

The Belgian Imperial Commission proper consisted of Baron Moncheur, diplomat; Lieutenant-General Leclercq, chief of the Belgian Military Commission to the United States; Major Ostereith, First Regiment of Guides, Belgian Army, and Lieutenant Count d'Ursel, Second Regiment of Guides, Belgian Army.

Accompanying these were Hugh Gibson, secretary of the

embassy; Captain T. C. Cook, U. S. A., military aide to General Leclerq; James G. Whitley of the Belgian Legation; D. W. Fisher, Department of State; Thornton Smith of the Associated Press; aides and orderlies.

The visitors were met at their special train at 9 a. m. and a parade was formed which toured the business district of the city, following which a reception was held at the Hotel Tulsa, where hundreds of citizens were presented to the visitors. At 11 o'clock the guests were shown over the city by special hosts appointed for that purpose, this tour ending at the Country Club, where the visitors were entertained at luncheon by that organization. In the afternoon more than three thousand people assembled at Convention Hall, where the following program was carried out:

Call to order, President R. M. McFarlin of the Chamber of Commerce; organ selection, Miss Lynette Kimmons; invocation, Rev. L. S. Barton; address of welcome to Oklahoma, Governor R. L. Williams; address of welcome to Tulsa, H. H. Rogers; presentation of flowers by quartette of children; address, Miss Mary Jane Bennett; address, Baron Moncheur; address, General Leclercq; address, Bishop Meerscheart; address, Senator R. L. Davidson; song, led by Ora Lightner Frost; "Star Spangled Banner."

The reception and entertainment of the visitors was a marked success and the visit of the distinguished mission greatly enjoyed both by the city's guests and by Tulsa people generally.

III.

DETENTION CAMP

A striking result of the organization of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense was the establishment in Tulsa during the war of a Detention Camp. This was purely a war measure whereby the morale and health of soldiers might be protected and advanced.

The detention camp was established at First and Elgin streets in five buildings, three of which were devoted to white patients and two to colored.

The camp was guarded day and night by members of the Home Guard, commanded by Captain Rooney. The meals were served by these officers, who also looked after the comfort of the internes. A committee appointed by the County Council of Defense visited the camp daily.

At a meeting of physicians held on August 31, 1918, to discuss the situation and to determine the best method of treating those persons who were already in custody the following physi-

cians were present: Doctors Flynn, R. W. Smith, E. L. Cohenour, T. M. Hasking, J. W. Rogers, J. W. Childs, H. W. Ford, F. M. Boso, C. A. Dillon, Fred Y. Cronk, H. C. Childs, P. A. Mangan, D. C. Cosby, W. H. Chase, L. E. Rhodes, Dr. T. B. Coulter, H. H. Gessler, Beesley, McDougal and A. H. Felt.

A board was elected to handle the matter. Dr. T. B. Coulter was selected chief of clinic, together with R. W. Smith, Dr. W. W. Beesley, Dr. Cohenour, Dr. J. W. Rogers and Dr. F. M. Boso, to formulate a plan for treating these persons and to recommend or pass upon each case with reference to parole or a discharge from the said apartments.

A total of 256 patients were received and treated at the camp. A rigid watch was kept to prevent the escape of the inmates. Some of the patients after being discharged went to munitions camps for employment.

J. Burr Gibbons, D. C. Rose and H. W. Kiskaddon constituted the committee appointed by the County Council to visit and inspect the Detention Camp and report on their findings.

IV.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

Americans during the World War were forced to combat enemies at home as well as abroad. One of the most vicious of these was an epidemic of Spanish Influenza, or the "Flu" as it was commonly called. The ravages of this disease not only caused many deaths in civilian and military life but hampered seriously the war drives which were being conducted during its prevalence.

A State order closed all schools and public halls. Moving picture shows were not permitted to operate and, notwithstanding the cold weather, the street cars in many cities and towns were run with every second window open.

Tulsa, however, anticipated action by the State Director of Public Health. Rigid quarantine restrictions were placed in effect by the city and an emergency hospital established which perhaps had no equal in the State.

On October 2, 1918, a special meeting of the Tulsa County Council of National Defense was called to discuss the epidemic and provide ways and means of combatting the disease. A close co-operation with the city Government was decided upon. Mayor Charles H. Hubbard issued a proclamation closing all theaters, schools, churches and places of public gatherings, also prohibiting all public gatherings with the exception of meetings to further the sale of the Fourth Liberty Loan, the order becoming effective on October 8. The quarantine lasted until October 26. A care-

ful survey was made of the city and the outskirts of Tulsa. Undertaking companies were instructed to place their ambulances at the disposal of the city and motor sales and taxicab companies and private owners of cars were notified to place such vehicles at the orders of Red Cross nurses on official business. The County Council created a Vigilance Committee which was to be recruited by an Executive Committee consisting of E. E. Oberholtzer, chairman; A. M. Welch, Dr. J. M. Temples, Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey and Capt. L. F. J. Rooney.

Labor Unions were permitted to hold meetings of their committees only.

The Detention Camp at the corner of First and Elgin Streets was converted into an Emergency Hospital, where from October 8th until November 12th, 260 patients were admitted and treated. Mrs. Coleman of the Red Cross was placed in charge of the hospital temporarily and was succeeded by Mrs. Kate B. Scott and later by Mrs. I. D. Brown as superintendent. Mrs. H. E. Cary, volunteer worker, was placed in charge of the business department as aide to the Mayor. Three sections were devoted to white patients and on October 10th the colored wards were opened.

Dr. Fred S. Clinton was appointed supervising physician. Dr. Charles B. Wickham was superintendent and physician in charge of the colored section.

The official list shows the following physicians who aided the city in this emergency: Doctors Burdick, Spitz, Kimball, Beasley, Henderson, Mayginnis, Boso, Hendershot, Clinton, Childs, Watkins, Lannaman, O'Hern, Rogers, Murray, Johnson, Lynn, Ford, Gilbert, McVickers, Coulter, Case, Haskins, Nichols, and Kimmons.

The following teachers and dieticians in the public schools performed from one to fourteen days' volunteer service: Miss Katherine Yeager, Miss Sadie Lee Orr, Miss Gallagher, Miss Mattie Lamb, Miss Calloway, Mrs. Pate, Miss Towler, Miss Jennie Butler, Miss Mabel Messner, Miss Zoe Tabor, Miss Wallace, Miss Inez Hughlett, Mrs. McLeod, Miss Sterling, Miss Olive Westbrook, Miss Monetta Hucksbay, Miss Grace Ellsworth, Miss Ethel Allen, Miss Babcock, Miss Gregg and Mrs. Henderson.

The following were chairmen of official committees: Emergency Hospital Committee, Mayor Charles H. Hubbard; Transportation Committee, Captain Rooney; Investigation Committee, E. E. Oberholtzer; First Aid Committee, Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey; Press and Education Committee, Dr. J. M. Temples.

Notwithstanding the rapid spread of the disease before the Emergency Hospital was opened, only twenty deaths resulted to inmates of this institution.

V.

STUNTS

The work of the Stunts Committee will long be remembered as the most spectacular chapter in local history during the war. Interest in all drives was both heightened and sustained by these innovations, which added zest to the work of the campaign committee. The novelties were for the most part the creations of Ralph Woods, the head of the committee and the man especially charged with all arrangements. These stunts were of particular value to Red Cross campaigns and through them at least $20,000 was secured which otherwise would not have been forthcoming.

During the Second Liberty Bond campaign the famous war gambling game was started with Ralph Woods as the champion gambler of the Middle West. A truck was placed in the center of Main Street. This was mounted by a roulette wheel and a case of paddles. Chances were sold at one dollar each on $50 and $100 bonds. When fifty or one hundred chances were sold a $50 or $100 bond was raffled, going to the person holding the lucky number. Par value only was asked, no bonds being sold to the highest bidder. In a single day $28,000 worth of Liberty Bonds were sold from the truck.

In the Third Bond Issue a booth was erected in the lobby of the Hotel Tulsa where the same system of raffling $50 and $100 bonds continued. In addition to this, however, bonds of $1000 and $10,000 denominations were raffled at $10 and $100 a chance respectively. This netted $98,000 in the Third Liberty Loan campaign.

The first $1000 bond raffled was won by E. W. Sinclair, who immediately donated it to the Tulsa County Chapter of the Red Cross. The first $10,000 bond offered was split between the last two numbers left in the drawing. A. L. Farmer won $5,000 of this and donated it to the Red Cross. A pooled chance held by employes of the American National Bank drew the remaining $5,000.

In the contest for the third $10,000 bond forty-seven of the one hundred chances were purchased for the Red Cross by public spirited citizens. Frank A. Gillespie won the remaining $5,000 and presented it to the Junior Red Cross.

In other raffles in the Tulsa Hotel lobby for the benefit of the Red Cross everything was offered from a piece of Red Cross veil to a thoroughbred Kentucky horse, all donated by citizens. An officer of the Producers Oil Company gave a horse that

brought in $2400. George Bales donated a pony that netted $600. One piece of Red Cross veil brought $150, while an apple pie sold for $700.

These raffles netted a total exceeding $100,000. One of the most spectacular of all performances offered to induce contributions was the "Over the Top" act staged by the Tulsa Hook and Ladder Company. In the course of the Red Cross drive in May, 1918, in the presence of 5,000 people the firemen ran an extension ladder over the roof of the five-story Bliss Building on Third and Main Streets. A fireman started at the bottom rung and ascended a step every time the crowd donated $10. The money came so fast it could not be counted and the fireman went over the top and down again without pausing. This netted the fund $1500, the ascents becoming a continuous performance.

A highly exiciting and most realistic sham battle was staged during this drive by the Home Guard. The companies alternately fired, advanced and fell, to rise and fire in rapid succession. Ambulances and Red Cross stretchers bore away the dead and wounded. No collection was taken, the act being designed to attract attention to the campaign.

During all the war drives employees of the oil companies made large collections with their jazz band. In the big Red Cross drive these processions made repeated tours of the business section of the city. Preceding the band an extended American flag, measuring twenty by thirty feet, was borne by young women who made stops on the sidewalks directly under the windows of the large office buildings. At each stop the band played and the occupants of the offices showered coins and bills into the flag, $5,000 being collected for the Red Cross in this manner.

During one of the drives choice vaudeville acts were taken to the neighboring towns where performances were given gratis. Acrobats, sleight-of-hand performers, songsters, banjo artists and other attractions were furnished by William Smith, familiarly known as "Bill" Smith, owner of the Empress Theatre. The performers were taken to the outside districts in cars and did their turns ahead of the four-minute speakers on the programs.

The semaphore system, installed in the business district during the Red Cross drive, was a financial winner. Warning posts stationed at temporary railroad crossings near the Red Cross booths bore the admonition, "Stop, Look, Loosen." And the crowds did.

In June, 1918, Charles F. Pratt of Islam Temple, San Francisco, started on a tour of the country with a fifty-pound sack of flour to be bid in by the various Shrine organizations of

the Nation, the proceeds to be donated to the Red Cross. The Shrine at Butte, Montana, immediately purchased the sack of flour for $7,500, celebrated their achievements and started it on its journey confident that they had made a record in the flour market. But Pratt had to pass through Tulsa "enroute" to any place of importance and at the urgent request of local Shriners he consented to the public sale of the flour in the lobby of the Hotel Tulsa. Henry Greis, Earl Sinclair, Roger Kemp, Harry Rogers, "Jim" Chapman and a few other Tulsans became interested and entered the market, with the result that the exchequer of the local Red Cross Chapter was swelled to the amount of $51,000 and Adkar Temple was the proud possessor of the famous sack of flour for nearly a week.

Various other stunts were put on by J. Burr Gibbons during the war drives.

One of these, conducted during the Third Liberty Loan campaign, brought the subject of Liberty Bonds intimately into 2,000 homes in Tulsa. This was a contest in the public schools in which that number of pupils participated. The schools were divided into three divisions, one for the High School and the other for graded schools. Prizes were offered for the best essay of not to exceed three hundred words on "Why it is necessary to put over the Third Liberty Loan?" Three $50 Liberty Bonds went to the classes producing the best works; War Savings Stamps prizes accompanied the second and third awards and ten $1 prizes in Thrift Stamps went to each division. Parents were consulted in the preparation of these essays which brought the campaign solidly to the attention of the community.

In the May, 1918, Red Cross campaign a window trimming contest was a constant reminder of the drive to the public. For the best patriotically dressed show window, which was to remain undisturbed for one week, a $50 Liberty Bond was given. The second prize was $25 in War Savings Stamps and the third was $10 in War Savings Stamps.

In the same Red Cross campaign the "No Man's Land" act was scheduled. A 100-foot sign was displayed at the corner of Third and Main Streets. At the extreme right was a wounded American lying near the German trenches at the extremity of "No Man's Land," which occupied the center of the board. At the extreme left was Tulsa from which a Red Cross ambulance was starting and traveling such distances as were represented by the amount subscribed to the fund day by day, the quota of $180,000 being on the spot where the wounded soldier lay. Contributions came so fast that the ambulance passed the $180,000

mark and went far into the enemy's camp with a total subscription of $325,000.

"To Hell with the Kaiser" was another popular stunt. This was designed to aid the War Savings Stamps call for $1,500,000. American soldiers at the extreme left were supposed to advance with each $500,000 total subscriptions, charging the German Kaiser, who fell into the infernal regions with the reaching of the goal by the Tulsa Yankees.

The ingenuity of both Woods and Gibbons was taxed to the limit in the United War Work drive, when, in the face of the signing of the armistice, the adoption of extraordinary measures became imperative for the success of the campaign.

"The Road to Berlin" was one of the most unique of the stunts put on by the publicity committee. Main and Third Streets were transformed into the western front and embraced that territory lying between the front line of the Allied Armies and Potsdam Palace, the Kaiser's abode in Berlin, with Metz almost in reach. Good roads posts lined Main Street from the Frisco station to Sixth and on Third Street from Denver to Detroit. The Russian battlefront was comprised in the space between Detroit and Main on Third Street. Every good road sign indicated a German town on the road to Victory. It required from $25,000 to $50,000 of the city's quota in this drive to advance the allied armies from one post to the next. On one sign were the words: "The Road to Berlin; $25,000 takes our boys to Metz. Five miles to Metz." Every night a fifty foot red arrow indicated the amount raised during the day. When the final day's total was added the Allies had charged well into the enemy's domain.

The carnival which was billed during the United War Work campaign as a "studendous aggregation of monstrosities," netted $1200 at a twenty-five cent admission fee. Bank presidents, however, were taxed $5 and others in proportion where the spectators did not come under the head of general admission.

The grand pageant that celebrated the signing of the armistice while "boosting" the United War Work Campaign was the finale to the "stunt" program and carried a direct appeal to the people. Mothers and fathers of soldiers either in camps in this country or overseas rejoicing in the thought of seeing their boys back home safe, joined in the parade with all the enthusiasm of youth, making the occasion one long to be remembered.

The organization of the parade was as follows: First division: National colors with guard, band, officials, mothers of soldiers, fathers of soldiers, workers of the allied drive, members

of the Red Cross followed by Red Cross nurses and the Apollo Club.

Second division: Y. M. C. A., Jewish Welfare workers and Knights of Columbus, with insignia, walking abreast; banner, "We Are the Little Things That Help the Boys," followed by representations of Jimmy Pipe, Old Bull, Duke Camel, Lady Fatima and a letter to John J. Tulsa, Somewhere in France.

Third division: Hearts of the World—young women in costume representing Belgium, France, England, Italy and America.

Fourth division: Y. M. C. A. war camp community service, American Library Association, members of the Salvation Army preceded by their own band and a float featuring doughnuts and apple pies which this organization made famous on the front in France, the doughnuts finding a ready market at one dollar apiece.

CHAPTER NINE

Post-War Activities

I.

AMERICAN LEGION

The American Legion, the National Association of the World War Veterans, had its incipiency on foreign soil. It was at a caucus held in Paris, March 15th, 16th, 17th, of 1919, that steps were first taken to effect a preliminary organization, the name American Legion being tentatively adopted. Prior to that time Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who had been mainly responsible for the calling of the meeting in the French capital, left France for the United States to arrange a similar caucus to be held in St. Louis, May 8th, 9th and 10th of the same year. Twelve hundred men, representing every branch of the service and every section of the country, attended this meeting, which was characterized by notable enthusiasm and sincerity of purpose. Early in the session it became evident that a veterans' association of the World War was soon to be an established fact. The name American Legion was definitely adopted, a temporary constitution was drafted and the guidance of the organization was entrusted to an executive committee until permanent officers should be elected at a convention to be held at Minneapolis in November.

Henry D. Lindsley, who served as chairman of the caucus, was made chairman of the Executive Committee; Eric Foster Wood was its Secretary; General Roy Hoffman of Oklahoma City was selected as a member of the Executive Committee. Temporary headquarters have been established at 19 West 44th Street, New York City.

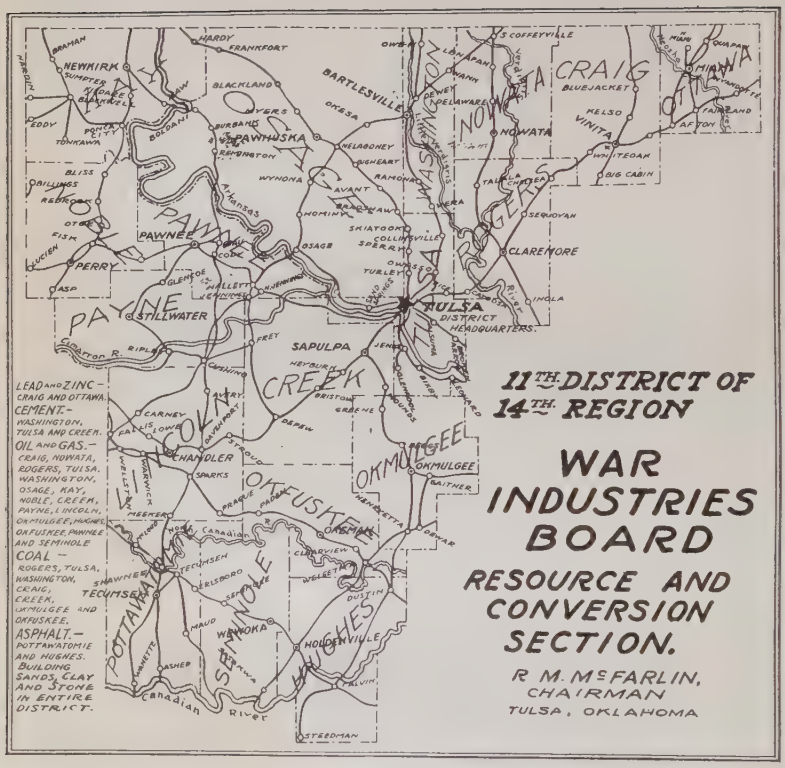
The history of the American Legion in Oklahoma commenced some time between the Paris caucus and the meeting in St. Louis. About the middle of April, 1919, the Adjutant General of the State called together a few representative men and with their aid effected a temporary State organization, with Ross Lillard of Oklahoma City, chairman, and F. W. Fisher, secretary. Immediately succeeding this forward step a call was issued for a State caucus to be held in Oklahoma City on May 3d for the purpose of perfecting the State organization and electing delegates to the St. Louis caucus. Letters were sent out by the chairman to well-known ex-service men in each community

CORP. HORACE H. HAGAN, Post Commander Joe Carson Post, American Legion Post No. 1, State of Oklahoma; Corporal Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Rosecrans, Calif.; Four-Minute-Man.

LIEUT. RALPH H. BERRY, Post Adjutant Joe Carson Post, American Legion.

CAPT. JOHN ROGERS, Post Vice Commander Joe Carson Post, American Legion.

CHAPLAIN L. C. MURRAY, Chaplain Joe Carson Post, American Legion.


11TH DISTRICT OF
14TH REGION
WAR
INDUSTRIES
BOARD
RESOURCE AND
CONVERSION
SECTION.
R. M. McFARLIN,
CHAIRMAN
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
LEAD AND ZINC - CRAIG AND OTTAWA.
CEMENT.- WASHINGTON, TULSA AND CREEK.
OIL AND GAS.- CRAIG, NOWATA, ROGERS, TULSA, WASHINGTON, OSAGE, KAY, NOBLE, CREEK, PAYNE, LINCOLN, OKMULGEE, HUGHES, OKFUSKEE, PAWNEE AND SEMINOLE
COAL - ROGERS, TULSA, WASHINGTON, CRAIG, CREEK, OKMULGEE AND OKFUSKEE.
ASPHALT.- POTTAWATOMIE AND HUGHES.
BUILDING SANDS, CLAY AND STONE IN ENTIRE DISTRICT.
TULSA
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.
PAWNEE
STILLWATER
SAPULPA
CHANDLER
OKMULGEE
CLAREMORE
NOWATA
VINITA
BARTLESVILLE
PAWHUSKA
PERRY
SEMINOLE
WEWOKA
HOLDENVILLE
CRAIG
ROGERS
WASHINGTON
OTTAWA
PAYNE
LINCOLN
CREEK
OKFUSKEE
HUGHES
POTTAWATOMIE
Canadian River
Arkansas

urging them to call local meetings for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Oklahoma City caucus. At such a meeting held in Tulsa on April 24th, Lee Daniel, who had recently returned from the front, was elected temporary chairman, and Thomas J. Shea, temporary secretary. The following delegates were selected: Alva J. Niles, Lee Daniels, H. W. Fulger, H. H. Hagan, C. E. Wheeler, G. F. A. Brien, John Rogers, Paul R. Brown, N. A. Thompson, P. A. Fox, W. O. Tyler, David Weinstein, A. M. Bailey, Thomas F. Shea, L. N. Stroud, H. L. Halley, William Viner, A. L. Carmichael, Robert Evans and Charles Casey. The sixteen delegates from Tulsa who arrived in Oklahoma City on May 4th comprised the largest single delegation from any County in the State. Throughout the session of the State Convention the Tulsa spirit was constantly in evidence. Lee Daniel, chairman of the delegation, was unanimously elected permanent vice president of the State organization. Horace H. Hagan of Tulsa was selected to represent the First Congressional District on the State Executive Committee.

At the St. Louis caucus Oklahoma's delegation of twenty-three included the following Tulsans: Alva J. Niles, Lee Daniel, Ralph H. Berry, N. A. Thompson, Thomas J. Shea, Horace H. Hagan, William Viner, Philip A. Fox and Howard W. Meyer.

As a result of the stimulating session at St. Louis, the temporary officers of the Tulsa post proceeded immediately to perfect their own organization. A meeting was called for May 21st for the purpose of selecting a name for the post and electing permanent officers.

By a unanimous vote the local unit was designated as Joe Carson Post, in honor of a Tulsa hero who made the supreme sacrifice on the fields of France. The community had known Joe Carson both as a schoolboy and as a popular young business man. Characteristic cheerfulness had endeared him to thousands of its citizens.

At the meeting on May 21st the following permanent officers for the local Post were elected:

Post Commander, Horace H. Hagan; Post Vice-Commander, John Rogers; Post Adjutant, R. H. Berry; Post Finance Officer, Virgil Jones; Post Historian, William R. Meyer; Post Chaplain, L. C. Murray.

William Viner has since been elected treasurer to succeed Virgil Jones, resigned.

To these officers there was later added an executive committee consisting of the Post Commander, the Post Adjutant and John Rogers, Dr. W. Albert Cook, Thomas D. Lyons, N. A. Thompson, Alva J. Niles, William Viner and Glenn Condon.

To August 1, 1919, the greatest achievements of the Joe

Carson Post were the membership campaign and the reception tendered the 111th Engineers.

The membership campaign on June 7th was ably directed by Glenn Condon, a former managing editor of the Tulsa World. Howard Meyer and B. F. Noyes were in charges of signs and posters; William Viner served as special auditor for the campaign, and Philip A. Fox directed the young women workers whose efforts netted several hundred applications.

Captain Daley of the Oklahoma Guard, and N. A. Thompson, employment secretary of the Y. M. C. A., each secured approximately one hundred memberships. In the evening a team of Legion workers was stationed at each theater in the city. The captains of these teams were: R. H. Berry, Harry Halley, Thomas D. Lyons, Glenn Condon, Alva J. Niles, Gerald O'Brien, John Rogers, Lee Daniel and S. E. Dunn. Keen rivalry was manifested in this membership contest, the honor for the largest number of new members secured going to the team of R. H. Berry with that of S. E. Dunn ranking second. As a result of the day's campaign, twelve hundred new members were added to the roll of the local Post. With a membership in excess of fifteen hundred the Tulsa unit immediately became the largest and most active Post in the State. In recognition of this fact the first charter in Oklahoma was issued Joe Carson Post.

The reception to the 111th Engineers, of which Company D was a Tulsa unit, was entirely under the auspices of Joe Carson Post, and proved to be the greatest gala event in Tulsa history.

The local post co-operated with the War Camp Community Service in its endeavor to find employment for returned service men. Headquarters were established at the Red Cross canteen at the Frisco station. Thomas J. Shea was made State employment officer of the Legion and representative of the local Post at the canteen. Due to his efforts and to those of J. W. Crays, the War Camp Community representative, who was also a member of Joe Carson Post, the American Legion made a creditable record in the vital matter of re-employment.

The citizenship of Tulsa has at all times manifested a keen sympathetic interest in the progress of Joe Carson Post. The Chamber of Commerce placed its auditorium at the disposal of the Post for meetings; city officials unfailingly lent their hearty co-operation and responded cordially to suggestions made to them by Post officers, and the city press has been more than generous in its attitude toward the organization.

Joe Carson Post is by no means the only Post of the American Legion in Tulsa County. There is a flourishing Post at Collinsville and Sand Springs has completed an organization.

Horace H. Hagan, commander of Joe Carson Post, was a member of the general committee which formulated the constitution of the American Legion. The purposes of the organization are thus set forth in the preamble to this document:

"For Good and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to further and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and Nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

II.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS COUNCIL

The Armistice came with its double celebration on Nov. 7th as well as on the 11th by reason of the false report. Tulsa went the limit on both occasions, and her loyal support during the war was not greater than her joy at the ending of the conflict.

"Honorable discharge" were the two words most often used by service men and the ones at home. Non-essential units were first released from the camps, mainly those men who had been the shortest time in service, but January 1st saw the boys coming home from all parts of the world and immediately the need of some large and co-operative effort in their behalf became evident.

Colonel Clarence B. Douglas, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and C. E. Buchner, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, called together the leaders of all active organizations in the city that wished to participate in the work and these constituted a permanent body of advisors. The following is a list of the organizations and their representatives at the time of their best work: City Administration, M. J. McNulty; County Commissioners, Lewis Cline; Chamber of Commerce, Colonel Clarence B. Douglas; Young Men's Christian Association, C. E. Buchner; Knights of Columbus, R. H. Siegfried; Jewish Welfare Board, J. B. Menkes; Federal and State Employment Service, W. J. Squire; Tulsa Trades Council; A. L. Berry; Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. A. W. Roth; Council of Defense, J. Burr Gibbons; Red Cross, E. R. Kemp; Ministerial Alliance, L. C. Murray; Rotary Club, Alf Heggem; Lyons Club, W. C. Steger; Kiwanis Club, John Woodard; Advertising Club, L. E. Abbott; City Club, W. O. Buck; Salvation Army, Adjutant Coblenz; County Farm Demonstrator, J. F. Malone; Federal Boys Working Reserve, A. L. Farmer; Colored Soldiers Service Council, Barney Cleaver; American Legion, Horace H. Hagan; War Camp Community Service, J. W. Crays.

Colonel Clarence B. Douglas was chosen president and C. E. Buchner, secretary of the organization which was known as the S. and S. Council. Permanent headquarters was established at the Y. M. C. A. Building at Fourth and Cincinnati Streets, and that organization immediately chose a man to assume responsibility for that work alone. The man selected was N. A. Thompson, who was then in Camp Logan, Texas, where he had been training in the one-pound gun platoon, Headquarters Company of the 57th U. S. Infantry for eight months. The Government

granted a request for his discharge and by January 12th the Department was in full operation.

A two days' conference was held by the active welfare workers when all phases of the situation were discussed in order that a program might be adopted which would meet the needs of the returning soldier. It was called a reconstruction program and later experiences proved it to be very adequate.

The Council decided that all agencies should work subject to the advice of that body, thus eliminating duplication. The work was classified and assigned to the various organizations represented.

All cases involving finances were referred to the Home Service Section of the Red Cross and that this branch adjusted these matters effectively is shown by the report of the Red Cross elsewhere in this volume. The returned soldier's need of meals was quickly and efficiently handled by the Red Cross canteen at the Frisco station, which was open at all times and always ready to welcome incoming service men or those passing through the city. All temporary meals were furnished by the canteen, while the Home Service Section vouched for soldiers' meals until their first pay day. All matters pertaining to insurance, allotments, back pay, bonus and additional travel pay were expedited in large volume.

The Red Cross often guaranteed the room rent of employed soldiers, but the greatest volume of work of this kind was handled through the Y. M. C. A. with its large dormitory, its list of outside rooms, where Tulsa residents were willing to run a personal risk of losing their rentals, and the sixteen beds in the Soldiers' Free Barracks. There were additional free beds in the K. of C. Hall at the corner of Fifth and Boulder Streets.

The Council's greatest pride is the manner in which the employment of returned soldiers was handled. Immediately after the need became evident the Federal-State Employment Bureau, then under the leadership of Carl Lee, and later under that of W. J. Squire, came forward to meet the demand. Every employer was made to understand that he was expected to take back the soldier he had formerly employed, and in every case there was a ready response. This plan provided for the majority of the boys who returned, but the few who had no positions to return to and the large number of new soldiers coming to Tulsa had to be supplied.

The boys who left the city so advertised its merits that two men came in to establish themselves to every one of the old men who left.

With employers retaining the men who worked for them during the war, at the same time re-employing ex-service men, the

task confronting those in charge of this work became enormous.

The Council then endorsed the Y. M. C. A. as a branch of the Federal-State Employment Bureau, and hand in hand the two fought a winning battle. No definite record of the number of soldiers placed by the Federal-State Bureau has been kept, but the boys supplied with places through the Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau increased in number from 91 in January to 510 during July, 1919, a total of 1,867 being placed during the first seven months of the year. Crediting the Federal-State Bureau with an equal number brings the total to 4,000 returned soldiers given employment in Tulsa. Through the co-operation of these agencies employment conditions in this city have been exceptionally good.

Besides serving as headquarters for returned soldiers, the Y. M. C. A. as a representative of the Soldiers and Sailors Council assumed the responsibility of looking after the general comfort of the returning soldier. Besides free beds for transient soldiers, and rooms furnished free and on credit, thousands of boys enjoyed the shower baths and swimming pool which were available at all times, not only to soldiers in uniform, but to the soldier discharged from the army. During the first seven months of the year no less than 10,000 free baths and plunges in the pool were given to returned soldiers. Six months' free membership has been given to every discharged soldier. At the expiration of that period, it was left to the discretion of the soldier whether or not he renewed his membership.

Writing material by the tens of thousands of sheets was supplied the boys and the lobby of the Y. M. C. A. was filled at all times with unemployed soldiers who were waiting for positions. A large number of social affairs were planned for the boys and private parties were scheduled during the week; the Sunday afternoon social hour, however, was the most popular of the week's events. Thousands of free admission tickets were given to the boys by managers of Tulsa theaters. Two thousand and two hundred free applications were made for the $60 bonus and 450 applications for additional travel pay. Three hundred and twenty sets of affidavits were made for relatives to secure the discharge of soldiers from service. Free laundry work and pressing was given to a large number of soldiers through the courtesy of local cleaning and pressing establishments. Information regarding free farms and vocational education was always available at headquarters. Free notary service was always at the disposition of the returned soldier, but the encouragement and inspiration received by every soldier who entered the Association building was the most valuable service rendered.

About the first of May a new and important step was taken by the Association in putting into the field a returned soldier

by the name of S. F. Coen, who for eighteen months fought in the front line trenches with the Canadian Army. He was discharged and sent home, afterwards returning to France in Y. M. C. A. war work. He spent his entire time on the streets of Tulsa, in rooming houses and in meeting trains at the various stations. Through his efforts the city was cleared of loafers and "moochers." His keen sympathy soon won for him the friendship of the returned soldier, and his knowledge of human nature, combined with a rare tact, enabled him to work in perfect harmony with the various agencies.

The following report for the month of June will convey an excellent idea of the amount of service rendered by the Association:

The Soldiers and Sailors Council of the Y. M. C. A. received from the Government the franking privilege in recognition of the efficiency of the work done by this Department in securing employment for the returned soldier.

This Department assisted the American Legion during their membership drive by securing 150 members. It also assisted in the entertainment of the 111th Engineers, issuing 700 theater tickets, 475 baths, 445 swims, 125 free rides, by furnishing water to a train load of soldiers and by entertaining the officers at the Y. M. C. A.

This department aided in the Salvation Army Campaign, raising $400 through the efforts of its team. It also aided in the Armenian-Syrian Relief Drive, raising $300.

It investigated the peach and grain harvests with a view of furnishing employment to soldiers.

The 22 free beds maintained by the Department were occupied 660 times—480 at the Y. M. C. A. and 180 at the K. of C. Hall.

One hundred and fifty-five emergency cases were attended.

Fourteen calls were made at the County jail with 60 magazines distributed.

Thirty calls were made at the city jail with 100 magazines distributed.

Fifty calls were made at the Federal Employment Bureau.

Five calls were made at the K. of C. Hall.

One hundred and fifteen soldiers were sent to the Red Cross for financial help.

One hundred and thirty-five soldiers were sent to the Red Cross canteen for meals.

Five soldiers were furnished with affidavits for discharge.

Nine soldiers' relatives were given advice.

Nine hundred soldiers were given free tickets to theaters.

Sixty-five soldiers were given free tickets to ball games.

Six social functions were held for soldiers.

Twenty soldiers were taken to dinner through the churches.

One hundred and forty soldiers were given social engagements.

Seventeen free blanks were filled out for soldiers—applications for the $60 bonus.

Two hundred and thirty blanks were filled out for soldiers—applications for additional mileage.

Fifteen soldiers were given information regarding Secretary Lane's farm land proposition to returned soldiers, and cards were placed in their hands to send in to Congress.

Forty-three soldiers were given "sick and relief" aid.

Two hundred and ten trains were met.

One hundred and fifteen firms were called on regarding employment.

One thousand and three hundred soldiers were interviewed on the street and referred to the Soldiers and Sailors Headquarters at the Y. M. C. A.

Five soldiers were given free passage to harvest fields.

One thousand four hundred and fifty soldiers were interviewed in the Y. M. C. A. Building and were given aid.

Thirteen soldiers were advised on vocational educational education.

One thousand and ninety-five free baths were given to soldiers.

One thousand and twenty free swims were given to soldiers.

One hundred and twenty-five soldiers were given free rides over the city.

EMPLOYMENT.

	Applicants	Placed
Returned Tulsa soldiers	79	66
Other returned soldiers	278	231
Displaced Tulsa men	75	57
New men	125	86
Total	557	440

During the summer of 1919 two more agencies were added to the Soldiers and Sailors Council—the War Camp Community Service and the American Legion. The War Camp Community Service placed a representative in this city and a full time paid Secretary in the field. The secretary, J. W. Crays, a returned soldier, spent the greater part of his time in soliciting firms of the city for employment for returned soldiers. The co-operation of that branch of welfare work was invaluable to the success of the Council's work.

The American Legion was next organized and T. J. Shea, a paid secretary, was placed in the field by the Legion. He began immediately to take up the problems of the returned soldier in a very specific manner, seeing a soldier's needs from the standpoint of a soldier and supporting the Council in its various endeavors.

As a final and conclusive proof of the efficient work of the Tulsa Soldiers and Sailors Council the organization refers with pride to the statement made by Lieutenant Ayers of Washington, D. C., who was sent by the Government to inspect the work being done for soldiers and sailors, who affirmed that Tulsa had the best plan in the United States for aiding returned soldiers.

III.

GRAND ARMY OF CIVILIZATION

To Tulsa fell the honor of effecting the first organization of American troops growing out of the World War. To a Tulsa man came the inspiration which gave birth to a plan of organization which should give to all enlisted men in the Allied Armies a fraternal as well as a military union. By this means it was purposed to cement the ties formed by 30,000,000 fighting men of many nations and to give to civilization a powerful incentive and instrument which should make for world peace. The Grand Army of Civilization was to be to the world what the Grand Army of the Republic was to union men following the Civil War.

The plan of organization was the work of Colonel Clarence B. Douglas of Tulsa. It received the hearty approval of the Secretary of War and of the adjutants general of Oklahoma, Alaska, California and other states to whose attention the movement had been called. It was argued that, once effected, this union would strengthen the bonds already formed on the battlefields and in training camps on two continents. The insignia should be an open sesame to the hearts of veterans of the world's most terrible conflict. An American traveling in Italy, France or England or in any of the smaller countries leagued to fight the subtle Hun would enjoy an entree which otherwise would be impossible. The amalgamation of fighting men in national and international sessions would serve almost as a guarantee of peace and understanding among the States or Nations represented. It would become a powerful factor in the tranquility of the world. Men would hesitate to engage in warfare against their brethren. The idea was not Utopian in any sense. It was calculated to wield an influence not bounded by any half dozen countries. As such it received the endorsement of men high in military and official circles.

The hasty calling of men to battle, however, prevented the extension of this work after Post No. 1, consisting of Tulsa units, had been mustered in on August 26th, 1917.

The plan was given wide publicity throughout the state.

Post No. 1 was mustered in by Colonel Douglas and the following officers elected:

Post commander, H. G. Lareau; adjutant, Lieut. Ferguson; historian, Bugler, Brill; post sergeant, Sergt. Paul Wilson; committee on organizing other posts, Sergt. Damon V. Douglas, Virgil Jones and Ivan Groves.

Following is a copy of the preamble adopted by Post No. 1:

WHEREAS, The soldiers of the Allied Nations are engaged in war for the preservation of civilization against the brutal attacks of the Huns, and

WHEREAS, On the success of the armies of the Allies the fate of the world and the preservation of civilization depends; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we the undersigned members of the unit indicated constituting a portion of the armies of the Allies, hereby organize and take our personal membership in the Grand Army of Civilization.

We pledge ourselves to obedience to our superior officers; to loyalty to our flag and to the flag of our Allies; and dedicate our lives if need be to the preservation of the liberty of the civilized world.

To make this a worldwide military and fraternal organization, all soldiers and sailors of the Allies, including all enlisted men and officers, are eligible to membership and are asked to assist in the organization of posts in the Grand Army of Civilization.

The name of the local organization shall be Post No. 1 of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Grand Army of Civilization.

The officers of this organization shall be a post commander, an adjutant and a post sergeant, who will be secretary of the organization and historian, all of whom will be elected by the members.

All soldiers enlisting from Tulsa, Oklahoma, shall be eligible to membership in Post No. 1.

IV.

ARMORY BILL

One of the post-war measures which has been prepared for the consideration of Congress is the Armory Bill, the product of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce. It is intended to provide suitable buildings in which to house various National Guards throughout the country and to place them in the same class as postoffices and other Federal buildings.

The attitude of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce is shown by the following statement:

"The citizen soldier of the United States, organized in the various National Guards, is in the final analysis a soldier of the Nation.

"The National Guard Companies, Battalions and Regiments are armed and equipped by the Government of the United States.

They are operated and conducted under the rules and regulations of the United States and of the United States Army. They are to a great degree on the battle field commanded by United States Army officers. They are to all intents and purposes as much of the United States Army in times of stress as a Regiment in the Regular Army. The World War has demonstrated that these soldiers as individuals, as Companies, Battalions, Regiments and Divisions, are the equal of any soldiers the world has ever known and the one weak place in their entire organization and equipment can be and should be immediately strengthened by National legislation and by additional National appropriation.

"The present weakness of the National Guard is the practically utter absence of suitable armories in those towns and cities where National Guard Companies are organized and in the service. With the exception of a few cities in the United States, local Companies of the National Guard in the various States are housed in shacks, barns, rookeries, abandoned buildings, and make-shifts dignified by the name of Armory, which are in no way in keeping with either the spirit of the men in the Guard or the dignity of the organizations as military units of the Nation. It is as consistent and as essential that these men be furnished with proper assembly rooms, lockers, drill halls and rallying points as that they be furnished with arms, ammunition, uniforms and field equipment. It is as essential that they have for each military unit a permanent headquarters in which to assemble; in which to drill; in which to study and in which to mentally and physically equip themselves for their duties as soldiers as that they have instructions, inspection and officers, and the proper source from which to supply this deficiency is the Treasury of the United States Government. It is as consistent to make an appropriation for a suitable armory in the home of every unit of the National Guard of the United States as it is to make an appropriation for a custom house at a port of entry or for a Postoffice where people assemble to get their mail.

"It is a disgrace to the Government, to the Army and to every State in the Union that the men are forced to occupy abandoned buildings, shacks, barns and deserted halls while in training in the school of the soldier. The Government has been liberal to the soldier in the matter of arms and equipment; it has been liberal in the expense account of the recruiting department and in the expense account of the inspecting officers. The Government and the States have made necessary financial provisions for National Guard encampments and rifle ranges, but have entirely overlooked the most important factor in the suc-

cessful soldier life of the National Guardsman, to-wit: a home for his Company, his Battalion or his Regiment.

"What should be done, and done immediately, is this: the various State delegations in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States should immediately get together and agree upon an armory building bill which would provide for a reasonable appropriation for an armory in every town and city in the United States where a National Guard Company is maintained. In the larger cities where a number of Companies have been mustered in and are now in the service the armory should be large enough for Regimental Headquarters. In other cities where there may be only one or two or three Companies an armory capable of taking care of a Battalion should be built and in the smaller cities and towns maintaining only one Company an armory even smaller would serve the purpose. These buildings should be permanent structures, built under the direction of the War Department directly by Government appropriation solely for the use of the citizen soldiers and there is not a man of the four million in the service who would not approve the appropriation necessary for this building program and there is not a patriotic man or woman in the United States who would oppose such an appropriation."

V.

RAINBOW (42nd) DIVISION

Members of the Rainbow (42d) Division formed a permanent veterans' organization to keep alive the spirit of the Division while they were still guarding the Rhine. The National organization was composed of twenty-six Chapters formed by the troops from that number of States represented in the Division.

The Tulsa Ambulance Company formed the nucleus of the Oklahoma Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans on April 6th, at Neuenahr, Germany.

The following officers were elected: Capt. Samuel J. Bradfield, honorary president; James A. Brill, president; Douglas Frantz, vice president; Lloyd C. Beach, vice president; Altas R. Rider, vice president; Josiah C. Chatfield, secretary and treasurer, and Ward K. Halbert, historian.

On September 6, 1919, the Oklahoma Chapter held its first reunion at Tulsa. At that time other former members of the Division living in Oklahoma were admitted to membership. The original officers of the Chapter were re-elected to serve until the second reunion, scheduled for June 19, 1920, at Tulsa.

VI.

TULSA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

At the conclusion of its active service on January 14, 1919, the Tulsa County Council of National Defense resolved itself into the Tulsa County Historical Society.

The two-fold purpose of this step was to provide a medium for the consideration of post war matters to which the Council might rightly fall heir and to compile a faithful record of the patriotic service rendered by the civilian population of Tulsa County throughout the period of the war. The world has lost much by the failure on the part of contemporaneous authorities to preserve such records and files relating to great events of historical value, as would aid succeeding generations in meeting like situations. Histories of the World War will do justice to the efficiency and glory of American arms. In coming years, however, when the question, "What did you do to win the war?" is propounded to those who did not engage in military service, the citizenship of Tulsa County may unfalteringly declare, "We did our full duty."

Without the unfaltering support of non-combatants the unsullied victory which fell to the Allied arms would have been retarded; the overwhelming show of force which made America the determining factor in saving Paris from Prussian hordes would have been impossible.

At the time of this compilation it is not possible to make a complete record of the military operations of the brave men who left their homes to engage in the fight for world democracy. Such a work will doubtless be published at a later date. Besides this there can be no worthier heritage to posterity than a history of the part played by Tulsa's manhood and womanhood at home.

Already the facts are fast slipping away from the leaders of the various war movements. Innovations came with such rapidity that many of their important phases were forgotten as soon as the obligation was met. That these records may not be entirely lost to the world is the purpose of historical societies growing out of defense work.

The Tulsa County Historical Society was organized and incorporated by R. M. McFarlin, Col. Clarence B. Douglas, Judge John B. Meserve and J. Burr Gibbons, who elected the following directors: R. M. McFarlin, Col. Clarence B. Douglas,

Judge John B. Meserve, J. Burr Gibbons, E. R. Kemp, N. R. Graham, C. H. Hubbard. Of these Judge John B. Meserve was made president, Col. Clarence B. Douglas, vice-president; J. Burr Gibbons, secretary, and J. M. Berry became treasurer.

At a general meeting of the Society held on June 29, 1919, at which Judge Meserve tendered his resignation, the following directors and officers were elected to serve throughout the year: Col. Clarence B. Douglas, president; J. Burr Gibbons, vice-president; Major L. J. F. Rooney, secretary; J. M. Berry, treasurer; C. H. Hubbard, Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey, Judge John B. Meserve and N. R. Graham.

At this meeting it was voted to establish headquarters of the Society at the War Savings Stamp Bank which was ordered moved to the new site on Cincinnati Avenue near Fourth Street, adjoining the Municipal Building.

It was also resolved to assemble here relics and trophies of the World War, the collection to be placed in charge of a custodian.

During the presidency of Judge Meserve the Tulsa County Historical Society arranged for the compilation and publication of "Tulsa County in the World War."

With the Colors

Columbia,
We Have Answered

(By CLARENCE B. DOUGLAS)

I.

We have heard your call, Columbia;
  We have answered in our might
With ten million saying, "Present,"
  Lined up ready for the fight.
From the mills and mines we answered,
  From the office, farm and banks,
We're ten million strong, Columbia,
  And we're ready for the ranks.

II.

We have heard your call, Columbia,
  And we come ten million strong;
We are girded for the battle
  For the right against the wrong!
We will cross the seas, Columbia;
  We will reach the Kaiser's lair,
And the Huns will feel the thunder
  Of our guns, when we are there!

III.

We have heard your call, Columbia,
  And with steel and shot and shell
We will sweep the German trenches
  'Til the yawning Gates of hell
Have received their own, Columbia—
  Kaiser, Prince and Hussar, too,
Then the world will bow, Columbia,
  In a prayer of thanks to you.

IV.

When comes peace to thee, Columbia—
  Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men—
And the world shall be re-builded,
  We'll come home to thee; and then
You shall tell in song and story
  How we heard, ten million strong,
How we answered, how we battled;
  How avenged the German wrong!

V.

We'll come back to thee, Columbia,
  Back to home and fireside;
We'll come back to thee, the living—
  Bringing those who there have died.
And the memory of the fallen
  Will be blessed with smiling tears,
And the world be saved, Columbia,
  Throughout all the coming years.

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Those Who Served

THE American soldiers, who, in response to the great ideals that inspired the founders of their Republic, went overseas dedicating valiant service and risking their lives in the service of the Allies, established a record for American manhood that never has been and never can be surpassed. America's fighting army, the flower of her endeavor, has earned its meed of glory through martyrdom on the fields of France; but what of that army that delved and moiled in cold and heat, in sand and mud because they were ordered to remain at home by the same power that ordered the fighting army abroad? They redeemed the forest, the swamp, the wilderness to build the training camp, the debarkation place, the cantonment, the barracks to start the soldier on his way and to keep him trim for victory. Nothing that was done across the sea could or would have been done without the construction and preparation here. Those divisions remaining on this side, toiling day and night that sustenance, cheer, health and power might be given their comrades who had crossed the seas did their full duty and made possible their glorious achievements. And the youth who went out before he had so much as tasted the glory of battle died a Soldier of his Country as honorably as if he had made the supreme sacrifice in a front line trench.

But the fighting army that went and the sustaining forces that remained in camps at home are at best but a symbol of the great "second line of defense"—the millions of American men and women who would have gladly welcomed an opportunity for enlisted service, who longed to demonstrate to the entente allies their unshakable faith in the principles of democracy.

The list of names which follows is the record of a large portion of Tulsa county's contribution to the great Army of Liberty:

Tulsa County's Fighting Men

Aaronson, Harold, 316 E. 20th St., Tulsa, Okla.
Abbott, Chas. T., 105 W. 4th St., Tulsa, Okla.
Ackley, Oliver F., 708 S. Boulder, Tulsa Okla.
Adams, Virgil, c/o Right Way Laundry Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Adams H. R., 310 E. 8th St., Tulsa, Okla.
Adams, J. H., West Tulsa, Okla.
Adams, Harvey, 25 N. Olympia, Tulsa, Okla.
Adams, H. F., c/o Cosdon Oil & Gas Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Adams, C. W., Gen. Del., Tulsa, Okla.
Adkinson, Calvin N., c/o Edgar Adkinson, Tulsa, Okla.
Adams, C. Everett, 842 N. Main St., Tulsa, Okla.
Aggas, Thos. A., 702 S. Elgin, Tulsa, Okla.
Aitkin, H. J., Exchange Nat'l Bank, Tulsa, Okla.
Alexander, Robt. W., Elks Club, Tulsa, Okla.
Alvis, Paul D., Pan. American Refg. Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Allsworth, Earl, Kansas City, Mo.
Alexander, R. N., 1306 S. Denver, Tulsa, Okla.
Alexander, J. K., Y. M. C. A., Tulsa, Okla.
Allen, C. J., 323 N. Rosedale, R. F. No. 1, Tulsa, Okla.
Allen, W. A., Frisco Warehouse Foreman, Holdenville, Okla.
Albee, Russell, Lt. D. R. R. Const. Depot Canadian Eng., No. 2627127, Purfleet, Essex, Eng.
Allen, Elmer B., 302 Clinton Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
Ammons, Carl, Arkansas City, Kansas.
Ammerman, Sergt. H. E., 424 S. Boston, Tulsa, Okla., 65th S. A. Inf. Camp Kearney, Calif.
Angell, Walter, c/o Mrs. Walter Angell, West Tulsa, Okla.
Angelo, John H., c/o Mrs. Jno. H. Angelo, 2821 Sidney St., St. Louis, Mo.
Anderson, H. L., 23 N. Xanthus, Tulsa, Okla.
Anglin, A. H., Camp Doniphan, Okla., Y. M. C. A. Tulsa, Okla.
Anglin, James, 90th Div., 1423 S. Carolina, Tulsa, Okla.
Angelo, Banel E., 323 S. Yorktown Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
Andrews, Milan, 412 W. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.
Andrews, Leon G., University of Okla., 842 N. Chey., Tulsa, Okla.
Anderson, Homer B., Clerk 5, Sapulpa, Okla.
Andrews, Howard W., 842 N. Chey., Tulsa, Okla.
Anderson, Albert, Camp Nichols, N. Orleans, Gen. Del., Tulsa, Okla.
Andress, U. A., 110 W. 4th St., Tulsa, Okla.
Appleby, E. H., Volunteered, Eng. Corps 9238 Lawton, Tulsa, Okla.
Appelby, Melvin P., Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.; 302 Cent. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
Armantrout, Carl, Supply Co., 43rd Inf., Camp Logan, Tex., 324 S. Norfolk, Tulsa, Okla.
Arnold, Iven D., 218 N. Chey., Tulsa, Okla.
Arnold, Harold, c/o Okla. Natural Gas Co., 117 W. 4th St., Tulsa, Okla.
Ashby, Wm., Jackson Barracks, La., 15 S. Phoenix, Tulsa, Okla.
Atkins, E. K., 44 Casual Co., Camp Pike, Ark., 710 College St. Tulsa, Okla.
Atwood, Paul, Co. B. 2nd Okla. Inf., 516 N. Elwood, Tulsa, Okla.
Atchley, Elmer V., 527 N. Cheyenne, Tulsa, Okla.
Audrian, R. O., Co. D. 57th Inf., Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., 617 N. Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
Austin, C. A., Chandler, Okla.
Austin, F. E., 1105 Boston, Tulsa, Okla., Stable Sergt.
Austin, Joseph, 1241 S. Quincy Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
Austin, Dolphin L., Frisco Brakeman, Madill, Okla.
Ballew, Waldo, Box. No. 1281, Tulsa, Okla.
Bartholomeu, E. O., c/o Okla. Prod. & Refg. Co. Warehouse, N. Peoria, Tulsa, Okla.
Bahlm, John C., 413 S. Cinn., Tulsa, Okla.
Bateman, Cecil, 616 S. Elgin, Tulsa, Okla.
Ball, Wade, c/o Mrs. Eliza Ball, 616 N. Boulder, Tulsa, Okla.
Bailey, G. V., c/o W. H. Bailey, Morgantown, W. Virginia.
Barsh, Zed, Son of Mrs. Sallie Barsh, 1117 E. 2nd St., Tulsa, Okla.
Bailey, Larkin, 1140 N. Denver, Tulsa, Okla.
Baron, F. L., Boswell Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.
Baker, R. F., 515 S. Chey., Tulsa, Okla.
Barnes, Clarence E., 1433 E. 1st St., Tulsa, Okla.
Ball, John, 616 N. Boulder, Tulsa, Okla.
Bartlett, L. F., Petroleum Club, Tulsa, Okla.
Barton, L. S., c/o American Y. M. C. A. 12 Rue D'Aguesseau, Paris, France, 1875 Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
Barber, Herbert B., Box No. 1605, Tulsa, Okla.
Batchleder, Jesse, c/o D. F. Batchleder, Olympia & M. K. & T. Tracks, Tulsa, Okla.
Backon, Elza R., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1824 E. 8th St., Tulsa, Okla.
Babcock, Wayland M. Jr., 1119 N. Main, Tulsa, Okla.
Bartram, John G., Camp Nichols, La., Mayo Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

Baker, W. R. c/o Okla. Nat'l Gas Co., 117 W. Fourth, Tulsa, Okla.
Bailey, Kelly P., Kansas City, Mo.
Baker, Herbert, Galveston, Texas.
Baker, Kenneth L., c/o J. D. Bakef, Tulsa, Okla.
Bayer, Harry A., Navy, 1507 E. First, Tulsa, Okla.
Baxter, Lon C., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd. Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.; 112 N. Frisco Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
Barnes, Wm. G., Co. C., 3120 E. Kendall, Tulsa, Okla.
Baugh, R. B., 80th Aero Sq.; 114 N. Gillette, Tulsa, Okla.
Babb, Harry, 218 N. Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
Baker, Elzy R., Austin Hotel, Sand Springs, Okla.
Bailey, Clarence M., Camp Travis, Tex.; 402 N. Frisco, Tulsa, Okla.
Barnard, Harvey O., Guthrie, Okla.
Bass, Clarence J., Navy, 618 N. Boulder, Tulsa, Okla.
Beckett, L. T., Elks Club, Tulsa, Okla.
Benedict, Dal A., 317 E. Seventh Tulsa, Okla.
Beckner, H. G., 727 W. Fifth, Tulsa, Okla.
Benson, R. J., Kansas City, Mo.
Beckner, H. D., 727 W. Fifth, Tulsa, Okla.
Berryman, Dee P., Post Office, Tulsa, Okla.
Beatty, Harry, c/o H. P. Beatty, R. F. D. No. 3, Okmulgee, Okla.
Bentley, Lawrence A., Camp Travis, Tex.; c/o Mrs. J. R. Cole, 1802 S. Carson, Tulsa, Okla.
Bellamy, J. M., 314 S. Elwood, Tulsa, Okla.
Bellas, Max, Mrs. Lelia Bellas, c/o H. H. Lewis, Rogers, Ark.
Beatty, Ross C., c/o Mrs. Rebecca Beatty, 1402 Admiral, Tulsa, Okla.
Bert, M. P., Box No. 362, Tulsa, Okla.
Bennett, Chas. S., c/o Mrs. R. J. Bennett, 616 W. Seventh, Tulsa, Okla.
Bean, Wm., c/o Okla. Nat. Gas Co., 117 W. Fourth, Tulsa, Okla.
Berry, Ralph H., Lt. Hdg. Co., 173 Inf. Brig. A. E. F., France; 1212 S. Boulder, Tulsa, Okla.
Beiber, Glenn, 117 W. Fourth, Tulsa, Okla.
Beckerdite, Edgar, Okla. City, Okla.
Beckett, L. F., c/o Okla. Nat. Gas Co., 117 W. Fourth, Tulsa, Okla. (Please Forward.)
Beal, Paul, Navy, 437 N. Main, Tulsa, Okla.
Berry, Kenneth J., Central Nat'l Bank, Tulsa, Okla.
Belcher, John C., Camp Travis, Tex.; M. K. & T. Depot, Tulsa, Okla.
Bennett, Joe M., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1314 E. Third, Tulsa, Okla.
Billingslea, Frank, Camp Nichols, La.; Walker Apts., Tulsa, Okla.
Bissett, W. M., 1515 S. Main, Tulsa, Okla.
Bigelow, C. D., Cosden & Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Bitsco, Joseph, c/o Mrs. Joseph Bitsco, Mounds Valley, Kans.
Biddison, James H., 1205 N. Denver, Tulsa, Okla.
Bidcock, James S., 217 Grand Ave., Sand Springs, Okla.
Billington, Elmer, Box No. 56, Sand Springs, Okla.
Bidcock, Samuel, 114 N. Grand Ave., Sand Springs, Okla.
Black, Oliver, 315 Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
Black, W. M., 305 Palace Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
Blackburn, Ralph A., Navy, Rms. 516 S. Chey., Tulsa, Okla.
Blakenship. L. C., c/o Mrs. Nora Blakenship, Bixby, Okla.
Blake, D. N., c/o Mrs. A. D. McEachern, R. R. No. 1, Heflin, Ala.
Black, Joe, c/o Mrs. Minnie Angell, Bixby, Okla.
Bloom, C. L., Camp Travis, Tex.; c/o Vandever's Dry Goods Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Black, C. A., Fifth and Boulder, Tulsa, Okla.
Bland, Owen W., 411 S. Victor Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
Blair, W. L., 324 S. Quincy, Tulsa, Okla.
Blunk, C. A., Frisco Brakeman, Sherman, Tex.
Bloch, Maurice, 1132 N. Chey., Tulsa, Okla.
Black, Wm. C., 1217 S. Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
Black, Wm., 616 S. Boulder, Tulsa, Okla.
Blankenship, Wylie, Major, 801 E. Sixth, Tulsa, Okla.
Bly, Timothy P., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.; 434 N. Detroit, Tulsa, Okla.
Black, John O., 27th F. A., 109½ S. Cinn., Tulsa, Okla.
Bliler, Reuben E., Clarendon, Texas
Bloom, Charlie H., Camp Nichols, La.; 206 S. Seaman Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
Blanchard, M. E., Camp Nichols, La.; 314 S. Lansing, Tulsa, Okla.
Bower, Geo., 37 N. Gillette, Tulsa, Okla.
Bosworth, P. M., Camp Travis, Tex., 3/4 Amm. Train, Annex Forcer; c/o Elks Club, Tulsa, Okla.
Borden, C. W., c/o Mrs. Emma Borden, Lawrenceville, Ill.
Bowles, F. L., c/o Mrs. H. T. Bowles, 105 S. Xanthus, Tulsa, Okla.
Bolds, L. F., c/o Mrs. E. S. Appleberry, 120 S. Maybelle, Tulsa, Okla.
Borne, Herbert, c/o Texas Pipe Line Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Bond, Miss Emma, c/o Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Bouvaird, W. M., c/o Petroleum Club, Tulsa, Okla.
Bostick, Ernest, Camp Travis, Tex.; 731 W. Fourth, Tulsa, Okla.
Bowen, Geo. H., Co. C. Reg. No. 49 C. A. C. Embarkation, Camp Stuart, Va.; c/o Mrs. E. T. Bowen, 1724 S. Main, Tulsa, Okla.
Bowles, Fred L., 815 N. Elwood, Tulsa, Okla.
Bohannon, R. F., Afton, Okla.
Bolick, Vance N., Battery D., 54 C. A. C. ARA, A. E. F., France; 707 W. Chestnut, Independence, Kansas.
Bonnell, Glen E., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.; 1315 E. First, Tulsa, Okla.
Booker, A. G., 208 Lewis Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
Bond, Wm., 413 S. Cinn., Tulsa, Okla.
Boyd, Emmett J., 1406 E. Second, Tulsa, Okla.
Bonnell, Geo. H., Camp Nichols, La.; 1315 E. First, Tulsa, Okla.

Boise, Wilfred, Sergt., 915 E. Ninth, Tulsa, Okla.
Bowyer, Wm. C., 726 N. Bullette Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
Boren, Jack, Amb. Co. No. 167, 42nd Div.; Fire Station No. 5, Tulsa, Okla.
Brodie, W. W., 415 Bliss Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, Gurney C., 1630 S. Main, Tulsa, Okla.
Broach, Roland M., 1440 S. Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
Bracken, Paul, Co. 217, Camp Luce, Great Lakes, Ill.; c/o Guaranty State Bank, Okmulgee, Okla.
Bramer, L. R., Camp Nichols, La.; 1016 N. Elwood, Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, I. W., c/o Mrs. S. W. Brown, Lafayette, La.
Brox, R. H., c/o Mrs. A. Brox, Hennesey, Okla.
Brown, Edward H., c/o Union Nat'l Bank, Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, R. B., 610 N. Boulder, Tulsa, Okla.
Bruce, R. G., Mrs. L. Bruce, Enid, Okla.
Bremerkamp, Walter, Box No. 362, Tulsa, Okla.
Britt, J. J., 516 S. Chey., Tulsa, Okla.
Brents, Carlos, c/o Atlantic Oil & Prod. Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, Roscoe H., Son, c/o Mrs. Rebecca Brown, 1233 S. Carson, Tulsa, Okla.
Brinkman, Fred H., 1212 S. Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
Brooks, Ira, 1424 S. Cinn., Tulsa, Okla.
Bradfield, W. E., D. S. C., c/o Democrat & Times, Tulsa, Okla.
Bradshaw, R. B., c/o Y. M. C. A., Tulsa, Okla.
Bryan, Curtis, c/o Petroleum Club, Tulsa, Okla.
Breithaupt, E. M., c/o Okla. Nat. Gas Co., 117 W. Fourth, Tulsa, Okla.
Brodgan, Gab, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 506 Troost Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
Brigance, Ralph, 2602 Fairmont, Addn., Tulsa, Okla.
Briggs, Chas. E., 909 S. Denver, Tulsa, Okla.
Brakebill, James, Camp Nichols, La.; 416 N. Peoria, Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, Geo. E., 715 N. Bullette, Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, Paul, 207½ Main, Tulsa, Okla.
Broach, E. Herbert, 410 Robinson Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
Brunt, Geo. W., 114 N. Frisco, Tulsa, Okla.
Brodgon, Bert, 506 Troost, Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, Robt. O., 216 S. Main, Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, Harry H., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1618 E. Fourth, Tulsa, Okla.
Brigance, Reynold, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; 2602 Fairmont Addn., Tulsa, Okla.
Bradford, Wm. S. 212 S. Victor, Tulsa, Okla.
Broach, Frederick, 1440 S. Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
Brodgon, Chas. H., Camp Travis, Tex.; 506 Troost, Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, Richard, 1718 S. Boston Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
Brenner, Louis M., Jefferson Barracks, 723 S. Olympia, Tulsa, Okla.
Brooks, Fred, Okemah, Okla.
Brammer, Paul, Arkansas City, Kansas.
Brill, Chas., Camp Travis, Tex.; World Editorial Dept., Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, Daniel E., Volunteer, Fox Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, J. W., Cosden & Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Brown, James F., Y. M. C. A., Tulsa, Okla.
Bruner, Florence, Red Cross Nurse, Ft. Sill, Okla.; Sapulpa, Okla.
Brammer, J. E., Motor Tr. Corps, Camp Pike, Ark.; Carter Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Bright, J. K., Carter Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Brewer, Clarence E., 79th Inf. Co. E.; Gen. Del., Tulsa, Okla.
Burke, M. P., c/o Elks Club, Tulsa, Okla.
Bucher, J. E., c/o Mrs. J. E. Bucher, R. R. No. 4, Box No. 190, Tulsa, Okla.
Busey, R. H., 301 S. Guthrie, Tulsa, Okla.
Bull, H. G., 1645, Admiral, Tulsa, Okla.
Bumgarner, Frank, c/o Mrs. Bumgarner, 611 N. Santa Fe, Tulsa, Okla.
Burkley, Dave V., Sturgun, Mo.
Bucnan, E. M., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.; 305 S. Denver, Tulsa, Okla.
Burton, Rob. M., 101 E. Elwood, Apts., Tulsa, Okla.
Bumgarner, Wm. A. (killed in action) 611 Santa Fe Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
Bush, Carl, 2521 E. Tenth, Tulsa, Okla.
Buckley, J. Emmett, Army, 725 S. Denver, Tulsa, Okla.
Burton, Noel, 1102 E. Second, Tulsa, Okla.
Burton, Arley O., 15 N. Quanah Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
Burton, Lee, 1102 E. Second, Tulsa, Okla.
Bunn, Clarence, c/o A. E. Easter, Park View, Okla.
Burges, Fred E., Camp Nichols, La.; 107 N. Maybelle, Tulsa, Okla.
Burton, Bud, 1102 E. Second, Tulsa, Okla.
Buhl, Alvah, 234 Robinson Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
Burton, Clare, 520 W. Seventh, Tulsa, Okla.
Burton, Paul, 520 W. Seventh, Tulsa, Okla.
Burt, Ross, Y. M. C. A., Tulsa, Okla.
Bunch, Fred B., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 511 S. Cinn., Tulsa, Okla.
Buckholt, J. D., 1102 S. Denver, Tulsa, Okla.
Buck, Wm., 322nd Supply Train; Gen. Del. Tulsa, Okla.
Burcham, W. W., Camp Travis, Tex., Motor Transport Co.; West Tulsa, Okla.
Butler, J. R., 32nd Div.; 441½ N. Main, Tulsa, Okla.
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Campbell, C., c/o Mrs. Mary Campbell, Mt. Juliet, Tenn.
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Wallace Robert C., 415 S. Guthrie, Tulsa, Okla.
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Zink, Glenn W., 2 S. Nogales, Tulsa, Okla.
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Armstrong, Melvin L., Navy.
Arnold, Walter, Kendall S. A. T. C.
Amey, Amel, Co. Roster.
Armstrong, C. L., Co. C., Inf., National Guard.
Anderson, Clarence
Arnold, P. C.
Arras, Geo. P., Navy
Andres, J. B.
Archer, John S.
Ameis, Stephen, Nashville, Tenn.
Armstrong, Jas.
Arnold, W. F.
Andrews, J. A., Army
Andrews, Robert W., Navy
Anderson, Frank
Andrews, Jess Ralph, Camp Travis, Tex.
Appelby, D. P.
Anderson, Willard, Ft. Riley, Kans.
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Arel, Glen R., Camp Mabry, Austin, Tex.
Arhall, Chester, Co. Roster
Arnold, Ben C.
Attier, Frank, Camp Nichols
Austin, James, Mansfield, La.
Aren, F. V.
Asher, James, in France
Arp, B. W.
Ausmus, De Witt, Navy
Austin, John
Anderson
Avery, Edgar L., in Germany (Fire Dept.)
Armstead, Joe
Anderson, Sam
Anger, Eugene T., Navy
Alexander, C. F., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Ander, Chas., Camp Nichols, New Orleans
Arnold, I. C., Reg Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Adamson, Ellis S.
Arnold, Joseph, Navy
Andrew, Louis
Andrew, D. P.
Ayers, James F.
Alexander, Eugene L. A.
Appleby, Percy
Adkinson, John G., Navy
Ackerman, J. J., Co. C, Inf. National Guard.
Adams, W. Francis, Camp Nichols, New Orleans.
Admire, Jno.
Adrain, Richard O., Camp Nichols, New Orleans.
Albright, Otis P.
Allen, Walton P., Navy
Adams, Harry F., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Allred, Raymond L., Navy
Alton, Chas. J., Navy
Abbott, Harry O., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
Anderson, C. R., Camp Nichols, New Orleans.
Addison, Walter F., Tyler, Texas
Atchison, Fred
Agnew, F. J., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Adkinson, John L., Edgar Adkinson, Sailor (c. d.)
Asher, James A., Co. Roster
Arnheart, John H., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Arbaugh, John A., Volunteer
Austin, Amerine
Atwood, Lee L.
Anderson, Jesse F., Camp Nichols, New Orleans
Adams, Chas. A., Camp Nichols, New Orleans
Allen, Paul E., Volunteer
Augenstein, Vernon
Allie, Ovel, Navy
Allen, Nance, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Alexander, Ray D., Navy
Ashton, Blanch Miss, Still Over—Clerical work.
Ambrosia, Joseph, Naval Training Station Hampton Roads, Va.
Allen, J. M., Quartermaster Div., Washington, D. C.
Allen, John
Anderson, Eugene, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Aumens, Carl
Ashenfelder, J. E., Co. Roster
Armstrong, Ed., Navy
Ackuff, Clyde, Jackson Barracks, La.
Adler, Simon, U. S. S. Ky.; c/o Postmaster New York.
Albright, Chas. E., c/o E. E. Albright
Austin, Lewis S., Camp Travis, Texas
Anderson, Henderson
Austin, Wm.
Adams, James C., Navy
Adsit, J. Howard, Camp Nichols, New Orleans
Anderson, Virgil

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Albers, W. H.
Allen, Joseph H., Navy
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Abernathy, Ben H., Navy
Adams, Avery I., Camp Nichols, New Orleans
Adair, DeWitt J., Co. C, 2nd Oklahoma National Guard
Allen, Orlande, Co. Roster
Albertson, Jack
Allen, R. S.
Allen, B.
Anderson, A. E.
Asbell, Raymond, Navy
Allcon, T. A.
Avis, J. P., Co. C, Inf., National Guard
Ashley, J. M., Jr.
Aston, Sergt.-Major Robt., Co D, 111th Engineers
Allensworth, E. L.
Audd, Clyde C., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Archie, Chas., Co. C, Inf., National Guard
Alley, Bluford, Navy
Anderson, Dorr E., Co. Roster
Alvarez, Claude, Co. Roster
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Anderson, James
Anderson, Basil M., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Ashcraft, C. J.
Allen, Walter, Camp Travis, Texas
Austin, L. L.
Austin, Roy S., Volunteer
Adams, Ernest L., Volunteer
Allen, Wm. C., Camp Travis, Texas
Anderson, Virgil V., Volunteer
Allen, Roy S., Camp Travis, Texas
Allen, Albert
Barton, Jessie, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Byrd, Earnest, Co. Roster
Brians, J. R., Sgt.
Bruce, Geddes, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Byers, R. L.
Baker, Glen, Volunteer
Brossean, Henry J.
Buster, Floyd D., Navy
Brasel, Eddy B., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Burns, S. R., Co. C, Inf., National Guard
Burns, Chas. D.
Byers, Beverly M., Navy
Branson, T. E.
Byrnes, Frank J.
Burns, Chas.
Breck, Arthur F.
Bumgarner, Harold
Burleson, Otis T.
Bumont, R. C.
Buckley, G. F.
Bradshaw, Harry E., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Bunch, L. L., Volunteer
Brackney, Ralph D.
Byfield, Lealie Wm., Navy
Brazzell, Tom
Burke, A. C.
Byers, Griffin, Navy
Bray, Walter K., Camp Travis, Texas
Brown, Lennard
Briggs, Hector M., Navy
Bradford, Pvt. Walter E., Co. C, Inf., National Guard
Bryant, J. W.
Buchanan, Lieut. Dr. Jas M., Ft. Riley, Kans., Co. 49, Barracks No. 8 M. O. T. C.
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Bush, Alonzo T., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Burton, Houston S.
Bruner, Wm. F.
Brandenburg, Eugene
Bucker, Jesse E.
Brosseau, Henry J., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Branil, F. M.
Bryan, Frank R., Navy
Bray, Ralph, Volunteer
Bradley, Gail R., Co. Roster
Brown, T. J., Navy
Bright, Lewis
Brasel, J. Claude, Camp Travis, Texas
Brookhover, Ira E., Navy
Braucht, Stable Guard, Co. Roster
Bryan, C. A., Volunteer
Broeding, Delson, Camp Travis, Texas
Busby, Lewis M., Camp Travis, Texas
Borror, Fred Wm., Navy
Borders, James T., Navy
Bryan, Curtis F., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Brady, C. Lee, Camp Nichols, La.
Brady, W. A.
Brill, James A.
Brecht, Walter H.
Bradford, G. E., Volunteer
Bristol, T. E.
Bunton, Hugh
Burden, Clarence
Burnes, Frank S., Drafted.
Bullington, Felix A., Navy
Bushnell, L. E., Supply Co., 318th, A. E. F.
Burford, B. E.
Burnham, S. J., Camp Travis, Tex.
Burke, Larkin
Bryan, Meredit, Sgt.
Byrne, F. W.
Burns, Edward C., Co. Roster
Burton, G. R.
Burris, Jess, Navy
Bowyer, Edgar L., Co. C, Second Oklahoma National Guards.
Butts, Jessie
Butler, Daniel R., Camp Travis Texas
Bowden, Horace D., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Butler, Ed, Moved
Bowden, Horace D., Camp Travis, Texas
Burns, Arthur T., Navy
Burns, Frank J., Camp Nichols, La.
Buffington, H. H.
Buckley, Eugene
Burney Travis, in Service; Ex. Nat'l Bank
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Burcham, Ray S., Co. C, Second Oklahoma National Guard.
Barron, Merle W., Navy
Brundidge, Hogan, Co. Roster (Musician)
Burgeran, E. J.
Bube, E. M.
Braymer, Paul
Busby, Frank M.
Burger, G. Ray
Brockman, Ray J.
Branner, Jack, Co. Roster
Brown, Harry E., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Bray, R. W., Volunteer
Brown, Waldo C., Navy
Bryan, Clarence B., Camp Travis, Texas

Bradley, W. D., Camp Travis, Texas
Bradley, Charlie, Camp Travis, Texas
Bradley, Albert M., Navy
Bradley, Chas. H., Navy
Burris, John, Volunteer
Burris, Raymond G., Navy
Brasler, John F.
Brown, Dewey, Volunteer
Burnett, C. R., Volunteer
Button, P. A., Co. C., Inf. Nat'l. Guard
Brosel, T. M.
Bowman, Ballard B., Navy
Bowman, J. N., Sgt. Co. C, Inf., Nat'l Guard
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Bounner, Claude
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Burke, Joe, Camp Travis, Tex.
Branch, Wm., Camp Travis, Tex.
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Brogles, Otis C., Navy
Brown. Mack, Pvt.
Brown, Bert
Boyd, Clarence O., Camp Travis, Tex.
Bomingues, Tom
Bowden, Herbert I., Navy
Brown, Frank A., Pvt., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Brown, Alvis, Volunteer
Brooks, Wm. T., Pvt., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Brice, W. J., Volunteer
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Bradfield, Jackson, Lieut.
Brewer, C. P., Pvt. Co. Roster
Brown, Harold C., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Brown, Ben M., Navy
Branham, Luther G., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Bronson, James, Navy
Brunson, G. A., Volunteer
Brown, Walter F., Sgt. Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Burton, Chas. L., Sgt., Co. Roster.
Burke, N. L., 5th Casual Co., 1st Reg. O. T. C., Camp Hancock, Augusta.
Brown, Ray C. Camp Travis, Tex.
Brunhoff, Henry
Browning, B. F.
Brennan, Geo. W., Co. Roster.
Bottom, Wm. G.
Brown, Hampton J., Pvt., Co. Roster
Brinkham, Edgar J., Volunteer
Brown, W.
Brackeen, Opal, Miss, Red Cross Nurse, Ft. Beauregard, La.
Burke, Jerome T.
Bryan, Brightower
Buchan, Homer E., Camp Nichols, La.
Browne, Dr. Henry
Bowersock, John, Volunteer
Brown, Geo. Alfred, U. S. Marine
Brown, Ira L., Navy
Bryant, Ed., Camp Travis, Tex.
Brush, Floyd C., Camp Travis, Tex.
Bray, Willis, Camp Nichols, La.
Barthel, Eugene L., Navy
Bell, Jas. A., Capt. Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Brown, Leslie W., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Brown, Sidney
Brown, Geo. M., Navy
Brown, Wm. Camp Travis, Tex.
Barbe, J. R., Navy
Bryant, Elbert R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Brown, Harley, Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Brown, W. H., Co. C., Inf. Nat'l. Guard
Brim, Oscar S., Volunteer
Brown, Lewis O.
Boyle, Gus
Bolin, Ernest
Bassett, Ben R., Navy
Blakemore, Jesse D., Volunteer
Bowen, Minor L., Camp Travis, Tex.
Blackwell, A. F.
Bordeaux, Robert M., Navy
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Brixey, Harrison, Camp Travis, Tex.
Byrd, J. E.
Boyce, Wm., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Burke, Geo. D., Volunteer
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Burrow, Paul, Co. Roster (Musician)
Bullington, H. B.
Burnside, E. A., Camp Travis, Tex.
Brinkley, Thomas P.
Bond, Harry, Camp Travis, Tex.
Blackman, Lonnie, Camp Travis, Tex.
Borror, John
Ball, Carl A.
Bearden, Ross H., Navy
Boatwright, Wm., Camp Travis, Tex.
Blaunt, L. W.
Bache, Wm. R., Camp Travis, Tex.
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Boroff, C. H., Camp Travis, Tex.
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Birdsong, David D.
Bonner, H.
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Black, Warren, Camp Travis, Tex.
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Black, Sanford E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Baker, Guy G., Ft. Logan, Colo.
Ballew, Wm. P., Volunteer
Bartlett, Thurman
Belshe, James, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Boyd, Clarence, In France
Basley, M. C.
Bond, Jeptha B., Navy
Bordon, W.
Benton, Harry, Navy
Ballinger, Elmer J., Ft. Meyer, Va.
Bales, Walter, Camp Travis, Tex.
Bercher, R.
Beddoe, Lonnie, Corp. Co. C., Inf. Okla. Nat'l Guard.
Beighle, Roy T., Navy
Bowers, Wm. M., Pvt., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
Bear, Chas., Corp., Co. C. Inf., Nat'l Guard
Bernstein, Maurice, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bell, Raymond
Bernstein, E. J.
Blankenship, W. W., Co. Roster
Briscoe, John W., Co. Roster
Billington, F. B., Outside of City
Blair, Wm., Volunteer
Bond, John C., Navy
Bounner, Ed.
Boughton, Lixie, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Bohnam, Odford C., Navy
Benedum, Orla C., Navy
Bar, Geo. M., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Bomley, Clarence B., Navy
Boyd, Wm., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Bordin, C. N.
Bicking, Lewis J., Navy
Beasley, C. W., Camp Travis, Tex.
Boatright, Nolan, Camp Travis, Tex.
Bowen, Troy A., Camp Travis, Tex.
Bowen, Edgar L., Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
Billingslee, Frank R., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.
Billingsly, Earl
Barton, Hobart M., Volunteer
Bernard, Harold B., Ft. Howard, Md.
Barkyn, G. H., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., N. G.
Beydler, Ross C., Navy
Betts, Adolph
Belschner, G. LeRoy, Camp Travis, Tex.
Bettis, Homer, Camp Travis, Tex.
Beckley, Howard B., S. A. T. C., Norman, Okla.
Bickle, Marion, Camp Travis, Tex.
Best, Clarence O., Navy
Bentley, Ike M., Camp Travis, Tex.
Benson, Roy B.
Biggs, Troy H., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Bell, Claude A., Navy
Benge, Homer N., Pvt., Co. Roster
Beach, Lloyd C., Pvt.
Benz, Howard J., Okla. City, Okla.
Burke, Daniel J.
Bilyen, Moses A., Camp Nichols, La.
Bigpond, Albert, Pvt., Co. Roster
Birman, Geo.
Benton, Jack H., Navy
Billington, Perrell D., Pvt.
Bogue, G. F., Camp Travis, Tex.
Bowen, Roy T., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Blansett, Bryan, Co. Roster
Bickmore, J. K., Camp Travis, Tex.
Beaver, Floyd M., Camp Travis, Tex.
Boom, Wm.
Bonahanan, C. W.
Bessler, Phillip, Navy
Beadle, W. F.
Beaumont, Amber R., Volunteer
Beaver, Floyd M., Camp Travis, Tex.
Bowdle, Clarence L., Navy
Bond, J. C., Co. C., Inf., Nat'l Guard.
Benedict, A. C., Camp Travis, Tex.
Beyer, L. E.
Bidell, Jessie, Miss, Red Cross Nurse, Camp Pike, Ark.
Bradshaw, Chester C., Volunteer
Beall, Wm. E., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Boyles, V. E.
Beanlieu, Earl, Camp Nichols, La.
Boswell, Wilmer, Navy Bureau of Yards & Docks
Beauchamp, Oluff D.
Beals, R. F., Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Beakley, H. B.
Beach, Dave, Navy
Bishop, James B., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Baldwin, H. H., Volunteer
Bowen, Law
Barber, Guess C., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Barborn, Virgil
Balmer, A.
Bartett, John T., Volunteer
Baskin, Robert T., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Berry, Bert, Camp Travis, Tex.
Bennett, Wilbur, Camp Travis, Tex.
Batten, Joseph W., Navy
Bathbum, Lawson E., Navy
Bayer, Sidney L., Camp Travis, Tex.
Barber, Evon N.
Ballard, Pressie, Navy
Barry, Everett E., Navy
Barry, Wm., Camp Travis, Tex.
Barber, Clyde K., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Beck, James, Camp Travis, Tex.
Berry, Lieut. Geo. S., Jacksonville, Fla.
Bending, R. E.
Beck, Delbert M., Camp Travis, Tex.
Beeson, Roy L., Co. B., 2nd Okla. I nf.
Berry, C. M.
Beck, Wm. J., Co. Roster.
Bell, J. E., 2nd Lieut., C. A. R. C., 63rd Hdqtrs. Co. Art. (C. A. C.) Ft. Worden, Wash.
Berlin, J. F.
Berry, Chas. N.
Barrette, Defern W., Corp., Co. Roster.
Barrett, Stephen M., Navy
Bennett, Edgar, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Barnhardt, Leonard, Camp Nichols, La.
Bennett, Edgar, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Bennett, John A., Pvt. Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Bennett, Frank, Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Bennett, Lloyd, Co. Roster.
Bennett, J. B., Volunteer
Bartay, Eddie, Camp Travis, Tex.
Barrington, M. J.
Barthell, Joseph L., Navy
Barry, P. H.
Butler, James Leon
Barr, Albert
Balthrop, J. E.
Bolkenberg, D. J.
Barnes, Harry C.
Barron, Virgil W., Camp Travis, Tex.
Booker, D. C.
Butts, W. S., 205 Seaman, Bldg., Tulsa.
Baker, Press.
Basil, Gage
Butts, Allen
Bottoroff, S. T., Camp Travis, Tex.
Boyer, Harold, Co. C., 130th M. G. Bn., A. E. F., France.
Bullington, Harold
Butler, John, Co. Roster
Baldwin, Winfred F., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Ballard, Tuck A., Navy
Ballard, Samuel C., Navy
Boyd, A. H.
Baxter, F. H., Co. 17, C. A. C., Boston Port Revere, Hull, Mass.
Benepe, Geo. O., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Bruaker, Fred A., Camp Travis, Tex.
Barnett, Dave, Okla. City, Okla.
Baxter, J. W.
Barnett, Chas. A., Jr.
Boyd, Jas. M., Marine
Barron, Keller C., Camp Nichols, La.

Bennett, Forster
Butler, Courtland, Postal Ex. Serv., G. H. Q.
Bunnell, Clarence E., Co. Roster
Bath, Elmer F., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Baxter, C. H., U. S. S., Arkansas c/o Postmaster, New York
Barbee, Wm. H., Navy
Baldwin, C. H.
Dailey, Reva Miss, Red Cross Nurse, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Barnes, Byron Scott, Camp Travis, Tex.
Barron, John W., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Barclay, Floyd, Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga.
Barclay, Sherman, Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga.
Banks, Thos. J., Co. C, Inf., Nat'l Guard.
Barnes, A. C., Co. C., Inf., Nat'l Guard
Bailey, Tom C., Navy
Baumgardner, C.
Bazzell, Clarence S.
Baker, Milton H., Co. Roster
Barnhart, Chas. E., Navy
Ballinger, Dewey H., Navy
Baker, Jack Lawrence, U. S. Marine
Baker, Grover C., Co. Roster
Bourland, Grover C., Camp Travis, Tex.
Baker, Claude, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Baker, Irl R.
Burns, Fred O., Drafted
Basford, John Asa, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Bartley, Isaac P., Camp Travis, Texas
Balinson, A. W.
Barnes, Wm. A., Navy
Babb, Clay Abbott, Navy
Baer, Joe
Barnes, R. C.
Barnes, John H., Volunteer
Betz, W. F.
Barett, H.
Barnes, Berl L., Navy
Baker, Ralph
Bailey, G. B.
Barnett, Kelly
Conway, Alford, Ft. Sam Houston.
Clinton, Garrett
Clark, Ernest R., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Colburn, Frank J., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Clark, Claude L., Atchison, Kans.
Corley, C. W.
Cooter, C. S., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Cross, Homer L., Co. Roster
Cruse, Elbert R., Camp Funston, Kans.
Crandall, Arthur C., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Crow, Henry C., Camp Travis, Tex.
Conway, Alan, Camp McArthur, Waco, Tex.
Crain, Howard L., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Cross, Frank
Cross, James L., Camp Travis, Tex.
Clar, H. R.
Conwey, Wallace, Camp Travis, Tex.
Copeland, Ed., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Carr, Navy (Fire Dept.)
Clark, Floyd F., Camp Travis, Tex.
Cowden, J. B.
Crane, Howard
Cowlan, Ernest C., Camp Nichols, La.
Craig, W. F.
Crawford, Raymond, Camp Nichols, La.
Cranfield, Claude B., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Conway, Karl B., Sec. Y. M. C. A., 47 Russell Sq., London, W. C. I., Eng.
Crutchfield, T. M., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Chastain, Ben H., Co. C., Inf., Nat'l Guard
Clappe, Mack, Navy
Clark, James W., Navy
Clase, Eugene R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Cornelius, Coffee
Clark, Ivin C., Navy
Clark, L. C., 1023 S. Forrest
Carter, F. M.
Cornelius, Sergt. Geo. B., 86 Casual Co. Depot Brigade, Camp Pike, Ark.
Clark, Frank C., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Coutler, P. L.
Corrigan, Martin Paul, U. S. Marine
Coyle, Harold F., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Cooper, Carl, Co. C., Inf., Nat'l Guard
Cook, Henry R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Cook, Homer B.
Cook, Davis, Co. Roster
Cooper, Emmett E., Navy
Crabtree, Lee
Coriger, Pete
Chambers, Leslie
Cook, John J., Camp Nichols, La.
Curry, Lawrence L.
Crosdale, E. S.
Drombie, Ed.
Culp, Albert A., Camp Nichols, La.
Crowell, Al B.
Colbourne, Cliff E., Volunteer
Chadwell, Cloid.
Curtis, John E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Crismon, Ivan G., Co. C., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Cotton, Carl
Cleary, Jack L., Navy
Cleary, Capt. J. K., 336th M. G. Bn., 87th Div.
Clinkscales, Allen H., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Cline, Harry
Cole, Don D., Camp Travis, Tex.
Cole, Geo. J.
Culp, Howard M., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Comden, Roy, Camp Travis, Tex.
Colclazer, Erwin, Co. Roster
Coggeshall, F. R.
Colvin, R. O.
Collins, Roy
Cockrill, J. M.
Cochrean, Henry A.
Collier, Stephen A., Navy
Colley, Richard P, Camp Travis, Tex.
Collins, W. F., Navy
Cock, Harvey
Coleman, Tom
Curtis, James
Cragin, Miss Francis, Red Cross Service.
Craikfield, Dale L.
Crabb, H. W.
Crine, Homer J., Navy
Curan, John.
Cupp, Chas., Co. Roster.
Clark, Carl, Volunteer
Chadwick, Joe
Champieux, Charles J., Navy
Chadwell, Dewey S., Navy
Cheshire, John L., Navy
Chaney, G. T.
Coy, Walter, Camp Travis, Tex.
Chesire, L., Navy
Church, Wm. H., Co. Roster
Chidds, R.
Conode, Geo. A.
Childers, Albert L.
Cherry, Jasper
Chastain, C. M., Camp Travis, Tex.

Christoph, Glen T., Camp Travis, Tex.
Christiansen, O. W., Minneapolis, Minn.
Church, Chas. L.
Chase, Henry C., Navy
Charober, S. C.
Cissell, Nathan T., Navy
Clement, Chas. B., Camp McArthur, Waco, Tex.
Cozzell, J. J.
Consolvo, Otto
Conner, F. P.
Constantin, Eugene
Cummings, Lieut. C. L. Aviation, Camp Shawbury, Salop, Eng.
Cranfill, Truett B., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Crawford, I. L.
Correll, W. L., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Chambers, Wm. C., Co. Roster.
Cline, Wm. H., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Crupper, John C.
Cox, M. E., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Cowar, Homer
Callan, Hobart
Chastaine, Ben F.
Cecil, Wm. B., Reg. Suppy Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Carber, Benj. F., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Cash, Oscar L., Huddleston, Earl R.
Cox, Paul M.
Cavitt, Elbert, Co. Roster
Campbell, Glen, 1301 S. Boulder
Clark, Earl, Navy
Carter, Clare
Catron, Clyde A., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Cass, Jesse B., Volunteer, Douglas, Ariz.
Chatterson, C.
Carter, Geo., Camp Travis, Tex.
Carter, H. W.
Carter, James G., Navy
Cash, Murrill A., Navy
Carter, Hubert, Camp Travis, Tex.
Carter, Ralph, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Cary, Wm. N., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Cloutre, D.
Carroll, Robert A., Lawton, Okla.
Campbell, John H., Navy
Cain, C.
Carr, Henry, Navy
Carson, Geo. A., Volunteer
Carnahan, Roy S., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Cable, R. W.
Carr. John E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Campbell, Earl, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.
Crutchfield, Lieut Ewing Hasell, 16 Charing Cross, c/o Cox & Co., London, Eng.
Crow, Walter L., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Carl, N. H., Volunteer
Careleton, Ernest, Navy
Carpenter, Lee
Cabert, Wm., B. Gardner
Campbell, Lloyd C., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Carpenter, Robert L., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Carnahan, Earl P., Camp Nichols, La.
Canine, Lieut. W. Leland, Co. D., 816th Pioneer Inf.
Campbell, Max
Cantner, Clyde E., Navy
Cartwright, Harold
Dillard, Lawrence, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Dienst, Deight.
Dixon, Geo.
Dyer, Geo. W., Vancouver Bar, Wash.
Dittmer, Jack D., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Dikerman, Joseph C., Navy
Dickson, Carl S.
Dillard, John E., Navy
Doles, Earl Marcus, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Dwyer, Michael J., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Dwyer, Geo., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Dismuke, Marshall, Camp Travis, Tex.
Dorman, Bert E., Camp Nichols, La.
Dtcoca, Benj. H., Navy
Dorsey, John I., Camp Nichols, La.
Dicks, Howard
Dohlem, Elmer
Dispennett, Archie A., Navy
Debutts, Dean J., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Dogherty, W. D.
Doyle, Roy
Dixon, Acy Talmage, Camp Travis, Tex.
Duckworth, Clarence C., Navy
Drit, James J., Camp Travis, Tex.
Drew, D. D., Navy
Downs, Haskell B., Co. Roster
Duncan, James L., Volunteer
Duddleston, C. R., Camp Nichols, La.
Dillman, Clyde, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Duffy, John D., Camp Travis, Tex.
Dutcher, Wm. R., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Duke, Bert S., Camp Nichols, La.
Davies, G. W.
Duckett, Tom J., Co. Roster
Duckworth, Wm. B.
Davis, Arthur
Dohlem, Wm. E.
Dow, Randolph C., Navy
Drussa, Jesse F., Navy
Dobbs, W. H.
Dossey, Oscar D., Navy
Donnelley, Chas. E.
Dewey, Clifton R., Camp Nichols, La.
Dickerson, C. D., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Duckworth, Clarence C., Navy
Doren, Clarence
Dawson, Chas. B., Camp Travis, Tex.
Daley, Chas. W.
Dallas, A. E.
Dunigah, Walter F.
Danlt, Roy
Donovan, James J., Navy
Dye, W. M., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Dye, Robert G., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Duffey, Walter E., Jackson Barracks, La.
Divine, H. P., 1508 E. Third.
Dunlap, Gene D., Navy
Dunigan, Harry
Dillahunty, Wm.
Davis, R. T., Volunteer
Danneberg, Waldeman N.
Duke, Jackson
Donat, H. Walter
Dulin, Jesse H., Jackson Barracks, La.
Davis, Solomon F., Jefferson Baracks, Mo.
Davis, Wm. Orville, U. S. Marine
Duff, Elmer
Danles, Roy Q.
Dunham, James F., Navy
Davis, Zena Corda, Jackson Barracks, La.
Davidson, Walter, Camp Travis, Tex.
Duncan, Guy F., Camp Travis, Tex.
Davis, James H., Navy
Davis, H. W.
Davison, Walter
Davis, Francis J., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Davies, Griffith Wm., Navy

Davis, Lester J., Navy
Davis, C. H.
Dunaway, Paul S., Navy
Dunlap, Geo. A., Camp Travis, Tex.
Dailey, John L., Camp Travis, Tex.
Davis, Guy
Davis, Ralph W., Training Detachment B., Radio School, Norman, Okla.
Dudley, James A., Camp Nichols, La.
Dunham, Leland B., Navy
Dunigan, Richard.
Dunham, Roy, Camp Nichols, La.
Dubois, Virgin L., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Darling, John H.
Daniels, E. J., Volunteer
Dennehy, Joseph E.
Davidson, Ed., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Davis, Guy, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Douglas, Sergt. Damon, U. S. A., Hospital, British E. F.
Danneberg, W. G.
Dahlem, S. W.
Dawson, Ross
Daniels, Ray Q., Camp Travis, Tex.
Davis, Wallace H., Navy
Douglas, D. V.
Darrell, Floyd F., Volunteer
Davenport, Corby, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Dailey, W. E.
Dowler, Arthur, Navy
Dowden, J. R.
Dose, Herman W., Navy
Dodson, J. D.
Douglas, R. A.
Dean, Clarence P., Co. Roster
Dowen, Harry E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Deatherage, I. B., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Dellard, James H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Dell, F. Ray
Doughrity, Geo. W., Volunteer
Dean, Charles L.
Dent, Chas., Camp Travis, Tex.
Denning, Oliver B.
Dorothea, Duel, Miss, Red Cross Nurse.
Dennis, A. Z., Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.
DeLandy, Harold, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Daniels, John M., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Denesseus, Adam, Navy
Dewaine, Avery
Denton, Jack L., Navy
Day, Lester, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Davis, Archie Wm., Navy
Dear, Paul J., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Dean, Glen
Davenport, Don A.
Donothan, Julius C., Volunteer
Dewey, Harold S.
Dunigan, Mark F., Camp Nichols, La.
Davisson, Neal
Delman, Wm. E., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Echols, Geo. T.
Edwards, Elmer L.
Eades, Joe C., Co. Roster
Elgert, Paul A., Navy
Elwell, Wm.
Elins, Dick
Elgin, Dolphas C., Navy
Ellis, Britt
Estep, Lloyd
Everett, Walter W., Ft. Nichols, La.
Elliott, Robert L., Co. Roster
Elliott, Ben H.
Evans, Willis, Volunteer
Edens, R. E.
Edwards, Harold S., Navy
Elliott, J. C.
Ellithrop, Earl
Evans, Ellis
Eldridge, John O., Camp Nichols, La.
Eblins, L. C.
Edde, Mack G., Navy
Estill, Ried P.
Edwards, Wm., Parents, San Antonio, Tex.
Everett, Leslie M., Camp Nichols, La.
Elliott, Howard
Egger, Paul H.
Everett, Ray S., Sailor
Edwards M. E.
Edgar, Geo., First Nat'l Bank List.
Edfland, Samuel
Ecker, Michael, E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Evans, Evan, Co. Roster
Eadenn, ——, In France
Ellis, Everett
Evans, J. C., Navy
Edyburn, Leslie H., Navy
Eggleston, Guy C.
Earley, Clarence P., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Edkley, John, Navy
Easton, R. N., In France.
East, Loren Edison, U. S. Marine
Ericson, Henry E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Eakin, James H.
Erwin, Lonnie C., Camp Nichols, La.
English, E. D., Camp Travis, Tex.
Emmett, Ely O.
Emerson, Elmer G., Co. Roster
Erwin, Andrew V.
Elsworth, W. W.
Easter, J.
Etzel, Elmer A.
Eckman, Grant
Eppele, John M., Navy
East, Fred
Eastland, V. O.
Ellison, E. E., Navy
Ellis, Wm. C., Jackson Barracks, La.
Eggerson, G. G.
Erter, O. W., Co. C., Inf., Nat'l Guard
Ely, Dewey, Navy
Eno, V. W.
Edwards, Roy
Evans, Lawrence C., Navy
Earl, Jesse, Navy
Estep, Lloyd E., Co. C., 4th Bn. I. O. C. T. S., Camp Pike, Ark.
Eaton, Edwin
Enoch, Charles T., Camp Travis, Tex.
Estes, J. A.
Essex, Cole, Co. Roster
Eugil, Arthur
Elsin, Homer C., Navy
Everett, Elmer, Navy
Evans, Julius
East, Lorenz E.
Eubanks, Joe W.
Eskew, Herman V., Navy
Eisten, E. E.
Ester, John
Elgin, D. E.
Elliott, George
Eggers, Paul N.
Engle, F. I.
Eller, Carl E., Volunteer
Edmonds, Wm., Camp Nichols, La.
Edwards, O. O., Ft. Logan, Colo. (Letter marked "unclaimed")
Eckhart, Geo. A.

Fager, John H.
Fisher, Tecumseh A. W., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Fisher, Edward C., Camp Jackson, Fla.
Friend, Edward C., Camp Jackson, Fla.
Friend, Joe
Fulks, Webb
Figel, J. T., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Fixmer, Clyde
Fielden, Clay M., Navy
Fisher, Harry
Finklestein, D. A.
Field, Daniel F., Navy
Field, Sergt. Lee, Co. B., 131 M. G. Bn., 36th Div., A. E. F.
Fitzgerald, M. J.
Fulton, John B., Jackson Barracks, La.
Fryatt, Gerald L., Navy
Fahnestock, N. S.
Frick, H. E., Navy
Fugue, H. A.
Freeman, R., Volunteer
Fletcher, Burrill.
Fisher, S. H.
Fox, Harold J., Volunteer
Falletta, Peter L., Co. Roster
Foraker, Guy H., Navy
Fox, M.
Foy, O. C.
Fields, Raymond H.
Frew, Robert L., 1st Corp., Co. Roster.
Fulks, Albert S., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Foy, B. C.
Futrell, James P., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Fischer, Glenn, Co. Roster
Fisher, E. C.
Fortier, Pvt. Leo R., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Fleek, E.
Fait, Russell, Co. Roster
Fawkes, W. C., Navy
Felts, Bert E. L., Navy
Foreman, Thos. H., Navy
Feltnor, Lewis
Felts, Robert M., Navy
Fritze, J. H., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Fulton, Leslie B., Camp Travis, Tex.
Flowers, Wm. Lee
Finnick, Frank, Navy
Ford, James, Navy
Fulton, Thos. R., Jackson Barracks, La.
Fouche, H.
Foster, Thos. B., Co. Roster.
Frizzell, James
Field, Geo.
Frazier, Henry, Jackson Barracks, La.
Ferguson, Virgil, Pvt., Co. Roster
Flagg, Dale H., Co. Roster
Fruit, A. J.
Freeman, Wm. G., Navy
Fox, Clay N., Navy
Francis, R. W.
Feeback, Walter B., Navy
Fox, Elmer P., Navy
Ferguson, Ray
Felts, John M., Navy
Franklin, Wm. C., Navy
Frazier, Oscar, Jackson Barracks, La.
Floyd, Alvin L., Navy
Frommel, Arthur R.
Fee, C.
Field, John W., Jackson Barracks, La.
Foster, Edgar A., Navy
Frick, Joe
Fry, Chas. E., Navy
Foster, Wm. P., Navy
Foster, Emmit, Navy
Foster, Geo.
Frost, Cheslyn
Fleek, Don
Francis, John, Camp Travis
Frasher, Elmer E.
Fonshee, C. L.
Fisher, James Olyn, Camp Travis, Tex.
Flanagan, James W., Navy
Faulkner, D. M., Navy
Foutz, Jess, Co. Roster
Foy, Earl, Outside of City
Fox, Henry
Felt, T. W.
Fox, W. C.
Ferguson, Lieut. M. J.
Fenton, Robt. L.
Frank, Ben, Camp Travis, Tex.
Fitzgerald, Maurice, Navy
Fleetwood, D.
Flick, Hugh
Fait, Russell, Anadarko
Faler, Ivan P., Navy
Fry, Archie B., Navy
Fowler, Paul K., Navy
Fletcher, R. A., Tidal Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla. Camp Travis, Tex.
Field, Lieut. Robt., 36th Div., 42nd Inf., A. E. F.
Frantz, Douglas.
Flemming, Oscar
Fisher, David M., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Flanigan, Wm.
Flanagan, Joe F.
Foltz, Miss Cora, Red Cross Nurse, somewhere in France
Forrester, C. C., Volunteer
Frommel, Oscar Rice, U. S. Marines
Frommell, H. L., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Frost, C. W.
Flanagen, Joe L., Navy
Ferguson, Edwin, Navy
Flanigan, Alfred
Farley, Robt L., Jackson Barracks, La.
Ferrier, Geo. A., Navy
Fantz, Gerald R., Navy
Farnsworth, H. G., Ft. Worth, Texas
Foutz, Bryan, Co. Roster
Farley, Arthur, Camp Travis, Texas
Faries, Wm. A., Co. Roster
Fallon, B. D., E. Independence, Tulsa; Co. D., 138th Engineers
Fowler, P. O., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf. Okla. N. G.
Farris, Grover
Foutch, Elmer T., Camp Travis, Texas
Friend, E. E., Navy
Fall, John J., Jackson Barracks, La.
Farmer, Malcolm P., Navy
Fortiner, Frank
Fawley, F. W.
Feist, Wm. E., Co. Roster
Faltz, Cora, Nurse
Failes, Warren S.
Felps, Robt.
Franklin, Quay, Camp Travis, Texas
Foster, J. T., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Fiecock, Frank L., Volunteer
Freese, E. C., "Y" Work in France
Fritzie, Carl N.
French, Forrest

Fullerton, James, Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Franklin, James, Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Inf., Okla. N. G.
Forster, G.
Franklin, John
Frazier, J. F., Volunteer
Fraley, Jack, Pvt., Co. Roster
Felts, B. L.
Fields, Carolis B.
Freymuth, L. J., Camp Travis, Texas
Fitzgerald, Edward, Navy
Freize, Delbert W.
Fisk, Edwin E., Navy
Farrell, Joseph A., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Fling, Guy W., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Froggs, Wm. J., Navy
Galbreath, L. S., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Gibbon, G. G.
Gilbert, Archie
Gilmer, Lieut. Thos., P. O. Box 239, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Guess, John E., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Gillespie, Geo., Enlisted
Gillett, Ed.
Gibson, E. D., Volunteer
Gulluck, J.
Guinn, Jas. L.
Gillespie, Lee
Grubbs, D. C.
Gilford, Guy
Gordon, Ralph W., Navy
Gelobey, L. H., Ft. Riley, Kansas
Goule, Jim
Gourgm, Chas. G.
German, Jake W., Navy
Gwynne, Capt. Harry, (deceased)
Guinn, Loyd R., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Georgeoff, Stalien
Gordon, Chas. A., Navy
Gleason, Virgil
George, Cecil F., Navy
Glenn, Aerl
Glass, Joseph T., Camp Nichols, La.
Goy, Glore G., Navy
Genoid, Noal
Glenn, Warer C., Navy
Goss, Emery, Camp Travis, Texas
Gordon, Leon W., Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.
Guffey, Fred C., Camp Nichols, La.
Gordon, A. H.
Goodain, Joe
Gordon, Ralph W., Navy
Gorman, Gaston, Camp Nichols, La.
Gornty, N. L.
Goodnight, Albert H., Navy
Gomley, Miss Francis
Gustin, Ralph R., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Godsey, C. P.
Goin, Ernest
Goen, Ferris O., Navy
Gosmiley, M.
Goldman, Sylvan N., Co. Roster
Gosney, Terrence, Killed
Gordon, A. R., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Gunn, Herbert L., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Gunby, Ralph H.
Goodson, Fred S.
Goodner, Clyde E.
Gordon, Richard W., Navy
Gunter, W. H.
Guss, Geo. S., Camp Nichols, La.
Gunter, T. T.
Gunn, Wayne B.
Gibbs, Loe S., Navy
Gilbert, Johnnie Johnson, U. S. Marines
Gilstrap, John R., Navy
Gibbons, E. J.
Grant, Louis W.
Green, C. C.
Green, Sam
Green, J. G.
Green, Claude Ray, Camp Travis, Texas
Gillespie, Lester A., 5th Bn. Field Artillery, Louisville, Ky.
Gilbert, James L.
Gravelle, Earl, Camp Nichols, La.
Graves, Ernest W., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Granling, Cecil R., Navy
Graham, Lieut. Hugh C., 6th Dev. Co., 5th Reg. Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas
Green, R., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Gilbert, Rene
Gates, M. J.
Green, G., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Green, James A., Jackson Barracks, La.
Gipson, Gus M., Camp Travis, Texas
Gilbert, Harold
Green, Geo., Volunteer
Gillespie, Arthur B., Navy
Gray, Ernest, Camp Nichols, La.
Gibson, M., Volunteer
Grace, John F., Camp Travis, Texas
Gilcrease, Ben
Gray, Ed. C., Navy
Gribsby, James A., 819th Aero Sq., Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas
Gray, Chas., Jackson Barracks, La.
Graber, Wm.
Grankt, Wilbur, Navy
Graves, Harry, Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Graham, Geo. M.
Gallent, Worthy
Gallitian, Roy
Greenburg, Hugh A.
Griffin, Sam, Camp Nichols, La.
Galentine, Chester F., Navy
Graves, P. H., Volunteer
Grotkop, Bernard M., 6th Co., 4th Bn. 2, I. O. C. T. S., Camp Pike, Ark.
Gross, H. T.
Gallager, E. M.
Gross, Walter E., Volunteer
Gahagan, Leo
Gamble, Lester
Gallasso, John B., Camp Nichols, La.
Gallagher, Clarence
Gamble, C. T.
Gardner, Bert
Garrett, Edward B., Camp Nichols, La.
Gregory, Frank, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Griggs, Terry D., Volunteer
Gaston, John E., Volunteer
Gordon, T. Granger, Co. Roster
Graham, C. A.
Greenwood, Allen, Jefferson Barracks
Green, C. O.
Grayson, Murray C., Camp Travis, Texas
Griffin, Sterling, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Goldin, Albert
Garton, Herbert
Gallagher, Roger J.
Graham, Arthur, Ft. Sam Houston, Fire Dept.
Gallagher, Willard
Ginler, Floyd
Graber, Edgar
Gaylon, D. P.
Garrett, Jessie D.

Garrigan, W. A.
Garrett, Robt. E., Rochester, N. Y.
Ganter, E. A.
Garrett, Ernest R.
Gray, Carl S.
Garrison, James Grover, U. S. Marines
Garrett, Bert, Camp Travis, Texas
Greenup, Wm. H., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Greenberg, Herman
Gannon, J. A., Exchange National Bank
Hibdon, Ernest
Hicks, J. W., Volunteer
Hursh, Walter C., Navy
Hendren, H. C.
Hurley, Pat
Hurt, Clark, Co. Roster
Highs, Earl
Hileman, Earl, Camp Travis, Texas
Heath, Lee R., Navy
Hughes, J. A.
Harris, Sam, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Hoover, Wm. C., Navy
Hull, Lieut. DeWitt, Operation Sec. Hdg 1st Div.
Henson, Navy
Herrington, J. A., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Hearn, Dempsey
Henry, Vernon
Heber, Raymond
Henderson, Elmer
Hargis, Elmer F., Navy
Hedrick, Wesley Samuel
Heaton, Ralph E., Co. Roster
Herfurth, Oscar E., Navy
Hammill, Philip C., Camp Travis, Texas
Henderson, Vinson D., Navy
Hick, Russell E., Navy
Hensley, Dawson, Camp Nichols, La.
Heistead, Leslie A., Volunteer
Hayes, Wm. L., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Hammond, E.
Haggard, Jos. N., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Hall, Geo. M., Navy
Halbert, Ward K.
Hall, Alven E.
Hall, Elmer, Ray, Jackson Barracks, La.
Hagans, Toney G., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Hutchins, Otal R.
Highton, N. A.
Higgins, Harland A., Navy
Hilderbrandt, John J., Ordnance Dept.
Henry, Chas. M., Co. Roster
Hurst, Joseph C.
Husselton, Percy L., Camp Nichols, La.
Hibman, Russell
Hustedde, H. W.
Hisey, Stanley
Hurst, Louis G., Camp Travis, Texas
Holbert, Ellis K., Camp Travis, Texas
Hogan, Geo.
Houston, C. J.
Hogan, Edward L., First National Bank
Harper, Lonnie, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Holbrook, Raymond G., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Holley, L. C. R., Volunteer
Hines, Goodlet F., Camp Travis, Texas
Henry Earl, Co. Roster
Hall, Walter E., Navy
Hanke, Albert, Jackson Barracks, La.
Hutcheson, Jesse, Navy
Hutsell, Larry, Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Hutchinson, Wm. C.
Hulley, Chauncey D.
Humphreys, Wm., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Hume, Joe
Hutchenson, T. E., Camp Nichols, La.
Hudson, G. C., Marines
Hake, Jack Allen, Jackson Barracks, La.
Hoffman, Geo. J., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Hardman, Ed.
Haggard, Paul, Camp Travis, Texas
Hunter, J. E.
Hinshaw, Movice G., Navy
Hubbard, Raymond
Hull, DeWitt
Hudgins, Chas. E., Camp Travis, Texas
Hughes, W. F.
Hunt, Fred N.
Hughes, W. F.
Hensley, Ernest, Volunteer
Harold, Albert H., Volunteer
Harris, Wade
Hodnett, Thos. Jr., U. S. Marines
Henry, Alvin W., Navy
Horton, John A., Navy
Hamor, Lloyd G., Navy
Harper, W. L., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Haverfield, L. H., Navy
Hatcher, Ned, Co. Roster
Holway, Robt.
Horrigan, D. E.
Hobbs, LeRoy
Howard, James A., Co. Roster
Horlie, John, Navy
Hogan, Horace
Howard, James A., Co. Roster
Horton, Andres J., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Hanson, L. L.
Harp, Samuel, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Hamilton, Roy
Harris, Otis B., Camp Travis, Texas
Horace, J. Hartranft
Hopkins, Floyd L., Navy
Hoogland, R. E.
Hoefle, Milton L., Navy
Horgis, Elmer
Holliday, Leo, Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Horake, Henry
Hoover, Stanley E., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Hoagland, Raymond, Ft. Rosencrans, Calif.
Hooper, Lee C., Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wis.
Horany, Edward E., Navy
Hooper, Lieut. Dr. J. S., Base Hospital No. 63, A. E. F., c/o P. O., New York
Hopkins, Herman H., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Howard, Porter L., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
Hooper, Wm., Volunteer
Harlan, Horace G., Camp Nichols, La.
Hancock, C. G.
Hanley, John P., Ft. Sill, Okla.
Hunt, C. A.
Hanley, M.
Haynes, Ira Creed, Navy
Hardesty, Ray G., Ft. Riley, Kansas
Hanawalt, Ralph D., Camp Nichols, La.
Hull, Elliott A., Navy
Hamilton, Steel C., Camp Travis, Texas
Hardman, K. A.
Ham, Paul
Hubbard, M. H., Reg. Supply Co.
Hilton, A. M.
Hannon, James E., Navy
Hannon, Eros
Howard, Chas.
Hovis, Wm. S.
Hilburn, John T., Co. Roster

Hamilton, Tom, Camp Travis, Texas
Hildebrand, J. T.
Howe, Leon
Hardesty, A. M., Camp Travis, Texas
Hamry, Gahill A., Volunteer
Hendrickson, Guy, Co. Roster
Hilton, Lee Russell
Haverfield, Corp. Lisle H., 8th Co., Bn. I. 1, P. O. No. 708, A. E. F.
Haven, Lieut. Don, S. B. S. P. D., Unit No. 1, P. O., A. E. F.
Harring, Earl L., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Halfield, Claude V., Volunteer
Hartshorn, Ira D., Camp Travis, Texas
Harbinson, C. W.
Hill, John R., Navy
Howell, Everett F., Camp Nichols, La.
Hays, Walter J., Co. B, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Irwin, Richard A., Navy
Iverson, Wm.
Inghram, J. M., Navy
Iverson, Alvin M., Co. 1, 8th Bn., League Island, Levy Yard, Pa., A. E. F.
Ingram, Ernest P., Camp Nichols
Inghram, Roy B., Camp Nichols
Ishell, Ona B., Navy
Ireland, H.
Insho, Clayton, Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Isley, Reach L.
Irving, John Stuart
Iserson, Paul
Ingram, L. A., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf. Okla. N. G.
Inglehart, Mack M., Jackson Barracks
Irving, Clayburn A.
Issleib, Frank H.
Inge, Wm. M., Camp Travis
Ingram, W. L.
Ivinn, J.
Irwin, Edwin I.
Ivy, Allison
Jamison, Wm. E., Camp Nichols
Jillson, E. L.
James, A. M.
Jubinville, Hector, Navy
Jones, Geo. A., Navy
Juhn, R.
Jordon, John H., Navy
Jenkins, Clyde L., Navy
Jones, Ben F., Camp McArthur, Texas
Justice, Harold A., Ft. Riley, Kansas
Judy, F. S.
Jargee, Elmer, Co. Roster
Jarguson, C.
Johnson, Ernest E., Navy
Johnson, Allen A., Camp Travis
Johnson, Henry
Jordan, John W., Camp Nichols
Jones, Jerald J., 14th Reg. Barracks,, Old Detention, Great Lakes, Ill.
Jones, Thos. C., Navy
Johnson, R. W., Volunteer
Jarrett, R. C.
Jordon, James D., Navy
Jochem, Al Nicholls, Camp Nichols
Jack, Joseph W., Co. Roster
Jackson, Jesse H., Camp Travis, Texas
Johnson, Delmar
Jones, Roy
Jones, R. M., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., N. G.
Johnson, Wm. P., Co. O, 21st Eng., Camp Upton, L. I., New York
Jones, Ed
Jordan, Dennis, Navy
Jones, Earl, Camp Travis, Texas
Johnson, Harry
Judd, W. F., Navy
Jumple, Harold B., Volunteer
Jordon, Emitt W.
Johnston, Uries W.
Jamerary, C.
Jones, Jimmie
Johnson, R. P.
Jones, Joseph J., Navy
Jenkins, Irvin, Camp Travis, Texas
Jones, Clarence O., Navy
Joyce, J. A.
Jones, Jesse L., Camp Travis
Jennings, Samuel, Camp Travis
Johnson, Blencoe
Johnson, Joe
Johnson, Clyde W., Aviation Dept., Volunteer
Jenkins, Fred B., Navy
Johnson, Cary O., Camp Nichols
Johnston, Roy, Co. Roster
Jones, Irving B., Co. Roster
Jones, Lee
Johnson, C. E., Navy, Volunteer
Jobe, Dalton L., Camp Travis
Jones, V. C., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Jones, Fred L.
Jarnagin, Wm.
Juergens, Rany Lee, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Jacobis, F.
Jacobs, Donald P.
Jack, W.
Jack, Jacks
Jones, Robert, Volunteer
Jayes, Ray, Co. Roster
Jack, Cleal E., Co. Roster
Jessie, Don
Joyce, Galen B., Co. Roster
Jackson, Ernest R., Navy
Judd, Clarence, Navy
Johnson, Samuel M., Navy
Johnson, Richard Wm., Navy
Johnson, Claude E.
Johnson, Roy, Navy
Jastrown, Carl H., Navy
Johnson, Geo. F., Co. Roster
Jolley, Arthur W., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
James, Mon, Camp Nichols
Jones, W. B.
Junger, Arnold, Camp Travis
Jones, Lon D., Jackson Barracks
Jenkins, Thos. N.
Jones, Joseph W., Co. Roster
Jeffries, David R., Navy
Jewell, S. M.
Jennings, Jas. J.
Jennings, E. P.
Jensen, Paul, Navy
Jones, Geo. S., Ft. Riley, Kansas
Jolidan, Frank L., Camp Nichols
Johnson, Elijah, Ft. Riley
Johnson, James
Jackson, Ethnew Lee, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
Jordan, Orin
Johnson, G. A.
Jeffries, Howard, Camp Travis, Texas
Johns, B. D.
Jeffery, Glenn C., Co. Roster
Jones, Ezra.
Jenkins, Emmons R., Camp Nichols
Jenneman, Edward E., Ft. Riley, Kansas
Jenkins, Clyde
Johnson, Isaac, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Johnson, Harry W.

Jennings, Kenneth, Honorably Discharged
Jones, G. B.
Jones, Lieut. B. R., Hdg. 60th Brigade, F. A.
Johnson, Paul W.
Jordan, James M., Jackson Barracks
Jenkins, Thos. M.
Johnson, Richard, Camp Nichols
Jones, John H.
Jones, John Wesley
Jackson, Mart
Jones, Thos. C.
Jordon, J. M.
Jackson, James
Justice, M. W., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. National Guard
Jackson, Stonewall
Kind, David, Navy
Killingsworth, Cyrus, Camp Travis, Texas
Kanz, N. Y.
Kay, James Bryan
Karchmer, Alex, Camp Travis, Texas
Kauley, Casper, Co. C, Inf., National Guard
Kapple, Otis, Camp Travis
Kaemmerling, Carl
Kay, Bryan, Exchange National Bank
Kickok, Chas.
Kinslow, D. E., Camp Travis, Texas
Kinney, Albert E., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Killehar, J. J.
Kairman, J. J.
King, J. T.
Kindall, Luster C., Navy
Kinnan, M. L., In France
Kinser, James B., Co. Roster
King, Wm. F., Navy
Kingsley, Jack
Kinnear, N. T.
Kinser, James
King, Francis
Killion, H. R.
Kinsey, Roy, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
Karr, Jerry, Navy
Kindrick, Tom W., Navy
Kirk, Edward
Kinyon, Alley D., Navy
Kinks, De Allen, Navy
Kirkland, Geo. M., Camp Nichols
Kane, Thos. J., Navy
Kincade, Allie
Kirkpatrick, Capt. Byron, Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Knight, Eugene, Jackson Barracks
Kykes, Norwood
Kivett, Glenn Leslie, Camp Nichols
Knox, Orion, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Knight, Roy
King, Bill
Kirksey, Marvin M., Navy
Knight, Chas. G, Navy
Kras, I. B.
Kresselmeyer, A. D., Co. C, Inf. National Guard
Knight, Lawrence E.
Kroll, Joseph P., Navy
King, Harold B., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
King, H. L., Camp Travis
Kincade, Allie E.
Kyle, Geo. Dewey, Jefferson Baracks, Mo.
Kiskaddon, Capt. G. C., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.
Kidd, Melvin V., Volunteer
Kidd, C.
King, Cliff, Navy
Kruse, Edward C.
Knoerr, T. T., Co. C, Inf. National Guard
Kiney, David L.
Kremer, W. A.
Kapple, Everett
Killinger, Frank E., Camp Nichols, La.; Camp Travis
Kimmel, Lee, Navy
Kidd. Wm. G.
Knight, James M., Camp Travis, Tex.
Kelly, Fred H., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Keller, Lawrence
Key, Grover Cleveland, Jackson Barracks
Kethey, J. G.
Kellogg, Ernest A., Navy
Kelly, Ruben, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Kelly, John R., Camp Nichols, La.
Kennedy, Otis P., Volunteer
Kelly, Geo. S., Navy
Kelley, Kasper
Kenney, Herbert, Navy
Kennedy, Frank, Camp Travis, Tex.
Kelley, Audrey V., Camp Travis, Tex.
Kelley, Joe
Kelly, Casper
Kelly, Willis R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Kouras, Peter J., Jackson Barracks
Kontogenes, Thos. J., Jackson Barracks
Kesler, Wm.
Kelly, L. C.
Kendrick, Benj. F., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Kelley, Floyd J., Co. Roster
Keys, Thos. J., Volunteer
Kerr, Wm. K., Camp Nichols, La.
Kerr, Robert M., Camp Nichols, La.
Keller, Harold
Kelly, Clyde Jewell, Camp Travis, Tex.
Kelly, W. O., Co. C., Inf. Nat'l Guard.
Kearns, Cecil R.
Kelly, Eugene R., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Kee, Fayette E., Navy
Kelly, C. W.
Keith, Kenneth M.
Keesler, Noral S.
Kennedy, Sherman M.
Kelly, Vincent C., American Lake, Wash.
Kerans, Otis, Camp Travis
Kridler, Geo. Mathew, Jackson Barracks
Koch, Carl H
Keen, Ernest C., Navy
Kemp, Benj. W., Navy
Keehane, Chas.
Keeter, Grover C., Navy
Kersey, Jesse, Co. Roster
Keroin, D. E.
Kerr, Samuel, Camp Travis, Tex.
Kelly, Percy
Kraller, John C. L., Navy
Kraft, Clifton
Keith, Horace J., Camp Travis, Tex.
Kein, Paraez E., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Kennedy, Polly G., Red Cross Nurse, Camp Shelby, Miss.
Kenzer, Joseph H., Jackson Barracks
Koonce, B. E., Barracks No. 20, Rich Field, Waco, Tex.
Kemp, Donald C.
Keen, Ernest C., Navy
Kyles, Dave, Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Keonard, D. B.
Keele, Melvin P.
Knotta, Ray
Kahlmaier, Peter, Volunteer
Keelying, L. Ray
Koch, Jennings B.
Lunsford, Thos., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Lucas, Clarence S., Jefferson Barracks
Lockwood, Clarence D., Volunteer

Lewis, Jack, Camp Nichols, La.
Lees, Wm. R., Jackson Barracks
Livingston, Lieut. Noyes, B. Q. M. C., Camp Pike, Ark.
Lively, Wm. P., Jackson Barracks
Lionberger, Jay Benj., Camp Nichols
Lee, Walter S., Jackson Barracks
Leonard, Leonard Wm., Camp Travis, Tex.
Lind, Roy E., Jackson Barracks
Lane, Roger Q., Jackson Baracks
Lehrman, Geo. H., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Lyons, Daniel, Camp Travis, Tex.
Lowden, Walter B., Camp Travis, Tex.
Lowe, A.
Logsdon, Joseph E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Lackey, John R., Navy
Lumpkin, C. E.
Lowrimore, Oscar O., Navy
Levy, Milton H., Co. Roster
Lee, John L., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Loomis, Rose H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Lambe, Gordon W., Camp Travis, Tex.
Lambert, Harry J., Navy
Lamon, Harry F., Navy
Lewis, Clyde H., Volunteer
Lowrey, Andres J.
Loftis, Chas. O., Camp Travis, Tex.
Lund, Fred
Lozier, Chas. E., Navy
Lionberger, Ray
Letterman, Bill, Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Lumpkin, Richard
Lampkin, L. James, Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Lovelis, Roy
Lindsay, Edward
Lanio, Gus
Lewis, Pat, Irving Place Addition, Tulsa
Lolley, Harry
Livings, J. W.
Littlejohn, C. W., Co. Roster
Lanier, H.
Lane, James G., Navy
Lefler, John B., Co. C., Inf. Nat'l Guard
Lehew, Robt. M., Jr.
Leavitt, R. V.
Lehman, Sherwood J.
Lilly, G. H.
Lanier, H., Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Inf. N. G.
Large, Wm.
Littsey, Geo.
Land, Jim E., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Lauderdale, I. R.
Laughlin, Ira B.
Lawley, Creed
Leaver L.
Littimer, Frank V.
Lewis, Fred
Legg, Wm.
Leonard, Wm. E., Navy
Leach, Oscar, Navy
Lucas, J. W., Volunteer
Lacey, Sam
Laird, G. A.
Landreth, Walter A., Camp Travis, Tex.
Labadee, Milton
LaPlant, Earl
Laxton, R. C.
LeVan, Nolan G., Camp Travis, Tex.
Landreth, Wm. B., Navy
Lewis, Wm. N., Navy
Laflauer, Oriel W., Ft. Wayne, Mich.
Lange, Wm.
Lacey, Arthur J., Navy
Langston, Wm.
Lambert, Bois P., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Lewis, Edward F., Navy
Lyon, Edward A., Camp Travis, Tex.
Lawrence, Elmer E., Navy
Laren, A. H.
Loftin, Ralph A., Navy
Lumbstrum, E. L.
Lasure, Clarence E.
Lareau, H. G.
Lindsay, Carl E., Navy
Lastier, Joseph C., Navy
Lane, Arthur, Camp Travis, Tex.
Leonard, James A., Camp Travis, Tex.
Larner, Aloysius J., Navy
Laibensperger, Raymond
Lear, Sam V., Co. Roster
Lowther, Ora G., Camp Travis, Tex.
Lankford, Lewis A., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Lamb, Wm. G., Navy
Lockett, Amzie S., Navy
Livingstone, Julius
Lane, W. R.
Lennon, P. L.
Leder, Joseph, Camp Travis, Tex.
Lover, Sam, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Lanter, C. D.
Lockwood, Geo., 168 Depot Brigade, Co. A., 3rd Dev. Bn., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe.
Lubold, Edward W., Navy
Lynch, M. E.
Lester, John C., Volunteer
Langston, Wm. H., Jackson Barracks
Luckinbill, John M., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Harrison, L. Lamb, Jackson Barracks, La.
Linden, Price Wm., Camp Travis
Lehman, J. E.
Lauen, Alford K.
Lyons, J. L., Volunteer
Leebove, Isah
Latimer, F., Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Inf. Okla. N. G.
Laughin, Vance, Camp Travis, Tex.
Lynch, Haden
Lyons, Clarence, Camp Travis, Tex.
Lees, W. R.
Logan, Robert V., Co. Roster
Lockwood, Ernest R., Volunteer
Lunsford, Emmett E., Volunteer
Lang, Frederick A., Navy
Luckett, L. J.
Lott, Walter
Mayfield, O. D., Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Mann, J. W.
Massingill, Earl L., Co. B. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Mason, Carlton C., Navy
Matthews, Luther C., Navy
Mason, Elmer
Mattox, Earl R., Navy
Mays, Hyatt, A., Co. Roster
Maxwell, John L., Jackson Barracks
Mitchell, Valentine W., Navy
Mitchell, Jess
Maples, Jerome N., Brakeman, Okla. City.
Manual, Tipton
Mallet, J. L.
Minner, Lawrence, Camp Nichols,, La.
Mason, Walter, Camp Travis, Tex.
Mills, Dewey E., Newport News
Maile, John A.
Maggard, W. M.
Maher, Jess, Camp Travis, Tex.
May, Lynn A., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Mallory, Carl
Maloney, Geo. J., Jackson Barracks

Mackenzie, Roy W., Navy
Melford, L., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Maish, John Archie, Camp Travis, Tex
Mathis, Lester, Co. C., Inf., Nat'l Guard
Mavalley, W. M., Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Murray, Nathan M., Jackson Barracks
Moyer, Raymond H., Co. Roster
Murray, Felix
Moss, Wm. B., Camp Travis, Tex.
Mysey, W. F.
Myers, Frank L., Volunteer
Moller, Orian E., Navy
Myer, Phillip W., Navy
Morris, Ollie H., Navy
Moss, John M., Camp Travis, Tex.
Moss, Rex
Middaugh, Mercel M.
Miller, Nick, Jackson Barracks
Mossingill, Harry
Morris, Oscar L., Camp Nichols, La.
Mounts, Victor T., Volunteer
Morris, James W., Navy
Minson, Oscar, Navy
Mowrey, Wesley H.
Moss, Dwight P., Navy
Montgomery, J. G.
Mosher, Harry H., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Morris, Howard W., Navy
Moon, Van T., Co. Roster
Moureau, Capt. Carl H., 19th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.
Morgan, Lorenzo G., Navy
Moslers, J. J.
Murphee, Floyd L., Co. Roster
Myers, Geo. H., Coast Artillery School of Fire, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Mills, Jacob E., Volunteer
Morris, Lee Milton, Camp Nichols, La.
Miller, Geo., Co. C., Inf. Nat'l Guard
Mayes, Chas. R., 12th Rec. Bn. 46th Co. 162nd Depot Brigade, Camp Pike, Ark.
Mooney, R.
Moore, Louis A., Volunteer
Miller, T. E., Camp Nichols, La.
Miller, R. L.
Mitchell, W. R.
Moore, Harry, Camp Travis, Tex.
Meitner, Chas. J., Ex. Nat'l Bank
Medford, Chas., Co. C., Inf. Nat'l Guard
Meecham, Miss Daisy, Red Cross Nurse, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Mealey, Vere
Mercy, Jack, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Merhon, M., Navy
Meehon, W. H.
Meacham, Albert J., Navy
Mercer, Floyd, In France
Mercer, Chas. R., Navy
Meissinger, Jacob, Navy
Merten, Hal F., Navy
Merten
Mitchell, Geo., Jackson Barracks
Mettler, Howard, Camp Travis, Tex.
Melone, Lloyd, Muskogee
Moore, Herbert, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Moore, Harold R.
Mercer, Cecil F., Camp Travis, Tex.
Melin, Oscar, Co. Roster
Miller, W., Volunteer
Miller, Clarence B., University of Okla.
Mills, Dehart, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., Co. A. E. M. T. D., Sec. 1
Mitchell, I., Volunteers, Indianapolis, Eng.
Mikel, Wayne, Co. Roster
Mills, Luke F., Camp Travis, Tex.
Mann, Hosey M., Camp Travis, Tex.
Mitchell, Jim, Jackson Barracks
Mitchell, R. L.
Mitchell, Harold W., Navy
Mitchell, Clae, Milton, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Milam, W. W.
Melton, W.
Meeker, Julian R., Navy
Miller, Marion G., Navy
Mahler, Lewis W., Navy
Moore, Wm.
Moore, Jack C., Co. C., Inf. Nat'l Guard
Morford, Carrol
Mennice, I. J.
Mills, DeHart
Morgan, Thos. D., Navy
Melton, Geo. E., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Menkemeller, Wm. Jr., Camp Nichols, La.
Moore, J.
Meader, Wm. B., Co. Roster
Merryman, Roscoe C., Camp Travis, Tex.
Misenbacher, Leo F., Jackson Barracks
Mattock, J. F.
Matthews, Ernest A., Navy
Martin, S. G.
Matson, Flora Miss, Red Cross Nurse, Camp Pike, Ark.
Martin, A. W., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Martz, Henry D., Navy
Moskowitz, Harry, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Martin, Gus
Magunson, Edwin G., Camp Travis, Tex.
Martin, Wm.
Martin, J. A., Volunteer
Morrison, Clinton, Navy
May, H. L.
Middleton, Otis
Markham, Walter
Moon, Rupert J., Jefferson Barracks
Magnuson, Wallace
Maddux, T. L.
Marvin, Raymond G.
Martin, E. O., Volunteer
Martz, Henry D., Navy
Massingill, Harry, Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Markham, Fred, Jackson Barracks
Mars, Edward C., Co. Roster
Marvin, John S., Navy
Michael, Joseph Clyde
Mills, Lewis L., Navy
Mistrell, O. W.
Madden, Grover C., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Marsh, Mabel, Still Over, Y. M. C., Canteen.
Martin, Wm. P., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Morey, C. V., Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Moore, Fred H. Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Mooney, Harold N., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Montgomery, Gleen E., Camp Nichols, La.
Moore, Tomis
Moore, Sam, Camp Travis, Tex.
Morrison, Clinton D., Navy
Morgan, W. H.
Moran, Edgar F., University of Okla.
Moran, Wm.
Mortin, Jones
Monroe Ralph
Monroe, R. H.
Morrison, Clyde W., Camp Travis, Tex.
Monroe, Irvin H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Monroe, Ralph W., Camp Travis, Tex.
Mallory, Carl

Morison, Herman Fales, American University, Washington, D. C.
Miller, Sherman, Camp Nichols, La.
Morehead, Hugh, Navy
Moody, Dale V., Volunteer
Moore, Wallace, Deceased
Moore, John H.
Moore, Chas. M., Camp Travis, Tex.
Monroe, Lewis, In France
Millichip, J. A., Camp Nichols, La.
Moran, Geo. E., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Muney, C. B. S.
Murphy, Chas. E.
Mueller, Julius, U. S. Marine
Murray, J. J.
Munnell, E. C.
Muncey, Claude H., Navy
Murphy, L. O.
May, Kelly, Navy
Miller, Jesse
Murray, Roy, Camp Travis, Tex.
Muntzel, Harvey J., 358th Inf. M. G. Co.
Murphy, James Leo.
Moher, J. M.
Mullens, Walter B., Navy
Morgan, Van
Morris, Bauden, France
Mulhall, Ed, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Mullins, Len M., Navy
Millichip, Matthew H., Camp Nichols, La.
Mortimore, Morris E., Camp Nichols, La.
Morgan, Marion F., Navy
Mullion, Fred
Mowbray, Linkhart Ellison, U. S. Marine
Moffett, Hubert, Co. Roster
Martin, David A., Navy
Morris, Wm. C., Camp Nichols, La.
Mowlry, W. H.
Meyer, Geo.
Meyers, Cliff
Morirs, Lee, Co. C., Inf. Nat'l Guard
Meyer, L. G., Volunteer
Mayfield, Ben H., Camp Nichols, La.
Meyer, Howard W., U. S. S. B. S. S. Maine, 11 Broadway
Monley, Fred
Moffett, Robert W., Camp Nichols, La.
Munroe, R. W., Co. C., Inf. Nat'l Guard
Martz, Henry D., Navy
Markham, Earl B., Exemption Board, Tulsa, Okla.
Merritt, Grady G., Jackson Barracks
Mayo, L. H.
Miller, Joe Emly L., Navy
Mennie, Tony J., Camp Travis, Tex.
Maile, Al., Camp Travis, Tex.
Monral, B. J.
Mangam, K. M.
Monk, Duley C., Navy
Mescham, Roy, El Paso, Tex.
Moffett, Wm. O., Camp Travis, Tex.
Mefford, Albert W., Camp Travis, Tex.
Moore, Lewis
Murphy, F.
Molder, Wm. R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Moore, Robert L., Co. Roster
Meeks, Wm.
Mooney, Edward N., Camp Travis, Tex.
Montgomery, Merle M., Navy
Middleton, Otis
Mandelsweig, Harry
McNulty, Fred C., Camp Travis, Tex.
McReynolds, W. R.
McManus, Calvin J., Co. Roster
McMoth, C. J.
McMahon, T. E., 1st Brigade F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. (Ohio Cities Gas Co.)
McPherson, M. E.
McElroy, Cassius B., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
McKee, John Manley, Ft. Riley, Kans.
McFarland, E. G.
McJunkin, E. G.
McGehee, George, Ft. Riley, Kans.
McVeronie, J. W.
McGinty, Geo. E., Navy
McElleany, Jesse S., Navy
McGiervin, Paul V., Navy
McNish, Arthur, Ft. Riley, Kans.
McKnucke, J. L.
McElwee, Russell B.
McMahon, J. B.
McMillan, Frank M., Co. C., Inf. Nat'l Guard
McSwain, Melvin E., Jackson Barracks
McCullough, Hillis K., Volunteer
McGinty
McFarland, W. R.
McQuerry, J. W.
McLaughan, Bert, Camp Travis, Tex.
McPherson, Chris., Co. Roster
McGinnis, Chas. R., Camp Travis, Tex.
McMinn, D. M., Volunteer
McNeal, S.
McKassen, James C., Camp Travis, Tex.
McLance, Bert, U. S. A., Park View
McKinley, L. W.
McFarland, Wm. R.
McKinoon, Vere S., Navy
McIntosh, Herman
McKeown, Mayo E., Navy
McLean, Donald, Deceased
McKinnon, V. S., Volunteer
McMahon, J. H.
McMahon, Frances E., Jackson Barracks
McMishiel, Joseph C.
McLaughlin, R. L.
McGinnis, G. A., Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Inf.
McGarvey, Henry, Camp Nichols, La.
McNamara, Thos. Joseph, Camp Nichols, La.
McNew, Harry L., Camp Nichols, La.
McKennedy, H.
McNeel, B. F., Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Inf.
McLhaney, Jess, Jackson Barracks
McGrew, Harry, Volunteer
McGibbs, Emery, Volunteer
McMahan, Eddy L., Camp Nichols, La.
McIntosh, Fred H., Navy
McNally, Frances
McGuire, Leo
McLaughlin, A. K.
McIntosh, Collan J., Camp Travis, Tex.
McCroy, John L., Camp Travis, Tex.
McFetridge, Llye W., Camp Travis, Tex.
McNeel, Benj., Camp Travis, Tex.
McCormick, Fred, Camp Travis, Tex.
McCaskell, Steve A., Co. B. 2nd Okla. Inf.
McDaniel, Edward P., Camp Travis, Tex.
McCoy, W. R., Volunteer
McMurray, J. J.
McKeon, Chester
McDowell, W. E.
McBrayer, James L.
McDonald, Harry, Co. Roster
McArton, C. A.
McClendon, Denis, Ooutside of City
McDonald, Michael J., Jackson Barracks
McDaniel, Alex

McCarty, H. E.
McDowell, Winifred E., Camp Travis, Tex.
McDee
McDonald, Allen J., Camp Travis, Tex.
McCleroy, J. N.
McClure, N. J.
McClelland, M. F., Co. Roster
McCorkle, Luther White, U. S. Marine
McConnell, Bruce, Camp Travis, Tex.
McCowen, Sam A.
McCtoskey, Alva J., Navy
McCune, Murray M.
McCoy, Basil A., Volunteer
McCrary, Carl C., Camp Nichols, La.
McCable, Catherine, Red Cross Nurse, Camp Travis, Tex.
McDaniel, Alex, Co. Roster
McCIroy, Rogers, J., Navy
McGoldnick, H. J.
McDonald, Harvey, Navy
McGivern, P. V.
McAllister, Sergt. John G., Sq. C. Kelly Field, No. 2, South San Antonio, Tex.
McGilvray, Archie B.
McDonnell, Francis E.
McMillan, Clarence, Navy
McAllister, Thos. S., Co. C., 307th Ammunition Train
McBride, Ray B.
McKeown, J. W.
McQuiston, Earl D.
McConnell, Paul R., Army
McAnulty, John R., Camp Travis, Tex.
McRight, Jesse B., Navy
McAllister, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
McCallum, John, Navy
McCray, Howard, Co. Roster
McMith, C. G.
McJilton, Thos. F., Army Corps
McClure, D. D.
McCobb, G. P.
McStavick, Arnold W., Jackson Barracks
McCuns, Lieut. M. M., Base Hospital No. 25, A. P. O.
McClesky, James, Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
McDonnell, Francis E.
McGillis, P. H.
McCormick, Homer
McCorkle, Lewis C., Camp McArthur, Tex.
McMahon, B. A.
McClausland, Oscar B., Navy
McConnell, A. R., Camp Travis
Nolan, R. L., Volunteer
Newsome, Thos. F.
Neil, M. C.
Neselbeck, Wm., Camp Travis, Tex.
Netzel, Archie E., Camp Nichols, La.
Newcomb, Robert
Neil, Ward, Camp Travis, Tex.
Newsome, Leo
Neubar, Harry
Nice, P. Q.
Neice, Wm.
Nance, Charley
Nichols, Ernest L., Volunteer
Neal, Wm.
Nalley, Wm. R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Nichols, Ed. M., Navy
Nichols, Marvin D., Jackson Barracks
Nichelson, Clarence C., Camp McArthur, Tex.
Niclass, Geo.
Nida, Homer H., Camp Nichols, La.
Nidiffer, J. A.
Naylor, Ben
Neil, Roy
Nidiffer, John R., Navy
Nayes, Roger
Navellok, Nick, In France
Nickel, Eldon C., Navy
Neale, Wm., Co. Roster
Needham, Earl, Co. Roster
Neal, E. A.
Nowlan, Narry H.
Newcomb, Thos. F.
Nelson, Art. R.
Needham, Frank W.
Neeley, Sam, Camp Travis, Tex.
Neeley, Harry S., Camp Travis, Tex.
Near, Harry H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Newby, Jerry B., Camp Jackson, S. C.
Nicholson, Chas. Herbert, Jr., 254 Aero Squadron, c/o American Air Service, 35 Eaton Place, London, S. W. I., Eng.
Nance, Allen, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Nimpfer, August, Navy
Norris, Frank
Newton, Charles C., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Norton, Ray M.
Nabhan, Dr. J. J.
Norris, Earl J., Volunteer
Norris, Capt. A. K., Ordnance Dep't, Inspection Dep't, U. S. A., Johnstown, Pa.
Norris, Ash, Jackson Barracks
Nolen, Robert L., Navy
Norwood, Martin P.
Nickel, Geo. Peter, Camp Nichols, La.
Neal, A. B.
Nash, Dewey L., Volunteer
Noble, Elmer L., Navy
Norton, Raymond A., Navy
Nyce, Peter Q., Jackson Barracks
Nuley, M.
Norman, Herbert R., Camp Jessup, Ga.
North, Geo. E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Noyes, Henry E., Navy
North, L. M.
North, Monroe, Camp Travis, Tex.
Noyes, LaVerne Albert, U. S. Marine
Naske, C. W.
Newton, Ralph
Newsum, Iran, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Noles, Silas
Neubauer, Henry, Muskogee, Okla.
Otto, Karl, Co. 22, Camp Farragut, Great Lakes, Ill.
O'Connors, Pat
O'Bannon, Maple E., Navy
Ohlin, Claude E., Volunteer
Offut, Jesse Clarence, Camp Travis, Tex.
Overstreet, Miles
O'Connell, J. C.
Odam, Forest, Volunteer
Ozenbaugh, Edmond J., Camp Travis, Tex.
Orteg, Ben F., Co. Roster
Ossenbeck, Wm.
Osborne, Geo. R., Jefferson Barracks
Owens, D. M.
O'Connell, Gregory C., Navy
Owens, Fred U., Camp Travis, Tex.
Okufils, J. J.
Owens, Ramond
Oxner, Mason
Oliber, Wilbur
Overholtzer, Wm. S., Camp Sevier, S. C.
Olley, Edgar
Ormsby, L. E., Navy
Orr, Leon
Olson, Chas. J., Navy
Overbeck, W. R.
Owens, Allen L.
Owens, Ervin R., Navy

Orbourne, Sam, Camp Travis, Tex.
O'Daniel, Chas. P., Camp Nichols, La.
O'Bannan, Maple
Ormand, John W., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Ochiltree, Chas. N., Camp Nichols, La.
Oden, Ora E.
Ordway, C. B.
O'Connell, Gregory
Osborne, Chas., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Owens, J. J.
O'Donovan, Chas. A., Ft. Sill, Okla.
Osborn, Glen W., Camp Nichols, La.
O'Hara, Jack, Navy
Overman, John W., Navy
Osborne, John W., Navy
Owens, Ross G.
O'Bar, Charlie
O'Byne, F. P.
Oliver, Claude W., Navy
Oldson, James M., Navy
Odell, Ira E., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G
Olson, Gifford, Navy
Oliver, Claude
Oliver, Grady G., Co. Roster
O'Barr, James, Camp Travis, Tex.
Oliphant, Allen G., Camp Nichols, La.
Oikmipo, J.
Oliver, Virgil, Volunteer
Ownsby, Tony J.
Oetoinn, Jacobs O.
Pharris, Wilbur, Camp Nichols, La.
Purnell, Burley, Co. Roster
Pratt, Burley, Co. Roster
Pratt, James R., Camp Nichols, La.
Parell, Harry F., Navy
Ponton, Warney, Camp Nichols
Prater, W.
Pobler
Panjor, V. W.
Pryor, Ralph E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Patrick, Donley R., Navy
Pierce, C. S.
Poe, Herbert E., Jackson Barracks
Potts, Ted, Camp Nichols, La.
Phillip, Benj. C., Volunteer
Palmer, Russ
Price, James, In France
Potter, S. S.
Prout, Franklin S., Camp Travis, Tex.
Price, W. B., Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Pfiester, Harry
Phelps, Edward, Volunteer
Pruit, Roy
Price, James
Papin, W. S.
Petty, Robert D., Navy
Polls, Louie, Camp Travis, Tex.
Pomeroy, W. H., Y. M. C. A. Sec'y, 12 Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, France
Pradvik, Albert, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Pilts, W. A.
Popejoy, John H., A. E. F., In France
Poe, John E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Pickens, Claude L., Camp Nichols, La.
Pickens, Claude
Porter, Henry, Camp Travis, Tex.
Pryor, John S., Navy
Price, Lieut. Harry P., Base Hospital, Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.
Preno, Chas. Co. Roster
Pougher, Robert B., Co. Roster
Price, Elmer
Phillips, John T., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.
Popejoy, Dorse L., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Prister, Harry, Rainbow Div., Arkansas City, Kans.
Pogue, Halbert
Potts, Tom M., Jr., Navy
Pope, Chas. F.
Price, Wm. E., Camp Nichols, La.
Portwood, W. E., Volunteer
Padgett, Horace
Potts, Jess H., Navy
Pritchett, LeRoy, Camp Travis, Tex.
Pierron, Peter L., Camp Travis, Tex.
Powell, Vern W.
Pope, David, Co. Roster
Pilkington, Ed.
Pinnell, Byrd H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Phillips, Louie, Navy
Price, Carter E.
Parker, Bert, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Painter, Gilbert F., Navy
Parks, Morris G., Camp Nichols, La.
Pierce, N., Co. C., Inf. Nat'l Guard
Pollard, S. A.
Parnell, L. E., Volunteer
Peery, Joe E., Navy
Paderta, H.
Pittenger, Clarence E.
Pyle, Earl O.
Patterson, W. L.
Payton, J. M.
Probst, Carl
Payne, Emmett
Popeboy, John H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Purdy, Osider
Pyle, Roy A., Camp Travis, Tex.
Price, Harly
Phillipi, Richard J., Navy
Powell, John J.
Pappan, Wm. H.
Pinyan, Ivan, 912 East Sixth
Peet, Roy, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Phillips, Henry L., Camp Nichols, La.
Place, John, Camp Nichols, La.
Patton, Robert C., In France
Payne, I. F. Jr.
Pullen, C. C., Volunteer
Patton, Chadwell
Parker, Roy
Patterson, Samuel F., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Patterson, Luther V., Navy
Perkins, Albert E.
Perry, W. C.
Paris, Sam, Jackson Barracks
Patterson, Thos.
Peck, Glen, Navy
Patton, Chas. E., Camp Nichols, La.
Perker, Jas. A., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Perason, F. E., "Y" Work in France
Pauok, Wm.
Petras, Tom
Patterson, E. T.
Paschal, Wm. Holaday, U. S. Marine
Partwood, W. D.
Paul, Chas. R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Parson, Harry R., Co. C. 2nd. Okla. N. G.
Petit, Virgil
Parks, Morris G.
Person, Paul
Pate, C. B., Volunteer
Peterson, Victor H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Peters, Theo.
Patter, Byron L., Camp Nichols, La.
Pearce, Albert H., Navy
Parks, John L., Volunteer
Patterson, Edgar D., Navy
Parks, D. C.
Pennington, Jasper N., Navy

Perryman, H. W., Co. Roster
Penson, Marshall
Palmer, Geo. E., Camp Travis
Peebles, Joe W., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Parchall, Roy J., Navy
Park, Wm. C., Camp Travis, Tex.
Pattie, Jim, Camp Travis, Tex.
Pinter, R. N.
Pritchard, John L., Co. Roster
Patton, Wyatt
Parks, B. W.
Parker, Chas. H., Camp McArthur, Tex.
Penrod, Geo.
Patterson, Joe, Co. D., 111th Eng.
Pettus, Frank
Pease, Donald, Camp Travis, Tex.
Pearce, Frank L., Navy
Peake, C. C.
Pilzer, Lewis A., Volunteer
Perryman, Enis B., Navy
Patterson, Harold L., Co. Roster
Paul, George
Perry, Fred L., Navy
Patrick, Lance G., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Powell, Leonard L., Co. B., Okla. Inf.
Peters, Don, Camp Nichols
Pearson, James H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Poter, Lieut. Jack, Infantry, Volunteer
Prayannis, John Alexander
Prayannis, Stephen A., Camp Travis, Tex.
Popejoy, Clyde W., Volunteer
Price, Roy
Pann, John Creek
Payne, Fillmore
Pulley, Luther
Parker, Ulyn T., Navy
Price, James J., Co. Roster
Prim, Harley C., Navy
Perry, John C., Camp Travis, Tex.
Partrick, Champ, Navy
Parks, Wm.
Payne, R. T.
Pattison, J. B.
Parmley, Wm. L., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Pearce, Albert H., Navy
Patterson, I. U.
Pittman, A. B.
Partian, Lewis
Peltikis, Christo A., Camp Nichols, La.
Poisot, Wm. E., Camp Nichols, La.
Payne, Jack
Powell, Paul A., Navy
Payne, Edgar E.
Poe, Roy R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Price, Edward E., Navy
Payne, Carl E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Pattie, Tom
Pease, Basil, Camp Travis
Plumley, Francis, Co. C., 20th M. G. Bn. A. E. F.
Paul, Harry Jones, Camp Nichols, La.
Pemto, O. R.
Paris, J. R.
Pettus, Frank B., Co. Roster
Peterman, L. A., Volunteer
Parsons, Roy F., Navy
Palmer, W. R.
Patton, Chas. E.
Peercy, Joseph I., Navy
Peffely, Otto
Perkins, Chas. H., Co. Roster
Priest, Beatrice M., Red Cross Nurse, Somewhere in France
Peterson, Arthur E., Navy
Patterson, W. L., Co. Roster
Parker, S. A. T. C., J. E.
Paul, H., Navy
Perkins, Albert E.
Palmer, Edgar
Pawnell, N.
Patterson, Erle U., Camp Travis, Tex.
Pesterfield, John H.
Porter, Newman, Volunteer
Purnerr, Burley
Potter, Walter F., Camp Travis
Pigg, Clyde G., Camp Travis, Tex
Powell, D. G., Jackson Barracks
Potter, John
Parkerson, Ira A., Navy
Palmer, Elmer C., Navy
Petty, C. V.
Pruitt, Mary Emmit
Harrison, Poe Wm.
Pritchett, C. A.
Pitney, R., Army
Price, Arthur F., Navy
Perry, Claude (dead)
Prince, Bert, Co. Roster
Pringle, Cecil, Navy
Price, Wm.
Price, Wiley B.
Peterson, Lewis, Co. C.
Pressler, Howard A., Navy
Page, Wm. Co. Roster
Perry, Frank L., Volunteer
Phillips, John F., Navy
Leonard, Price
Payne, C. E.
Peters, Harrison, Co. Roster
Peterson, James S., Volunteer
Pettitt, Albert J., Camp Travis, Tex.
Pease, Edwin, Camp Travis, Tex.
Petty, Robert D., Navy
Pace, Ora Wm., Navy
Price, Wm.
Price, Charles, Navy
Paschall, Allie
Qualls, James F., Navy
Queen, Ira M., Navy
Quinn, Edwin S., Navy
Quisinberry, Joel M., Camp Travis, Tex
Quinn, Joseph F., Navy
Riblett, Jesse A., Machine Gun Co. 157th Inf., 40th Div.
Reed, Harold W., Co. Roster
Richey, Alfred J., Navy
Rike, Claire S., Camp Travis, Tex.
Riggs, Martin S., Camp Travis, Tex.
Reaves, Henry, Camp Travis, Tex.
Riggs, Addie S., Navy
Richards, Fred M.
Runyon, Samuel I., Navy
Redgrave, Bertram
Red, Foxie, Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Ridge, Paul K., Camp Nichols, La.
Rider, Paul K., Camp Nichols, La.
Redford, A. F.
Reeder, Robt. E. Lee, Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Nat'l Guard
Reed, John R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Reelem, Geo.
Reed, Orville B., Co. Roster
Ritchie, Frank D., Navy
Reynolds, Wm. N., Navy
Rector, Leslie F., Camp Nichols, La.
Revels, Albert C., Ft. Sam Houston
Reynolds, James F., Camp Travis, Tex.
Renick, Robert, Navy
Reynolds, Sterling, Volunteer, San Francisco, Calif.
Reeves, Leslie G., Camp Nichols, La.
Reneau, Eugene C., Navy

Ratcliffe, Lieut. I. L., Dev. Bn. No. 7, 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill.
Redfern, James, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Reed, Gut, Navy
Renfro, Bert, Camp Travis, Tex.
Renner, W. D.
Radcliff, Donald H., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Reeves, Dorrence R., Jackson Barracks .
Record, Phil
Reid, Walter F., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Reed, Walter A., Jackson Barracks
Reedy, Everett W., Navy
Reed, Jno. E.
Reynolds, S. D.
Reese, Benj. S., Camp Travis, Tex.
Reed, Emmitt I.
Reeves, C. W., Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Rowey, Arthur B., Volunteer
Reed, Archie, Amb. Corps
Redding, R. H.
Redford, Wm.
Rebecca, Miss Mary, Honorably Discharged
Richardson, W. C., Army
Redus, Fred
Rhodes, Carl G., Navy
Rizan, Henry J.
Ramsey, W. A.
Rood, L. A., Navy
Rinehart, Chas. E., Navy
Ryan, Frank B., Co. Roster
Roser, Chas. F., Camp Nichols, La.
Ribinett, Chas. T., Camp Travis, Tex.
Rowe, Geo. J., Navy
Rose, Lloyd B., Co. Roster
Riley, Orr C., Co. Roster
Rawlings, Dian
Riggs, Geo. L., Navy
Rush, Chas., Volunteer
Ray, J. M., Still in Service, Ex. Nat'l Bank
Rilby, Jos. B., Volunteer
Ronson, Allen, Navy
Ringenback, J. T.
Raymond, Grant, Navy
Ryan, A. Russell
Randal, James F.
Ringenberg, C. B., Navy
Ramsey, E.
Ryan, Timpothy T., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Rickey, Wayne, A.
Rorex, Jesse, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Rapkin, Wm., Navy
Rasco, John F., Camp Nichols, La.
Rash, Wm. A., Camp Travis, Tex.
Ryan, J. P.
Riley, Robert H.
Rhine, Wallace, Camp Travis
Rosenberry, Jas. E.
Rhus, Wm.
Rich, J. Frank, Camp Travis, Tex.
Richardson, Chas. F., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Rutis, Vess
Rook, Major L. W., Volunteer, Artillery, Somewhere in Italy
Rose, F. G.
Ross, M., Army
Richmond, Henry W., Co. B. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Riddle, Kenneth
Rosenthal, Herman
Rice, Arthur
Rosenthal, Wm. J., Camp Nichols
Rosenthal, Herman
Rice, Arthur
Rooms, M. S.
Russell, Earl R., Navy
Richards, D., Volunteer
Richards, E. A.
Richards, J. S., Jackson Barracks
Richardson, Bird D., Co. Roster
Rodakis, Gus S., Camp Nichols, La.
Richards, Edward, Jackson Barracks
Richey, H. E., Volunteered Quartermaster's Dept.
Roller, J. H.
Rush, P. H.
Rogers, W., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf. Okla. N. G.
Ray, Roderick G., Navy
Russell, Bruce Stewart, 4th Co. 3rd Bn. I. C. T. S., Camp Pike, Ark.
Ropele, Samuel, Navy
Rogers, Sidney M., Camp Funston, Kans.
Roy, Ed
Rogers, Remington
Rogers, Otis
Roy, M. E.
Rose, Forrest A., Navy
Reed, Wm. Ft. Riley, Kans.
Rogers, Basil E., University of Okla.
Rothammer, Pliny
Rogers, A. L.
Rudder, Sam
Rickey, Rooal E., Navy
Robins, Walter D., Camp Travis, Tex.
Richard, T. L., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Rickard, Elmer C., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
Rashall, Wm.
Robertson, Ed. J.
Roberts, Hubert L., Co. Roster
Robinson, John H., Navy
Robertson, H. B., Co. Roster
Robertson, Wm. P., Camp Nichols, La.
Robinson, T. B.
Robinson, James T., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Robinson, Prof. J. B.
Robins, C. C.
Rohn, John
Robinett, Amos W., Camp Travis, Tex.
Robinson, Richard S., Jackson Barracks
Rich, Albert
Robertson, Carl F., Camp Travis, Tex.
Robertson, E. J.
Reichard, Port L., Navy
Robertson, G., Navy
Robinson, F. F., Volunteer
Robertson, H. F., Co. Roster
Roberston, Harris H., Jackson Barracks.
Robinson, Simmie, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Roe C.
Robertson, Geo. E., Jefferson Barracks
Robertson, D. G.
Rowin, Geo. E., Co. Roster
Roland, Donat H.
Runkie, James R., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
Raylex, Phillip, Co. Roster
Roy, Davis R., Navy
Rollis, Geo. C., Camp Nichols
Rogers, R. F.
Rodgers, Earnest
Russell, Jas. W., Co. B. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Ruth, Ed
Rose, J. M.
Rowley, Lester G., Navy
Roach, back but not living in town
Robertson, Roscoe, Navy
Ross, Hershell, L., Navy
Rosenthal, Wm. J.
Remington, Rogers, Co. C. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Raper, E. C.
Ropele, Samuel, Navy

Rasmussen, Arnold J., Navy
Ross, Earl H., Co. Roster
Rude, P. H., Volunteer
Rhodes, W. Ellis
Russell, Donald, Co. Roster
Rowe, Alvin E.
Rudder, W. R.
Rimbough, Geo.
Rheat, Paul, Jefferson Barracks
Rayson, J. Carrell
Rhea, Paul
Rayson, J.
Rohr, L. V.
Reason, Henry
Robinson, Holy, Fire Department.
Ridenour, Fred, Navy
Robertson, Geo. E., Tulsa, Okla.
Robertson, Donald
Robertson, J. B., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Robbinette, Chas. A., Volunteer
Robinson, D. T., Volunteer
Robinson, Geo. H., Navy
Robertson, A. F.
Roberts, L. B.
Richardson, Waldo, Camp Funston, Kans.
Robinson, R. S.
Rodman, Ben
Roche, Trace H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Ross, Curtis A., Navy
Roebuck, John L., Navy
Roberts, Max. H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Roach, Edgar
Reed, Walter A.
Rodberg, John
Rose, I. B.
Roche, J. T.
Roberts, Ray H.
Rhoades, W. O., Volunteer
Simpson, Carl, Co. 4, S. A. T. C., University of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa..
Steele, Ellis B., Navy
Steffy, Carl
Steeples, W. C.
Steele, Hazel H., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Sternd, W. E.
Stephens, C. E.
Stork, Lawrence A., Co. B. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Stevens, Orland D., Volunteer
Stevenson, Russell
Sterling, Clyde E., Camp Nichols, La.
Steele, Claude, Camp MmArthur, Tex.
Stewart, Frank, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Stewart, Guy R., Waco, Tex.
Smith, Ben F., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Stewart, Forrest L., Camp McArthur, Tex.
Stevens, Chas. A., Co. B. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Steoup, N. H.
Stone, James H., Navy
Stubblefield, John, Camp Travis, Tex.
Soliday, Luella A.
Stinson, John
Stevenson, Lieut R. H., 5th Bn. 162nd Depot Brigade, Camp Pike, Ark.
Steven, Frank S.
Stewart, Elbert R., Navy
Simpson, Thos. H., Navy
Stevens, D. L.
Scott, H. B.
Shota, J. F., Navy
Slaughter, Sam L., Navy.
Stapleton, Fred
Stanley, Lynn, Camp Travis, Tex.
Stephens, Chas.
Starr, Andy T., Navy
Stevens, Mack E., Navy
Steken, Dewey F.
Snider, Lafayette, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Soble, Lyman G., Camp Travis, Tex.
Stark, Edwin W., Camp Travis, Tex.
Stevens, Guy F., Navy
Stephens, Chas. E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Sexton, Eugene C., Navy
Stanley, Chas. S., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
Sykes, Herbert W., Camp Travis, Tex.
Steinweg, Ernest F., Camp Travis, Tex.
Steiger, Fred J., Camp Travis, Tex.
Stanley, Harley D., Co. Roster
Staley, Roy, Camp Travis, Tex.
Stallard, Donald, Camp Nichols, La.
Stafford, Evert M.
Stanford, Wm. H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Stapleton, Corp. Fred
Stanley, Mark
Stanger, Wm., Co. Roster
Staudfield, Howard H.
Stanley, Ross, Camp Travis, Tex.
Sturm, O. P., Director & Committeemen of Tulsa, "Y," in Service
Steffy, Carl
Stackhouse, Capt. Keith T., 346th Inf., 87th Div.
Starrett, F. C.
Stegal, J. E.
Stanley, M. M. R., Navy
Smith, Dewey D., Volunteer
Stout, Mary
Strut, Harry
Stryker, Wm. L.
Stubenvall, Wm. J., Camp Travis, Tex.
Strong, Claud L., Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Stropes, J. E.
Stovill, J. M.
Stafay, Ralph, Camp Nichols, La.
Stafford, Snooks, Co. Roster
Stroud, M. L.
Stowell, Wm. H. L., Navy
Stewart, Ralph L., Navy
Stewart, P.
Stodder, L.
Shroyer, Lester Lynn, Camp Travis, Tex.
Starford, Jess
Stain, Sylvester, Y., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Strickley, Jack R.
Stubler, John
Stubenvill, Wm.
Stuffman, Edward V., Navy
Stroup, John S., Camp Travis, Tex.
Stutman, Joseph J., Camp Travis, Tex.
Stocker, Earl, Navy
Stoven, Howard S., Volunteer
Strain, George, Camp Nichols, La.
Stevens, Hughey M., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Stone, Enoch, Navy
Stone, Clyde L., Navy
Stovall, Ancel G., Camp Travis, Tex.
Stovell, Earl R., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Stockewll, L., Reg. Supply Co. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Stoneham, J. D.
Strickler, Fred, Navy
Stone, F. C., Volunteer
Stillwell, Roy B.
Stover, Howard
Stoffle, Russell
Superman, Jesse A., Navy
Street, Ernest J., Navy
Sutton, Carlos, Navy
Summers, Harry N., Camp Nichols, La.
Suttle, Telman
Straight, Ralph D., Volunteer
Sutton, Tillman
Summers, J. Q.

Suppes, Geo. B.
Summer, Arthur J., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Summers, Oscar, Camp Nichols, La.
Schofield, Roscoe E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Stover, Howard
Stratton, Wm. M., Co. B. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Schultz, Archie C., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
Sills, Nelson Wm., Navy
Scruggs, Wm.
Suagee, Watie, Camp Travis, Tex.
Suelzer, Edmond G., Co. Roster
Silvers, Oscar, C., Navy
Sisney, John Ralph
Stiles, Bruce G., Camp Nichols, La.
Simms, Guy G., Jackson Baracks
Sisler, Harvey H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Sigler, Raymond B., Navy
Sikes, F. L.
Singleton, Chas. E., Co. Roster
Siehr, Hal Gordon, Camp Jessup, Ga.
Siler, Illus H, Co. H. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Silve, Wm. Irad, Camp Travis, Tex.
Silva, Lewis, University of Okla.
Sieber, Floyd Ward, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Singley, James S., Camp Travis, Tex.
Singleton, Jack
Sullivan, Jerry L., Jackson Barracks
Soliday, Alvin C., Navy
Stubenvole, Anthony J., 41st 11th Bn. 165th Depot Brigade
Simmons, Joshua, Navy
Stillwell, Ray B., Camp Travis, Tex.
Stillwagon, Crawford
Silvers, Oscar C., Navy
Simmons, Joshua, Navy
Stern, Clarence T., Camp Nichols, La.
Sugg, A. L.
Scales, Art
Scott, Geo.
Sample, Fred, Navy
Sowerwine, W. A., Co. Roster
Sandifer, Walter B., Camp Travis, Tex.
Sandidge, Pets A., Co. Roster
Sanders, Geo., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Sanderson, Samuel G.
Sander, E. S.
Stover, Howard, Motorcyle, still over, enlisted
Souberg, Edward A., Volunteer
Schultz, Robert E., Camp McArthur, Tex.
Sooter, Albert W., Volunteer
Sheppard, Drummond, Camp Travis, Tex.
Short, Harold C., Camp Travis, Tex.
Souris, Peter H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Sanderson, Frank M., 1st Regimental Hdg., Camp Dewey, Great Lakes Training Station, Co. J., Great Lakes, Ill.
Salters, Chas. A., Volunteer
Snodgrass, Stanley, Co. B. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Shook, O. M., Navy Fire Dept.
Sabean, Ernest Ewart, U. S. Marine.
Sandford, Jessie G., Navy
Secunde, John A., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Sabeau, Ernest E.
Short, Jesse W., Co. Roster
Sonbergh, Ed. A., Navy
Solliday, Cliff A., Co. Roster
Sously, Jas. O.
Southwood, H. C., Navy
Souris, Tony H., Camp Travis, Tex.
Shields, R.
Satterwhite, Robt., Camp Travis, Tex.
Snodgrass, Geo. M., Camp Nichols, La.
Snow, Dale, Raymond, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Salley, Raleigh Allen, Camp Bowie, Tex.
Snowden, C.
Snodgrass, Wm. S., Camp Travis, Tex.
Snyder, Claude R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Snodgrass, LeVerne, Jackson Barracks
Sherman, Capt. Roger S., 336 F. A. N. A., 87th Div., A. E. F.
Seaburg, B. W.
Snyder, Everett A., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Southerland, Paul
Sappenfield, L., 106 South Olympia
Simpson, A. N., Volunteer
Seal, E. M.
Short, Chas. W.
Stuart, Walter J.
Sungmist, H.
Stone, Roy
Snider, Geo. W.
Shaddolt, L. M.
Sears, Walter M., Navy
Summers, Virgle B., Navy
Seese, Geo. E., Navy
Stuart, Chas. T., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Sedlacek, Lodgie, Co. Roster
Swift, Berle, H., Navy
Spaulding, W. R.
Shumate, Harold E., Camp McArthur, Tex.
Sexton, Eugene C., Navy
Sigler, Raymond
Sexton, Joseph
Schlade, Clarence C., Camp Nichols, La.
Sheckard, L. W., Camp Bowie, Tex.
Spearman, Ernest L., Navy
Sawyer, Jesse B.
Sheppard, Tom L., Jackson Barracks
Short, R. J.
Shuff, LeRoy, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Short, Harry, Camp Travis, Tex.
Shiner, Alfred W., Camp Nichols, La.
Seeber, Lloyd
Shorney, Geo.
Shields, Roy, Camp Travis, Tex.
Spensor, Mark
Shroyer, Jack
Summer, Jesse D.
Settle, Eugene
Segmer, O. E.
Spann, Wm. B., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
Sexton, Elmer C., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
Shoulders, Leslie E., Co. Roster
Spivey H.
Spivey, F.
Speck, Lon, Camp Travis, Tex.
Spencer, Berry G., Jackson Barracks
Seeber, Elmer
Springer, Benton J., Volunteer
Sevy, Lorenzo, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Spears, Miles B., University of Okla.
Shammon, Howard T.
Swaffer, Jeff
Swages, Ronald L., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
Swanson, Andres M., Navy
Swain, S.
Steidley, John T., Camp Travis, Tex.
Showman, Harry, Navy
Sharp, Robert, Navy
Stovall, E. R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Sherrow, Floyd F., Co. B. 2nd Okla. Inf.
Shamp, Fred M., Co. Roster
Sharp, John E.
Stone, Harold
Sharkey, Frank, Navy
Sharp, Finnis
Shaver, Sergt Harold, Supply Section, Dev. Bn., Camp Bowie, Tex.
Short, Louis G., Camp Travis, Tex.
Shook, Phillip M., Volunteer

Stovall, E. R.
Stovell, James M., Aerial Photo School, Rochester, N. Y.
Shepard, Ed., Tulsa, Okla.
Scott, Willard L., Navy
Shoemaker, Arthur E., Navy
Stiles, Bruce
Schiefelbusch, T. L.
Stivers, H. E.
Shelton, Pete
Swain, James S., Navy
Stepp, Ed
Schultz, H.
Swadley, John L., Camp Travis, Tex.
Scheneder, R. P.
Schreck, Sergt. Frank H., 325th Supply Co., Q. M. C., A. E. F., D'Clonne, France.
Shaver, Harold, Co. Roster
Stiles, Allen P., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
Shipley, R.
Sweatman, Horace C.
Shafer, Leslie, Camp Travis, Tex.
Sherman, Kennedy
Skinner, Glenn C., Jackson Barracks
Shamel, Chas. Fred, Camp Travis, Tex.
Sweet, Joseph E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Sloan, John W., Jr.
Sommers, Samuel L., Camp Travis, Tex.
Shaw, Chas.
Sparks, L. J.
Spurlock, Frank H., Co. Roster
Souvey, Hugh
Smith, Joe B.
Simmons, Floyd, Camp Nichols, La.
Simpson, Jno. O.
Sloan, Arthur H., Jackson Barracks
Sloan, Lieut. E. H., Hdg. Co. 65th Art. C. A. C., 2nd Battery A. E. F.
Sparkman, Wm. B., Navy
Smith, Drew
Slater, Roy
Smith, Corp. Frank E.
Smith, Glenn
Smith, Eugene Ralph, Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
Smith, Wm. E.
Strait, Ralph
Shaw, Ben
Smith, Cecil R., Camp Dix, N. J.
Shain, A. M.
Shaw, Everett Bloom, Camp Travis, Tex.
Spencer, Earl L., Navy
Shannon, Jesse
Spralding Joseph P., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Shearin, Alma M., Co. Roster
Shedham, Raymond J.
Smothers, Jack
Smith, L. S.
Shannon, Franklin F., Volunteer
Seav, Johua C., Volunteer
Stuck, Henry, Camp Travis, Tex.
Shipman, Clavin
Sexton, Clyde
Seems, Wellington, Camp Travis, Tex.
Scudder, Frank L.
Soderstrom, Edwin D., Stillwater, Okla.
Sunderland, Claude, Co. Roster
Short, Harold C. Jr.
Sherman, Edward R., Navy
Sechrest, Jesse F., Jackson Barracks
Sidwell, Earl J., Camp Travis, Tex.
Sexton, W. M.
Seymour, Otto C., Honorably Discharged
Smith, A. V., Volunteer Tank Corps.
Stiles, Leslie E., Navy
Small, Clarence V., Volunteer

Sanders, Harry, Volunteer
Smith, F. E.
Sullivan, Wm. I., Navy
Smedkey, Wm. S., Camp Travis, Tex.
Seawell, Earl
Smith, Fred, Co. Roster
Seawell, Earl
Spaulding, C. R., Army
Smiley, Ernest, Co. D. 7th Eng., A. E. F.
Slaughter, S. M.
Scott, G. A.
Shafer, John N., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Schult, Elmer R., Jackson Barracks
Sexton, Stanley, Camp Nichols, La.
Scott, W. C.
Stoffle, Russell D., Co. Roster
Scott, Haskell B., Camp Travis, Tex.
Shunaker, Loonie F., University of Okla.
Scott, John P., Jackson Barracks
Sauter, Ardeau N., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Smith, Henry T., Co. Roster
Smith, Wm. R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Smith, Chas.
Smith, W.
Smith, Erle H., Co. Roster
Scherest, Jessie
Smott, Arthur
Smith, Arthur Amos, Camp Travis, Tex.
Smith, Albert L., Jackson Barracks
Smith, Roy D., Navy
Smith, Marion, Kelly Field, Camp Travis, Tex.
Smith, Tom
Spoon, Jesse T., Navy
Sullivan, T. I.
Spurlock, Dan, Co. Roster
Solt, Clinton A. Student Co., No. 3, Camp Jospeh E. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
Scott, Ross, Navy
Still, W. J., 2312 East Second
Simpkins, Clarence L., Navy
Spurlock, Don V.
Shaw, Adrian
Shortmeyer, Andres, Navy
Smith, Herbert B., Jackson Barracks
Scott, Clessie
Smith, Capt. Dr. Ralph V., Base Hospital No. 114, A. P. O., 705, A. E. F.
Smith, Roy, Camp Nichols, La.
Smyser, Hiram, Co. B., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Sloan, Albert I., Navy
Sperry, H. J., Volunteer
Sparks, H. R.
Slaughter, S. H., Amb. Co.
Summers, A.
Sprowell, H. C.
Southwood, Bill, Jackson Barracks
Smallwood, A. D.
Spickerman, Chas., Navy
Smith, N. R.
Stout, A. D.
Stevenson, Chas.
Smith, John
Smith, H. S., Volunteer
Shelton, Joe R., Camp Travis, Tex.
Smith, M. N.
Scott, V. A., Volunteer
Sprowell, Harry O., Co. Roster
Sample, Elmer A., Navy
Scott, Henry A.
Spring, G. C., Co. C., 2nd Okla. N. G.
Smith, Lawrence E.
Smith, O. K., Volunteer
Schplay, E. R.
Smith, Otto R., Navy
Harlan, H. G.

Shoemaker, Earl V., Co. C. 2nd Okla. N. G.
Stubenvall, Antony, Camp Travis, Tex.
Smith, Jim B., Navy
Smith, L., Jackson Barracks
Smith, James N., Navy
Smyth Leslie G., Navy
Smith, James P., Volunteer
Sullivan, Eugene B., Camp Travis, Tex.
Smith, Jess, Camp Nichols, La.
Stauber, Joe
Statham, Geo. E., Navy
Smith, Burley
Stafford, Randolph Frank
Stanley, Pete V., Navy
Saunders, Ural P.
Smith, C. J., Drafted
Sheffler, V. N., Volunteer
Shepard, J. O.
Spark, Jimmy
Smith, Hiram
Springer, Ben
Trager, Martin H.
Taylor, C. L., Germany
Trimble, J. B. Dee, Co. Roster
Tracey, Arthur, Camp Travis, Tex.
Trent, Hubert A., Co. Roster
Turner, Leslie M.
Trittle, Thos. C.
Tirk, Harry B., Navy
Turley, Ben, Camp Travis
Tompkins, Clarence E., Camp Travis, Tex.
Tailman, Geo.
Tobin, Wm. P., Camp Travis, Tex.
Thixton, Richard W., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Taylor, Victor E., Navy
Tetter, Clay G., Camp Travis, Tex.
Towell, Lloyd
Tims, Amos, Camp Travis
Tiedebohl, L. D.
Titus, G. F.
Tolbott, Burton A., Little Silver, N. J.
Tannery, K. C.
Trout, Aiden C.
Talbot, L. R.
Taylor, Creed, N., Navy
Trimble, Harry E., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Taylor, Tim, Camp Nichols, La.
Turley, Amos, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Taylor, Russell
Trees, Paul
Todd, Amos V.
Truax, C. G., Navy
Tyler, Wm. O., Navy
Thompson, Frank
Turner, Earl N.
Trees, Rolland
Tack, Frank
Trippett, Ralph G.
Turner, Chas. J., Camp Travis, Tex.
Tucker, Alex N., Navy
Tucker, W. E.
Taylor, Russell
Tatree, Cecil W.
Turner, Marion Everett, Camp Nichols
Thieman, Paul
Turner, Wm. H., Camp Travis
Taylor, E. C.
Tedford, Theo. E., Co. Roster
Tillman, Martin
Termini, Chas. V.
Thompson, R. F.
Tracey, Arthur G., Camp Travis
Thompson, Oliver H., Camp Nichols, La.
Templeton, Racie, Camp Travis
Termini, Joseph C.
Temis, Avery B., Co. Roster
Thomas, Floyd J., Jackson Barracks
Teagarden, Melvin R., Navy
Thomasson, Raymond, Camp Travis
Tindasy, E. F.
Tesh, Joseph R., U. S. Gen. Hospital No. 26, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa
Tomilson, L., Navy
Thomas, John E. Jr., Madison Barracks
Techee, Henry, Camp Travis, Texas
Tuthill, Pink
Tyler, Chas. E., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Thomas, W. A., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Thurston, F. B., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Oklahoma National Guard
Thomas, Jack, Camp Nichols, La.
Thompson, H. E.
Thomason, T. L., Co. Roster
Thurman, John T., Volunteer
Tucker, W. E., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Thomas, W. A.
Toone, Wm.
Terrell, C. E., Camp Nichols
Thomas, Arthur I., Navy
Truelove, Chester
Thompson, Elmer A., Camp Travis
Taylor, Cliff. N., Volunteer
Tyberger, A. E.
Thurman, E.
Thomas, Chester R., 12th Co., 3rd Bn., Camp De La Balbonne, France
Thomas, Arbury
Thomason, T. L., Co. Roster
Taylor, Clifford, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Terry, Henry H., Volunteer
Turnbough, I.
Thomas, Johnnie C.
Tucker, A. J.
Toudersdale, I. R.
Thompson, E.
Taylor, J. R.
Trout, M. J., Volunteer
Turner, Damon, Co. Roster
Tadlock, Lee Forston, Camp Travis
Taweel, Simon, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
Turpin, Richard W.
Thomplinson, Leslie
Tyler, Wm. O., Navy
Thompson, Clinton
Thornton, Vera H.
Teaney, Wm. Goff, Marines
Threatt, Raymond W., Navy
Thompson, Oscar
Tate, H. A., Camp Travis
Tucker, L. J.
Thompson, Wm.
Uhles, Geo., University of Oklahoma
Uhl, Lewis W., Camp Nichols
Ulrick, Cliff. M.
Underwood, Troy J., Jackson Barracks
Upsham, F.
Upton, C. C., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Urninger, Henry C., Camp Travis
Utterbach, Norman
Vaughan, Newell, Co. Roster
Vaughn, Rufus O., Navy
Vaughan, Chas. Lloyd, Camp Nichols, La.; Camp Travis, Texas
Van Winkle, W. E., Volunteer
Vickers, Wm. L.
Voorhees, E. B.; was with Sinclair Oil Co.
Vansant, Albert, Co. Roster
Varnell, James C., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Vinick, Chas., Camp Nichols
Van Guilder, Earl, Camp Nichols

Vowels, Wm. L., Co. Roster
Vandewart, Sgt. Glenn A.
Viehman, Arnold M., Navy
Van Beak, Gus, Jackson Barracks
Vann, Quannah
Veach, Virgil V., Co. Roster
Veazy, P. H.
Vogle, Geo.
Voris, Vandiver
Vandersell, J. W.
Vandervort, G. A.
Vernon, Edward K., University of Oklahoma
Veach, V.
Van Roy, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Van Dyke, Glenn A., West Tulsa
Van Tyne, Wm. K., Camp Travis
Vandervoort, John, brother of G. A. Vandervoort
Vanner, Frank J., Volunteer
Vasper, Sydney
Vanaltenburg, R. R., Navy
Vosberg, Loyal H. K., Camp Nichols
Varnes, Wm. E.
Vaughn, Cecil C., Navy
Van Sant, Albert, 111th Engineers
Vernon, Cain L.
Verner, N. John, Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Vandervoort, Claud B., Navy
Vanscoy, Glenn
Vanzant, Oliver, Co. Roster
Van Hessler, K.
Vance, Jas. T.
Vierman, Ed.
Van Sant, Oliver
Vance, G. M.
Voight, Sydney
Vandever, Cleo L.
Weidenman, L. A.
Williams, Isaac R., Camp Travis, Texas
Webb, Lester R.
Wilkins, A. W.
Wilt, Jace, Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Willay, G. W.
Wilbins, W. B.
Wiley, Otto R.
Winger, Fred P., Camp Travis, Texas
Williamson, Henry, outside of City
Williams, Chas. W., Camp Travis, Texas
Wimberly, Gilford E., Ellington Field, Alcott, Texas
William, Lively, Jackson Barracks
Winget, Max A., Camp Travis, Texas
Witty, Edward
Weeks, Wm. Hurbert, Camp Travis, Texas
Wiley, Grady Bethel, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
Willison, Geo. T., Co. Roster
Wissinger, John E., Camp Nichols
Wimbey, L. W.
Williamson, Alvin G.
Wheeler, C. H., Volunteer
Waite, Pleasant R., Volunteer
Wager, Wm., Volunteer
Winford, B., Co. C, Inf., National Guard
Winks, J. A.
Winters, Jas. R.
Winges, Max
Widman, Max
Widman, O. B.
Williams, L. E., Ft. Riley, Kansas
Williams, Guy, Navy
Wilson, Hushell R., Navy
Wilson, J. I., Camp Travis
Wilson, Paul Almus, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Wilson, David A., Navy
Wilson, Paul M.
Wilson, I. L.
Wilson, Clarence N.
Wilson, Alex, Duncan, Okla.
Wilson, Laudie L., Jackson Barracks
Wilson, C. P.
Wilson, Glenn, Coast Artillery, Volunteer
Wilson, Gynn M., Navy
Wise, R. G.
Whitney, J. B., Ft. Oklethorpe, Ga.
Williamson, Ira N.
Williams, Floyd C., Navy
Wider, Julius, Camp Travis
Williams, Raleigh H., Co. Roster
Williams. Henry A., Jackson Barracks
Wisenhurt, J. B., Navy
Williams, Ralph H., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Williams, J. W.
Williams, Rolla
Williams, Wm., Camp Travis
Williams, Albert
Williams, Claude, Camp Travis
Williams, Elmer
Wilson, Esco
Warren, Thos. F., Jackson Barracks
Walker, M., Volunteer
Warner, R. T.
Wasson, Benj. J., Volunteer
Washington, Ottwald
Washicheck, Benj. H., Camp Nichols
Washington, Jesse, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Wasson, Osborne L., Co. Roster
Warburton, J. L., Co. Roster
Ward, W. C., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf., Okla. N. G.
Watkins, W. H., Co. C, Inf. National Guard
Watkins, Chas. B., Camp Nichols
Wasson, James, Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Warner, James A., Navy
Walker, Percy E., Camp Travis, Texas
Walker, Everett
Wallis, Clarence H., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Walter, Barney B., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Wallace, Clarence
Wallace, Percy S., 304th Cavalry Troop L, Camp Stanley, Texas
Walkley, Wm. S., Navy
Waller, Joseph E., Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas
Watson, Chas.
Wilson, Merle M., Ambulance Co. 21, 4th Sanitary Train, A. P. O. No. 746
Walter, Arthur J., Navy
Walker, Arcil C., Navy
Waltzer, Joseph L., Jackson Barracks
Watson, Homer A., Camp Travis, Texas
Williams, Leon W., Navy
Warner, Francis
Wittlich, V. O., Jr.
Witt, Geo. B., Volunteer
Willson, Clyde Wm. M., Navy
Watson, Geo.
Wallace, Wm. B., Navy
Wilson, Paul A., Hdg. Co., 61st Artillery, C. A. C., A. E. F.
Williams, G. J.
Williams, Andres N., Co. Roster
Witt, Walter C., Co. Roster
Williams, Harvey B., Camp Nichols
Wilson, J. M.
Williams, Walter B., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Williams, Timothy E., Navy
Watson, C. M., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla.

Inf., Oklahoma N. G.
Wall, Dr. G. A.
Walter, Harry H., Camp Nichols
Witt, O. C.
Wheeler, Daniel T., Camp Nichols
Whiterst, Joe G., Navy
White, Marion
Whitehead, James C., Navy
White, Frank, Camp Nichols
White, John L., Camp Nichols
Wyatt, Paul E.
White, Ven O., Volunteer
White, Everett
Wiley, Robert J., Navy
White, Albert, Camp Travis
Watkinson, Alfred R., Camp Nichols
Whitaker, Charles O., Camp Nichols
Wathen, Clarence E., Navy
Watson, Ralph A., Co. Roster
Whinney, John H.
Warner, Madison, Navy
White, Ed.
Walker, Franklin A.
Witt, Walter, in France
Wamble, Ray
Whitaker, Virgil O., Camp MacArthur, Texas
Washington, Elric, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Wolverton. S. D.
Wise, Wm.
Wagner, Ben J., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Wilson, Thos. C., Navy
Wynn, Lawrence C., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Willard, Gordon H.
Wilson, B. F., 4th Co., 13th Training and Replacement Co.
White, Joseph F.
White, J. A.
White, Thos. P.
Waright, W. L.
White, Wooden E., Camp Nichols
Watson, R. J.
White, Lucius T., Navy
Woolbright, Greer Clyde
Wootten, Welsey G., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Workmon, Edw., Reg. Supply Co., 2nd Okla. Inf.
Williams, J. L., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Worley, Cleon M., Jackson Barracks
Wodard, Thos. A.
Wornkey, Bill, Jackson Barracks
Westwood, Keith C., Jackson Barracks
Womack, Russell O., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Williams, Arthur M.
Wilborn, Albert J., Navy
Winter, G. C.
Wollam, Paul A.
Wyant, L. D.
Wells, Wm. C., Navy
Welsh, John F., Camp Travis
Wynn, I. M.
Wyant, Linton Dewitt, Navy
Wood, Everett A., Co. Roster
Woodrey, Albert
Werber, Calvin H., Camp Meade, Md.
Welch, John L.
Welsh, Harley, Camp Travis
Walker, Dennis, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Woods, Mott. W., Camp Kelly, Texas
Woolery, John
Woodring, Lee James, Camp Travis
Wood, Thomas Jefferson, Camp Nichols
Wynn, Cecil Hay, Camp Travis
Wells, J. W.
Woodson, Marlin C.
Wooten, Wm.
Wojeiechowski, Frank, Camp Nichols, La.
Wood, Andrews, Jackson Barracks
Wood, J. H. Jr.
Williams, Clem, Camp Travis
Woofe, Corp. Joe, Co. D., Reg., Eng., A. E. F.
Wyant, Linton DeWitt, Navy
Woodard, Samuel R., Ft. Riley, Kansas
Wright, Marcus A., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Wright, Ralph R., Navy
Wright, Earl, Navy
Whitaker, Harold W., Navy
Wright, Lieut. A. Park, Volunteer, Camp Ellis, N. Y.
Wren, Joseph Mathew, Camp Travis, Texas
Wright, Lieut. Harry F., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Wright, Floyd, Camp Travis
Wynn, Clarance
Woods, John W., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
Wood, L. G., 124th Amb. Co., 107th Sanitary Train, 42nd Div.
Wood, Judson H. Jr., Camp Nichols
Wilson, Conrad B., Camp Nichols
Wright, Chas. N. F., Navy
Wright, T. M., Volunteer
Worchester, Wm.
Wright, Leland R.
Wright, Eugene W., Camp Travis, Texas
Woods, Lundy, Camp Travis, Texas
Wolfe, Joel A., Co. Roster
West, John, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Weyant, Chas. H., Navy
Wagle, Wm., Volunteer
Webb, John R., Co. Roster
Woody, A. C., Volunteer
Wood, Carol J.
Wright, Toll D.
Worley, C. M.
Wylie, Wayne
Wright, E. J., Y. M. C. A. Secretary, 12 Reu D'Aguesseau, Paris, France
Wolfe, Rex J.
Weeks, Arthur
Woody, Lemuel D., Co. Roster
Williams, Woodruff
Wooldy, John Jr., Navy
Webb, Ralph N., Ft. Riley, Kansas
Wood, Frank
Woodruff, Frank
Woods, Motta A., Navy
West, Harold
Westbrooks, Elmer W., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
West, Charlie
West, Ora Linn, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
Westbrook, James W., Camp Nichols
Welch, Sergt. Floyd, Medical R. C., Post Hospital, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
West, Harry D.
Welsh, Geo. W., Volunteer
Wesley, Fay
Welsh, J. F.
Wevant, Earl, Navy
Wood, Lawrence G.
Weingartner, Louis, Camp Travis
Weisburgh, Herbert
Webber, Henry E., Navy
West, Louis
Webber, Frank D., Navy
Welsh, Wm. J., Jackson Barracks
Weaver, Fred H., Camp Travis
Worrell, Walter D., Ft. Riley, Kansas
Wade, Lewis A., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Wade, James, Co. Roster
Welch, Paul

Wade, O. W.
Willett, Clair G., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Wright, Rubon, Camp Travis, Texas
Walker, Elwood, Ft. Riley, Kansas
Willis, S. M.
Wilcox, E. A. Volunteer
Wyatt, Elmer H., Co. Roster
Williams, Earl
Williams, Percy S., Camp Nichols
Williams, Alva W., Jackson Barracks
Wright, Chancey, Jackson Barracks
Welch, Victor C., Navy
White, A. S.
Welch, Douglass C., Navy
Wynn, Orcil H., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Wilson, Darrell E., Navy
Wile, Virgil M., Jackson Barracks
Welch, Virgil, Navy
Wright, E. W.
Wykle, Geo.
Worrell, Millard, Co. Roster
Willhousen, Roy, University of Oklahoma
Wagner, Benj. J., Navy
Watts, Estelle
Westerman, Sergt. Clifford, Supply Co., 5th Reg., F. A. R. D.
Worchester, Wm.
Wakefield, Frank V.
Winn, Lawrence
White, Wheeler
Wade, Raymond
Webb, Wm. R., Navy
Wayvoum, Arthur
Warren, Bob
Weeks, Otis
Wells, Theo., Co. B, 2nd Okla. Inf.
Worland, Roy S.
Walker, M., Volunteer
Washington, Ottwald
Younkman, Harry D., Camp Nichols
Young, Wm. E., Co. C, 2nd Okla. N. G.
Young, Marshall, Camp Nichols, La.
Yeager, Wm., killed in action.
York, Valney J., Camp Travis
Young, C. W.
Yarbrough, Leslie
Young, Geo. C., Jackson Barracks
Young, Jos.
Yoakum, Edward, U. S. Marines
Yates, Drew
Yeager, Clarence
Yost, Raymond Albert, U. S. Marines
Young, Stanley H.
Yates, Arthur
Yield, Rex, Volunteer
Young, Glen
Young, E. E.
Yarbrough, Ada. G., Camp Travis, Texas
Yost, Raymond A.
Young, Grover C., Camp Travis
Young, Edward E., Camp Travis
Young, Chester A., Navy
Yerkes, Vie, Camp Travis
Zachery, Carrell F.
Zachary, Lloyd C.
Zaha, Stanley A., Camp Nichols
Zink, Roy
Zinsz, Geo. K., Jackson Barracks
Zirk, Glen
Zolles, Paul

II.

NATIONAL GUARD COMPANIES.

The following are the rosters of the National Guard Companies organized in Tulsa County and accepted by the War Department for service when called upon. These officers and men were volunteers. They were accepted on the dates specified. They were in a good state of preparation for the field when the armistice was signed November 11, 1918.

Muster roll of Company B 2nd Inf., Oklahoma National Guard, and strength report on September 30, 1918, at time of acceptance by the Federal Government.

Captain:
James A. Bell

First Lieutenant:
Harry F. Wright

Second Lieutenant:
Theodore W. Carmen

First Sergeant:
Albert E. Kinney

Sergeants:
Atwood, Paul G.
Fulton, Thomas R.
Horton, Andrew J.
Massingill, Earl
Massingill, Harry
Reed, Walter
Schoonover, Clarence A.
Stork, Lawrence A.

Corporals:
Baldwin, Winfred D.
Biggs, Troy H.
Hays, Walter J.
Houser, Orson G.
Rozelle, Benjamin F.
Smith, Mark
Spence, Forrest B.
Stephens, Herbert A.
Stivers, Harry E.

Privates:
Akin, Raymond P.
Bailey, Ira E.
Barnes, Jesse L.
Beeson, Roy L.
Bishop, James B.
Boyce, Wm.
Boyd, Monroe
Brown, Manford B.
Bullner, John H.
Buchan, Elexis M.
Caldwell, Jesse W.
Carter, Ray B.
Clinkscales, Allan H.
Clyburn, Frank J.
Cole, Wm. H.
Collins, Joseph W.
Condon, Wm. G.
Coon, Frank F.
Cosper, Charles
Cowlishaw, Wm. R.
Craig, Clarence C.
Cruise, Oney C.
Cuthbert, Ray
Dobbs, Leonard E.
Everitt, Lawrence F.
Hensley, Leonard
Fisher, Tecumseh W.
Francis, Oliver
Guinn, John C.
Hackbush, Bristol
Haggard, Joseph N.
Hammond, Harsell
Hazen, Guy W.
Holt, Martin V.
Hopkins, Herman H.
Hughes, Jerry R.
King, Harrold B.
King, Elwood
Kyles, Dave
Lamberson, Glenn F.
Letterman, Bill
McCaskell, Steve A.
Mays, Hal F.
Moore, Fred H.
Muller, James H.
Noyes, LaVerne A.
Parker, James A.
Parmley, William L.
Patrick, Lance G.
Patterson, Samuel F.
Pearce, Barney A.
Pittz, Samuel
Powell, Leonard L.
Rawlings, Fred L.
Reed, William L.
Reichert, Joseph F.
Richardson, Charles F.
Richmond, Henry W.
Rose, Cauley
Russell, James N.
Ryan, Timothy T.
Sabin, George W.
Schmidt, Joseph K.
Siler, Ilus H.
Smyser, Hiram
Snodgrass, Stanley
Stevens, Charles E.
Stratton, Wm. F.
Strong, Claud L.
Summers, John A.
Sunderland, Bryon
Tyer, Charles E.
Wallas, James O.
Waters, Barney B.
Webb, James C.
Willett, Clair C.
Moore Wm. H.
Morton, Jesse M.
Moorland, Edward
Minty, Jerry E.
Mitchell, Albert L.

Muster roll of Co. B, 3rd. Inf., Oklahoma National Guard and strength report on September 30, 1919:

Major:
Rooney, L. J. F., attached

Captain:
Raymond P. Akin

First Lieutenant:
Knight P. Douglas

Second Lieutenant:
Audrey L. Hough

First Sergeant:
Herbert A. Stephens

Sergeants:
Drennan, Earl

MAJ. L. J. F. ROONEY

SERGT. L. Q. ROBY

MAJ. CHAS. DALEY

LIEUT. C. C. EVANS

MAJOR L. J. F. ROONEY, 7th Reg. N. G. N. Y. for eight years; served as Lieutenant in 69th N. Y. Vol. Inf. Spanish-American war; served on staffs of Brig. Gen. Andrews and Brig. Gen. James Rush Lincoln as aide de camp, engineer officer and other staff capacities; commander of Tulsa County Home Guard, later Major in Oklahoma National Guard; secretary Tulsa County Historical Society.

SERGT. L. Q. ROBY, U. S. A., in charge Army Recruiting Station, Tulsa since 1909; served in 23rd Infantry during Spanish-American war and in Philippino insurrection, his regiment being the first sent out in the insurrection and suffering heaviest casualties.

MAJOR CHARLES DALEY, Second Lieutenant Oklahoma Home Guard, at present Major 3rd Reg. Inf. O. N. G.

CAPTAIN C. C. EVANS, Post Commander St. Mihiel Post No. 17, American Legion, Sand Springs.

TULSA COUNTY HOME GUARD

Perhaps the most picturesque group of men the World War produced was the Tulsa County Home Guard. The following order disbanding this organization was issued by Governor J. B. A. Robertson after the signing of the armistice:

HEADQUARTERS OKLAHOMA NATIONAL GUARD

Office of the Adjutant General, Oklahoma City, Okla. January 18, 1919.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

1. The emergency that called for the organization of Home Guard companies in Oklahoma having passed and the necessity for the maintenance of these organizations being no longer apparent, it is hereby ordered that all units of the Home Guards in Oklahoma be disbanded and that the officers and members of such companies in good standing be honorably discharged.

2. This splendid force of volunteer citizens and the Councils of Defense under whose sponsorship and through whose generous and public spirited efforts they were in most instances supported and equipped deserve the highest commendation from the people of Oklahoma for the loyal service rendered and the public tranquility which these organizations insured in time of trial and great internal ferment.

3. Many of the officers and members of the Oklahoma Home Guard entered the National Service and have distinguished themselves by their courage and fidelity and reflected credit on the State. These organizations have also been drawn upon heavily in personnel in the organization of the New National Guard of the State, and that service will continue to offer opportunities to those who desire to keep up their military training as citizen-soldiers.

4. By virtue, therefore, of the power vested in me as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State, I authorize the immediate demobilization of all Home Guard units and the honorable discharge of its members. The commanding officers will collect up all company property and return same to the authorities by whom it was supplied and shall also make application to the Adjutant General's Department for the final discharge of the company members.

J. B. A. ROBERTSON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Official: E. H. GIPSON, The Adjutant General.

Above: Officers of Company C on the Mexican border. From left to right: Capt. Alva J. Niles, Lieut. W. Lachmiller, Lieut. James A. Carroll, Jr., and Mexican guide.

Below: Baby tank built by French—operated by Americans. Out of commission.

TULSA'S SKY LINE IN 1919

Stork, Lawrence A.
Lambert, Howard W.
Massingill, Harry
Massingill, Earl
Reed, Walter
Roberts, Earl W.

Corporals:
Boyce, Wm.
Baldwin, W. D.
Biggs, Troy H.
Hensley, Leonard
Rice, Elmer
Ray, E. L.
Schoonover, C. A.
Silk, Warren L.
Aranjo, L. G.

Privates:
Snowden, Steve
Button, Percy A.
Brownlee, James
Atwood, Charles
Atwood, Paul G.
Beeson, Roy L.
Barnes, J. L.
Bullner, J. A.
Blue, L. T.
Bly, T. P.
Birch, William
Belmont, R. P.
Coggswell, Warwick
Caldwell, Jesse W.
Clemmons, Daniel
Cuthbert, E. O.
Calvert, Ray
Castro, Oscar
Cook, Raymond
Davidson, Frank
Estey, Dewey A.
Essley, T. J.
Fox, Malcolm H.
Ferguson, Roy E.
Hazen, Guy W.
Hastings, Wm. R.
Howerton, Ed A.
Ingram, S. T.
Kinney, A. E.
Letterman, Bill
Mace, E. J.
Marryman, E. C.
Patrick, Geo. C.
Patrick, Lance G.
Peck, Charles A.
Parnell, Joe J.
Roftus, Gust
Ross, Dewey A.
Rawlings, Fred L.
Reichert, Joseph F.
Richmond, Henry W.
Reynolds, E. B.
Stirling, Wiley H.
Schmidt, J. K.
Summers, John A.
Sunderland, Bryon
Spurrier, C. T.
Sweeper, Manford
Shelton, Albert
Smith, J. M.
Smith, Mark
Thompson, C. F.
VanCurran, G. W.
Wehling, E. H.
Whittaker, J. H.

Muster roll of Co. C 2nd Inf. Oklahoma National Guard on August 31, 1918, at the time of acceptance by the Federal Government:

Captain:
Kirkpatrick, Byron

First Lieutenant:
Daley, Chas. W.

Second Lieutenant:
Rogers, Remington

Sergeants:
Graves, Earnest W., First Sergt.
Wagy, Benj. R., Supply Sergt.
Colbert, William, Mess Sergt.
Poteet, Arthur W.
Kelly, Frank
West, Frank G.
Smith, Eugene R.
Wright, Marcus A.
Fortier, Lee R.
Williams, Ronald H.

Corporals:
Moran, Joseph P.
Callaway, Luke G.
Earley, Clarence R.
Barbour, Gus C.
Batchelder, Jesse K.
Hagans, Tony G.
Moon, Edgar L.
Burcham, Ray S.
Clark, Milo
Rickard, Eugene C.

Bugler:
Crawley, Gett B.

Privates, First-Class:
Sexton, Eugene C.
Bennett, Frank
Boyer, Edgar L.
Cary, Wm. N.
Gaethle, Ronald D.
Guess, John E.
Hacker, William N.
Hays, William L.
Kendricks, Ben F.
Madden, Grover C.
Melton, Geo. E.

Privates:
Bennett, John A.
Brooks, William T.
Brown, Frank A.
Brown, Harley
Brown, Harry
Campbell, Loyd C.
Cannon, Clarence O.
Catron, Clyde A.
Chandler, John A.
Coker, William W.
Crismon, Ivan O.
Culp, Howard E.
Dear, Paul J.
Herring, Earl R.
Hoskins, John E.
Huddleson, Lewis
Hutsell, Larry
Guinn, Herbert L.
Inscho, Clayton
Johnson, Arric C.
Kroeger, Carl
Lambert, Robret W.
Lampkin, Lewis J.
Lankford, Lewis A.
Larcum, Elmer E.
Laughlin, Chas. E.
Yawson, James O.
McCleskey, James E.
McWilliams, Chas.
Martin, Icey D.
Martin, Jack
Martin, Milford L.
Mock, Fred
Mosier, Hugh H.
Nelson, Gary
Parsons, Harry R.
Peterson, Lorentz D.
Putman, Vivian O.
Rankin, John L.
Ray, William M.
Ralston, William T.
Rose, Sherman S.
Schulz, Archie
Seburn, Carl H.
Shoemaker, Earl D.
Sisk, Walter C.
Smith, David O.
Smith, Roy
Snider, Everett H.
Spann, William B.
Stanley, Charles S.
Stiles, Allen P.
Suagee, Roy L.
Taylor, Leonard O.
Wade, Lee
Welton, Dale W.
Welburn, Clarence A.
Williams, Walter M
Wilson, Jesse L.
Woods, Horace B.
Winn, Cecil H.
Young, Willis E.

Muster roll of Co. C 3rd Reg. Inf. Oklahoma National Guard on October 1, 1919:

Captain:
Lyons, Thomas D.

First Lieutenant:
Lawrence, Bennett F.

Second Lieutenant:
Evans, Robert E.

Sergeants:
Double, Carl A., First Sergt.
West, Frank G., Mess Sergt.
Rickard, Eugene C., Supply Sergt.
Kelley, Frank H., Reg. Sergt.

Major (attached)
Wright, Marcus A.
Moran, Joseph P.
Earley, Clarence R.
Zachary, Jerrell F.
Kelley, Patrick J.

Corporals:
Hagans, Tony G.
Burcham, Roy S.
Clark, Milo
Guess, John E.
McOskey, Ben A.
Moon, Edward L.
Bennett, Frank
Kendricks, Ben F.

Bugler:
Crawley, Gett B.

Mechanic:
Kroeger, Carl

Cook:
Scott, Roy L.

Privates, First-Class:
Brown, Harley
Cary, William M.
Hayes, William M.
Melton, George C.
Seburn, Carl H.
Sexton, Eugene C.

Privates:
Anderson, Floyd
Barber, Gus C.
Brooks, William F.
Callaway, Luke G.
Catron, Clyde A.
Cannon, Clarence O.
Clark, Oren F.
Crismon, Ivan O.
Culp, Howard M.
Chitwood, O. Z.
Dunn, George S.
Estell, Albert
Everett, Barney
Farmer, John A.
Fleming, James C.
Filbert, C. L.
Guinn, Herbert L.
Herring, Earl L.
Hoskins, John E.
Hutsell, Larry
Hargis, Lee
Jones, Roy E.
Lampkin, Lewis J.
Lankford, Lewis A.
Laughlin, Chas. E.
Lawson, James O.
Lawther, Edward
Martin, Melford
Meacham, Wendell H.
Mosher, Hugh H.
Murphy, Dewey C.
Moore, Herbert
McConnell, James C.
Red, Foxey
Rose, Sherman S.
Rowe, Harold S.
Reed, Frank
Sullivan, Ferris C.
Siddons, John A.
Smith, David O.
Spann, William B.
Stanley, Chas. S.
Stanfield, Earl
Stripling, Roy
Strickland, T. P.
Taylor, Leonard O.
Trammell, Marcus
Young, Willis E.

Muster roll of Supply Company 2nd Inf. Oklahoma National Guard and strength report on September 30, 1918, at the time of acceptance by the Federal Government:

Captain:
Correll, W. L.

Second Lieutenant:
Cox, M. E.

Sergeants:
Baugh, R. B.
Arnold, I. C.
Brooks, W. H.
Hubbard, M. H.
Gilbreath, L. S.
Beals, R. F.
Stanley, Roy

Corporal:
Lake, H. E.

Horseshoer:
Woods, J. E.

Wagoners:
Accuff, D. D.
Barkyn, G. H.
Blackwelder, R. T.
Baxter, L. C.
Crowell, A. W.
Cecil, W. B.
Cooper, C. S.
Cooter, C. S.
Dye, W. B.
Ferguson, R. J.
Franklin, R.
Fiegel, John
Foster, J. T.
Grodon, A. R.
Green, Ross
Green, George
Humphreys, William
Harper, W. L.
Hernandez, M. S.
House, R. L.
Ingram, L. A.
Julian, R. G.
Justice, W. W.
Jones, R. M.
Latimer, Frank
Martin, A. W.
Moody, W. L.
Morey, C. V.
Ordendorff, Earl
Reeves, C. W.
Roberts, Cecil
Rogers, Will
Smith, Clyde
Smith, Harry L.
Smith, Clyde
Still, G. T.
Stanley, Roy
Strickland, R. C.
Spearman, E. L.
Watson, C. M.
Witte, Lee W.
Whitlock, L. O.
Ward, W. C.

Muster roll of Supply Company 3rd Inf. Oklahoma National Guard and strength report on September 30, 1919:

Captain:
Stanley, Roy

Second Lieutenant:
Tucker, W. F.

Sergeants:
Baugh, R. B.
VanVoorhis, Frank
Stone, Lon
Sanders, Ed

Corporal:
Lange, H. C.

Horseshoer:
Sanders, W. H.

Saddler:
Still, G. T.

Cooks:
Cooter, C. S.
Scott, E. M.

Wagoners:
Barkyn, G. H.

Baxter, L. C.
Beals, R. F.
Browne, C. T.
Brooks, W. H.
Calhoun, M. R.
Catron, A.
Crabtree, J. O.
Clary, J. C.
Chambers, J. Q.
Duckworth, R.
Duggins, R.
Ferguson, R. J.
Gordon, A. R.
Green, Ross
Goodwin, C. T.
Hilton, F. W.
Harper, W. L.
Johnson, A. C.
Justice, M. W.
Julian, R. G.
Kessler, M.
Moody, W. L.
Morey, C. V.
Pendley, Leslie
Pennell, J. K.
Rodman, J.
Smith, Clyde
Tompkins, W.
Tompkins, J. M.
Ward, W. C.

Muster roll and strength report of Sanitary Detachment 2nd Inf. Oklahoma National Guard at time of acceptance by the Federal Government on September 30, 1918:

Major:
Dutton, W. Forest

Captain:
Wiley, A. Ray

Lieutenant:
Hammer, C. E.

Sergeants:
Connell, Milton M.
Evans, Robert E.
Tucker, Walter F.

Privates:
Appleby, David O.
Alexander, Wilbur Howard
Allen, Lorin W.
Ballentine, Edward A.
Bohen, Joseph S.
Barnes, Berl L.
Battersby, Geo. L.
Bell, Harry B.
Brennan, William F.
Chaney, Lawrence A.
Chaney, Guy Porter
Claus, William J.
Chambers, Stewart F.
Courtney, John H.
Crouch, Ralph G.
Dole, J. Gus
Danner, Carlos J.
Danner, Samuel
Dunlap, Joseph B., Jr.
Eady, Maurice E.
Ellis, Thurman
Ekstrom, Frank H.
Faulds, Geo. H.
Fountain, John A.
Goforth, Joseph
Harris, Alfred L.
Herrick, Chas N.
Herzer, Thomas
Hodges, Julian B.
Hoggard, Icen J.
Hopper, Otis
Hughes, Vergil W.
Insley, John D.
Jordan, Wiley W.
Kirkpatrick, James L.
Koch, Walter D.
Kurtz, Thomas J.
Leonard, Everett W.
Lowe, Orvil L.
Luton, Harry T.
McLean, Roy P.
Mahon, Walter R.
Mayfield, Joseph R.
Mosely, Acey C.
Morrison, Chas. F.
Marsh, Don S.
Morris, Steve
Malone, James P.
Nance, Roy L.
Nelson, Bert S.
Osborn, Wm.
Pickel, Wilbur
Polsen, Elmer G.
Plummer, Roland O.
Wright, Ben C.
Roach, Edgar
Rush, Malnor S.
Robinson, Richard H.
Sibbalds, Fred E. M.
Stroder, Lew
Smith, David M., Jr.
Smith, Harry D.
Smith, James N.
Smith, Ralph E.
Shirow, Sam
Simpson, John O.
Spurrill, Luther B.
Stanley, Neil
Stokes, John W.
St. Clair, Erwin R.
Thompson, Mathew L.
Townsend, L. A.
Uhl, Ernest J.
Williams, Carl
Woodruff, Emmett E.
Yates, Arthur

Muster roll and strength report of Sanitary Detachment 3rd Inf. Oklahoma National Guard and strength report on September 30, 1919:

Major:
Dutton, W. Forest

First Lieutenants:
Spitz, Eugene A.
Furrows, Chas. A.

Sergeants:
Townsend, L. A.
Mayfield, Joseph S.

Corporals:
Lamberson, John L.
Evans, David E.

Privates:
Alexander, Wilbur H.
Ballentine, Edward A.
Coker, Wm. W.
Danner, Sam
Danner, Carlos
Ellis, Thurman
Ellis, Lloyd
Flynn, Joe
Hodges, Julian B.
Jordan, Wiley S.
Koch, Walter D.
Leonard, Everett
Lowe, Orral
Mathews, John H.
Malone, James P.
Nance, Roy L.
Newcom, Abram
Parks, Fred R.
Polsen, Elmer G.
Rush, Malnor S.
Robinson, Richard H.
Sims, James B.
St. Clair, Erwin
Thompson, M. L.
Uhl, Ernest J.
Williams, Carl

The regimental designations of these Tulsa units were changed later in 1918 from second to third regiments by the commander-in-chief for geographical reasons.

III.

RESUME

Unlike other wars in history the World War was not merely a combat between soldiers at the front but between the peoples of all nations that were engaged in it. At the beginning of the struggle Oklahoma pledged all of its resources to the Government for the successful prosecution of the war and no section of the commonwealth lived up to its obligations more faithfully than did Tulsa County; therefore, the splendid record of its fighting men and the deliberations and work of its war organizations were deemed worthy of preservation in the archives of the State. Of the singleness of purpose, untiring energy and continuity of effort of the citizenship too much cannot be said. Brought together by the common ties of the common necessity occasioned by the war they undertook their patriotic tasks with an enthusiasm and courage that insured the success of every endeavor and attracted favorable attention to Tulsa County throughout the country. The time will come in the history of Oklahoma when it will be counted a signal honor, as it is an honor today, to have been an active member of any Tulsa County war body. Such members will recall the strenuous days of the war period with an overwhelming sense of gratitude for the great privilege of having been of service to the Nation in the hour of need.

Tulsa's war record fully justifies the gratifications felt by the patriotic workers through whose efforts this notable achievement was made possible.

TULSA FIRST IN THE UNITED STATES.

Tulsa opened the first War Savings Stamps Bank in the United States.

The Tulsa Local Draft Board exceeded by several thousand the number of registrants listed by any other exemption board in the United States and handled the largest registration of any board in the State by 10,000.

Tulsa was the only city in the United States which did not make an appeal to either the National or the State Fuel Administration.

The Mid-Continent oil fields were called on to meet the deficiency caused by the failure of Roumania and Mexico fields to supply the Allies.

Tulsa supplied for war industries the highest class of skilled labor of any city in the United States.

Tulsa furnished Major Charles Fowler Hopkins, who established and organized the American transportation service at Chateauroux-Andre, France, and who later became the head of the great American transportation undertakings at other points.

In the organization of Post No. 1, of the Grand Army of Civilization by Tulsa soldiers the first World War veterans' organization in the United States was perfected.

TULSA FIRST IN OKLAHOMA.

Twenty per cent of all war securities sold in Oklahoma was purchased in Tulsa.

Tulsa banks ranked among ten leading banks in the United States with a uniform enlistment of 33 per cent of employes in military service.

Tulsa maintained the best equipped and most efficient labor office in Oklahoma during the war.

Tulsa won the privilege of naming a merchant ship in the Victory Loan.

Tulsa County effected the largest saving of wheat and flour of any county in the State.

Tulsa had the only branch of the Navy League in the State.

Tulsa was awarded a Red Cross flag for the largest percentage of membership based on population in the southwestern district.

Tulsa furnished two dollar-a-year men for war service.

Tulsa Y. M. C. A. was granted a franking privilege by the Government as a reward for exceptional demobilization work.

Joe Carson Post of the American Legion in Tulsa was granted the first charter in the State in recognition of the remarkable success of its membership campaign.

TULSA COUNTY GAVE

10,000 young men for military service.
1,250,000 articles to Red Cross Headquarters.
$254,475 for operation of Tulsa County Red Cross chapter.
7,000 Christmas boxes to men in camps.

DONATIONS.

To the Red Cross	$ 512,763.00
Y. M. C. A. Campaigns	80,000.00
United War Work	300,000.00
War Budget exclusive of Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.	111,109.00
Armenian-Syrian Relief	26,000.00
TOTAL	$1,029,872.00

SUBSCRIBED IN BONDS.

Five Liberty Loan Campaigns	$32,499,150.00
War Savings Stamps Campaign	1,359,488.00
TOTAL	$33,858,638.00
Donations	1,029,872.00
Total furnished for war purposes	$34,888,510.00

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